A STEADY GROWTH.
TRIBUNE WANT "ADS."
Sunday, Oct. 28, 1888............52 Columns
Sunday, Oct. 27, 1889............70 Columns
An Increase of 33 Per Cent.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE.
First in News-Gathering,
First in Circulation,
First in Advertising.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOR CATHOLIC FUNDS

A Remarkable Case Before the New York Supreme Court.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUARREL

Both the Pope and the King of Belgium Involved.

A QUESTION OF CHURCH AND STATE

A Gotham Suggestion to Chicago World's Fair Managers.

AN INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—One of the most remarkable cases ever brought before the civil courts of this country is to come up tomorrow in the Supreme Court in this city. The circumstances of the case are of the most unusual nature, and involve, directly or indirectly, the highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church, even to the Pope himself, the King of Belgium, as an indirect defendant, and other personages of more or less importance. Ex-Sheriff Peter Bowe of this city is the direct defendant in the action. The motion to be made tomorrow is only the opening move in proceedings which may eventually lead to international complications. The complainant is a Catholic priest, now a teacher of languages in one of the leading Catholic institutions in England, who came to this country in 1882 with more than 9,000,000 francs in securities which had been intrusted to his custody by his superiors at Rome. "Leon Bernard vs. Peter Bowe" is how the suit appears on the docket. The Holy See at Rome has a direct interest in the proceedings, and when the heavy artillery of the case is brought into play Col. Robert Ingersoll is to exert his eloquence in behalf of the Papal interests.

Some time previous to 1879 Manager Edmund Joseph Dumont was Bishop of Tournai, in Belgium. According to custom he had charge of the funds of the diocese, amounting to some 9,000,000 francs. Owing to some misunderstanding between the Pope and himself concerning the affairs of the diocese, Bishop Dumont was removed and Bishop Isadore Joseph Duroseau was appointed in his place. The funds were kept at the residence of Bishop Dumont, and, as it appears, Bishop Dumont was loathe to part with his trust.

GOT THE FUNDS BY FORCE.

It is set forth in the legal papers that one Friday evening, Dec. 28, 1879, when Bishop Dumont was absent, a party of priests and servants, accompanied by a locksmith, presented themselves at the episcopal palace and secured admittance. The lock on the door of the private office was removed and a new one substituted. In this office were two large safes, one of which contained securities payable to bearer, valued at 1,200,000 francs, and the other held bonds of various governments footing up to nearly 7,000,000 francs. It is a part of this treasure that is concerned in the present action. By the Belgian law the church is not allowed to hold title or possession in trust funds. The funds of the diocese of Tournai were therefore in a precarious situation. They might be seized by the crown as belonging to the State. As they were in dispute it was not unlikely that Bishop Dumont might seek to regain possession of them by force.

Canon Bernard, a young man of marked ability, integrity, and force of character, was at this time secretary to Bishop Duroseau. He was selected as the custodian of the funds, and under instructions from the Papal authorities they were delivered to him by the Bishop. Here King Leopold comes upon the scene. Securities worth 9,000,000 francs were a good deal of a treasure, and as they were held in defiance of the law proceedings were begun to gain possession of them. The authorities at Rome were determined to block King Leopold's efforts in this respect. Hence it was that Canon Bernard received instructions to gather up all the securities, carry them to America, deposit them secretly, and hold himself under cover until further orders.

Canon Bernard managed to elude the police and escaped with the treasure to England, whence he embarked for Quebec. At Quebec he left about 2,000,0000 francs in a safe deposit company and then went to Boston. There he secreted several millions more in the same manner, and finally reached New York with 3,000,000 francs, which he put in a safe deposit vault here.

BELGIUM POLICE CAPTURE BERNARD.

In one way or another the Belgium police tracked Bernard to Mexico and finally to Havana. There, without the formality of a warrant or extradition proceedings, Bernard was rudely seized and bound one morning, taken on board of a ship and carried back to Belgium. From papers found in his possession the Belgian authorities learned the whereabouts of the treasure and determined to make an effort for its recovery. This was in March, 1882. Every means was used to force Bernard to give up the money. He was locked up in a dark cell, fed on bread and water, and shut off from all outside communications. But no threat could move him to betray his trust. His own personal property, valued at this time at nearly a million of francs, was confiscated, and to this day is held by the Belgian Government.

King Leopold's representatives then brought suit in this city through Coudert Bros. for the recovery of the money on deposit here. At this time Bishop Dumont brought suit in Belgium, in which action, by means not known, he got a judgment entered appointing François Bourgeois receiver of the property. Bourgeois was, it appears, chief of the Belgian police, and his appointment may have had some bearing upon the withdrawal of King Leopold's suit when Bourgeois appeared in New York shortly afterwards.

Coudert Bros. gave a bond for $600,000 and that sum was paid over to the Belgian Chief of Police. In 1883, after King Leopold had gathered in most of the treasure that had been in dispute, Canon Bernard was brought to trial and acquitted, it appearing that the money had been turned over to him by its leading custodian, and that he had merely followed the instructions of his superiors. Canon Bernard went to London and then to Quebec. The exact sum he brought to this country has been returned to the Belgium Government, but the interest of the funds he is trying to keep, and the suit here is the result of his efforts.

NEW-YORKERS WOULD FALL IN LINE.

A Suggestion That Chicago Open World's Fair Subscription Books There.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—"The Chicago committee should send a man to New York to get subscriptions to the Chicago World's Fair fund," said Col. George R. Davis at the Fifth Avenue Hotel tonight. Col. Davis is on his way back to Chicago from a visit to his father in Massachusetts and is staying in New York for a day or two.

"I talked with a good many people today about the World's Fair," continued Col. Davis, "and have come to the conclusion that the New-Yorkers are really not enthusiastic about having the exposition here. Several of them suggested that if the Chicago committee would open an office in Broadway they would get more subscriptions than the New York Committee. I would not be at all surprised if this should prove to be true. I told my friends here that Chicago was deeply in earnest about this matter, and that we proposed to boom that Fair. The people here appear to be coming to the same conclusion."

The subscriptions to the fund today were unusually large. H. B. Claflin & Co. gave their promised subscription of $100,000, and got $130,000 more from other men in that business. The total subscriptions for the day were $448,000, and the amount of stock now subscribed is $1,392,000.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An Unusual Surgical Operation—Girls Shorn of Their Hair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Brooklyn specialists for diseases of the eye, ear, and nose are much interested in the result of an unusual operation on a woman that was performed in the Long Island College Hospital Monday. Monday, in the presence of a number of specialists, Dr. Teetmore raised the sunken skin that once covered Mrs. Hoffman's nose and divided it lengthwise. He next removed the breast bone from a live chicken, leaving on the bone the tender cartilaginous filament and periosteum. This was sewed to the flesh of Mrs. Hoffman's face, and over the chicken bone he drew a portion of the periosteum gently cut from her own forehead. "I have no doubt that there will be some results from this experiment that will prove of material benefit to the scientific world," said Dr. Teetmore. "I expect two results. First, the periosteum from the woman's forehead may unite with the periosteum of the chicken bone. If it does not, then I expect to get the use of the chicken bone as a support to keep the nose in position until a new nose forms from the periosteum."

The Deadly Electric-Light Wire.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court today handed down his decision in the matter of the electric-light wire injunction, which he continues with certain modifications. The United States Illuminating company's case is the one in which the decision is rendered. The Judge says that the company should have reasonable opportunity to put its wires in safe condition, and if it does not do so the same should be removed by the Commissioner of Public Works as obstructions, or the matter should be laid before the grand jury of the county. The jury in the case of the death of Lineman Feeks today returned a verdict that imperfect insulation was to a great extent the cause of the accident, and that the system of overhead wires, as operated in this city, was dangerous and called for the jury's condemnation. The verdict condemned underwriters' wires. It recommended that the subways should be extended and that the wires be buried, and that meanwhile high-tension wires should be kept on separate poles. Advice was given to linemen to use all precaution in handling wires, such as wearing rubber gloves.

The Combine in Cheese.

The fact recently made public that an English syndicate is trying to buy up the principal factories in the great cheese producing district of Central and Northern New York is attracting wide attention. The section in question comprises the ten Counties of Delaware, Chenango, Otsego, Madison, Oneida, Herkimer, Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Oswego, in which dairying is the chief agricultural industry and where there are about 500 cheese factories in active operation.

S. B. Ryan of Ingersoll, Ont., has been engaged for some time past in getting options for the purchase of factories in the northern part of the district. He says it is the intention of the syndicate, after getting control of the principal factories, to continue the manufacture of cheese as now, under the charge of experienced American workmen. R. J. Easton & Son of Lowville are also engaged in getting options on factories, but they deny that they are doing this for the English syndicate.

A Wealthy Ice Dealer in Trouble.

Ransom Parker, a portly, dignified looking man of 50 years, who is one of the largest ice dealers in this city, was arrested in his office today. He was taken to the Tombs Court, where he was charged by Cashier Edward J. Adams of the White Star Line of steamships of having defrauded the company during several years back out of about $70,000. The specific item mentioned in the complaint was $53.02, which it is alleged he overcharged on a bill of ice June 27, 1887. The company ordered forty-two tons of ice and paid for it. They say that only twenty-six tons were delivered. Parker says he is a victim of a conspiracy. He was held for examination.

Doings of Jack the Clipper.

Girls on the East Side who wear their hair in braids down their back feel nervous nowadays when they are out after dark, because several young women have recently been robbed of their locks by a man provided with a sharp shears. Sophie Menks' braids were cut off some time ago, and Monday night Katie Schuman of No. 258 East Houston street had her head shorn in Sixth street. The man was pursued, and in his flight he dropped the stolen braids. He is getting to be known as "Jack the Clipper." It is rumored that he has had other victims besides those named, and the policemen are trying to catch him.

Killed by a Break in a Cable.

The great cable used for transporting granite blocks overhead across a gulch at the Sodam dam on the Croton aqueduct broke today. The accident occurred over the heads of a gang of thirty or forty Italian laborers. Two were caught and crushed to death and six of their companions were injured, some seriously, by flying pieces of granite and wood. The two who lost their lives were Donato Meo, Italian laborer; Pascuali Frenetti, Italian laborer. The Sodam dam is about two miles out of Brewsters, in the village of Sodam.

Street Bands and Hand Organs Suppressed.

The Aldermen at their meeting today adopted an ordinance putting an end to street bands and hand organs in the streets of the city. This ordinance has long been asked for by Mayor Grant, the members of the musical unions, and other citizens, who have been annoyed by the blare of wheezy horns and the discordant noise of hand organs.

This and That.

The Martin Process and Chemical company at No. 43 John street is in the hands of the Sheriff on execution for $23,278 in favor of C. B. Zabriskie on promissory notes. The company manufactured a fire-roofing paint.

Charles Thoelen, foreman in the furnishing department of F. I. Kaldenburg & Co., meerschaum manufacturers, was arrested today for stealing pipes from the firm, their losses aggregating $5,000. Thoelen's pilferings have been kept up for years.

Gilbert C. H. Stiles, liquidating partner of Stiles & Co., composed of Gilbert C. H. Stiles of Brooklyn and Leopold Gottlieb of Chicago, jobbers in woolens and tailors' trimming at Nos. 123 and 125 West Broadway, today made a general assignment. The liabilities are said to be less than $80,000.

A dinner was given at Delmonico's tonight in honor of Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart. M. P., formerly President of the Anglo-Jewish Society. Jesse Seligman presided and made a speech of welcome. Mr. Goldsmid, in his report yesterday, spoke of the high degrees of religious tolerance exhibited in America.

The Central Liquor Dealers' Association met today to take a hand in the fight against the election of Judge Gildersleeve, the Tammany nominee. Judge Gildersleeve in a case in his court is reported to have said that nine-tenths of the crime is caused by liquor, and that if there was less drinking in New York one Judge could attend to the criminal business at a saving to the city of $100,000 a year.

STRONGER THAN SAMSON.

A LONDON AUDIENCE AMAZED AT AN "UNKNOWN'S" FEATS OF STRENGTH.

He Accepts the Challenge of the Mighty Cyclops and Puts That Doughty Personage to Rout—Miss Caldwell Would Not Allow the Prince Enough Money, Hence the Wedding Is Off—The Prince of Wales Suffering Greatly from Bright's Disease—Foreign Notes.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It is not often an audience is treated to an unrehearsed program as interesting and startling as that unexpectedly provided at the Royal Aquarium tonight. Samson, described as the strongest man on earth, who has for some time been astonishing all who have witnessed his displays of strength, has at his various performances offered to give £100 to any one who would achieve feats accomplished by his pupil Cyclops, who assists him. The chief items of the performance of Cyclops, an enormously muscular man, are the lifting of weights and dumbbells ranging in weight, it is said, from 50 up to over 400 pounds. Tonight when introducing his pupil Samson made the usual offer. Much to his surprise it was at once accepted by a man in the audience, who, as far as physique was concerned, was not to be compared with the burly Cyclops. When, however, he had taken off his coat and waistcoat and was seen to be attired in a pink jersey which left his arms and neck bare, it was apparent that Cyclops had to reckon with an athlete of immense strength, the development of the muscles of the arm being extraordinary. Samson had in the meantime deposited a banknote for £100 with Capt. Molesworth, who was accepted as referee, and the audience as jury. Cyclops started the competition by lifting two fifty-pound weights. This was easily performed by the accepter of the challenge, as was the raising with one hand of heavy dumbbells weighing 300 pounds and 400 pounds. The next feat was the lifting with one finger of a solid mass of stone weighing 400 pounds, on which were placed two weights of fifty pounds each. This was also accomplished, and it was claimed that the £100 had been fairly won, and so, indeed, thought many of the audience.

Samson, however, maintained that the money could only be secured by the accomplishment of all feats which Cyclops should undertake. Amidst tremendous excitement extending over half an hour nothing definite could be arrived at, and it seemed as if a general disturbance would take place. An appeal was made to Capt. Molesworth, who held the scales with conspicuous fairness, and he decided that as all the usual tricks had been duly repeated he would allow Samson to name two final efforts, and that in the event of these being done he should hand over the £100 note to the unknown. This ended the bother and Cyclops proceeded to lift above his head with his right hand 250 pounds and gradually lower his arm till it was held at right angles with his body. This was duplicated, and amidst immense excitement Cyclops took in hand a dumbbell of about 300 pounds weight and holding it over his head with his right hand stooped and lifted a fifty pound weight, raising it in turn over his head and lowering it to his elbow three times and nearly a fourth. The crowd was roused to a rare pitch of excitement. When, after uplifting both weights in imitation of Cyclops, his rival lowered and raised the smaller seven times before he put them down the enthusiasm was something to remember. Samson acknowledged that the wager had been fairly won and himself handed the £100 over to the victor. A general shout was raised for the name of the winner, but the audience was told that he was for the present "The Unknown." His name is, however, Eugene Sandow, and he has been trained and taught by Prof. Attila.

PRINCE MURAT WASN'T SATISFIED.

He Thought He Ought to Have More Money and Miss Caldwell Didn't.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Miss Gwendoline Caldwell's bridal dress, with its imperial crown and other pieces of extravagant embroidery, still adorns a dummy figure in the private salon engaged by Miss Caldwell at Worth's for the purpose of trying on her robes. The lady's marriage to Prince Murat absolutely cannot take place this week, and may not occur at all. Miss Caldwell's illness is believed to be a pretense, as she was seen driving yesterday and appeared to be in blooming health. The real cause of the postponement is said, in common talk, to have been the Prince's dissatisfaction with the proposed terms of the marriage settlement. Yesterday was to have seen the civil ceremony performed, while the further services were to have taken place later at the nunciature. Numbers of distinguished guests have been greatly inconvenienced by the postponement, and among those who are much put out are Bishop Spalding of Peoria, who came on from Germany to solemnize the wedding, and Mgr. Sartoldi, who was to assist at the ceremony.

A PAIR OF THEATRICAL DIVORCES.

Mr. Izard Is Free from Marie Tempest—The Boucicault Divorce Case.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—An absolute decree of divorce was granted today to Mr. Izard against his wife, the operatic singer known as Marie Tempest, the ground being misconduct with J. S. Leslie, proprietor of the Lyric Theater. A decree nisi was granted six months ago and damages amounting to £5,000 awarded against the correspondent. It is understood that this amount was paid to Mr. Izard.

The Boucicault divorce case also came up again today upon application by Mr. Dixon being made to confirm the Registrar's report as regarding the payment of permanent alimony to Mrs. Boucicault. The Registrar had fixed the amount of Dion Boucicault's income from his profession as an actor in America, and from other sources, at between £800 and £900 per annum, and he has awarded Mrs. Boucicault permanent alimony to the amount of £30 per month. His Lordship asked if there was any opposition, and, receiving no response, confirmed the Registrar's report.

DAVITT BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

The Irish Leader Defends the Clan-na-Gael—The Chicago Convention.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Michael Davitt resumed his address before the Parnell Commission today. He referred to the action of the Chicago convention as disproving the assertion that the Clan-na-Gael was actively allied with the league. The authors of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," which were printed in the London *Times*, he said, willfully invented and garbled quotations from American papers. He admitted that the expressions of some of the speakers at Chicago were bitter against England. But the convention was held during the period when the league was under the ban of suppression, when a number of prominent members of the Parnellite party were in prison, and when force had crushed out the constitutional movement. Hence the speakers were laboring under great excitement. The "Parnellism and Crime" liars' catechism distorted everything relating to the movements of the Irish in America. He instanced as a baseless lie the statement that he met the chiefs of the American assassination party while in the United States, and concerted with them to form the Irish Federation, and that Mr. Parnell assisted in this scheme. He (Davitt) had often repudiated the policy of revenge advocated by the extremists in America. Mr. Davitt also said that many erroneous reports were current respecting the Clan-na-Gael, which organization, he said, was not an assassination society nor any more secret society than was the Order of Freemasons in Great Britain.

Mr. Davitt held his audience almost breathless while he recited his experiences during the Irish famine in '48 and moistened the eyes of many of his hearers when he pictured his prison life, an episode of which was his being yoked to a cart like a beast of burden, because with his single arm he was unable to perform the tasks imposed upon him as a man with two arms could have done. It is quite evident from intimations made by Mr. Davitt from time to time in the course of his address that he is on the eve of making some startling disclosures, and this assumption is fortified by an article in the *Freeman's Journal*, which asserts that the father of the Land League is rapidly drawing his adversaries to the verge of the precipice over which they will inevitably be hurled. The disclosures are said to affect the *Times* to a greater degree than did even the confession of the infamous Pigott, and to be of a character rendering it almost impossible for the "cut and dried" commission to sustain a single allegation made by that paper.

ANXIETY ABOUT WALES' HEALTH.

The Papers Asked to Print Nothing About the Prince's Illness.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It was learned tonight that word was sent around to the London dailies yesterday asking them not to print any reports their correspondents at Athens might wire about the Prince of Wales' health. The papers here all obeyed the suggestion. A medical report received here today says the effects of Bright's disease are beginning to be obvious, and the result of his voyage to Egypt will be watched for with deep anxiety.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Phyllis Broughton Will Recover £2,500 from His Lordship.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Phyllis Broughton and a number of her friends, theatrical and otherwise, graced the Lord Chief Justice's court in the Queen's Bench division today. There were also several friends of Lord Dangan, and altogether, including the number of people who had been attracted by curosity, the court room was crowded. Society and theatrical people and the public generally had expected to hear an interesting action for breach of promise of marriage brought by Miss Broughton against the noble lord. Rumor has been busy about this case at one time and another. At one time it was asserted that the matter was settled. Then it was reported the whole details would be made public in court. But the case was settled. Solicitor General Lockwood and G. E. Lyon were present to look after Miss Broughton's interests and to state that she had accepted a compromise of £2,500 and costs. Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Hart represented Lord Dangan. Sir Charles told the court that Lord Dangan admitted he made an engagement to marry Miss Broughton; he admitted that he broke that engagement, but he desired that it should be explicity stated that in the circumstances which resulted in the engagement being broken off there was no reflection of any kind upon the character and conduct of Phyllis Broughton. The Lord Chief Justice accordingly gave and entered judgment for £2,500, with costs, as between solicitor and client.

Kyrle Bellew has been engaged to support Grace Hawthorne in "Theodora" at the Princess Theater.

The prospectus of the Pillsbury & Washburn Flour Company will be issued tomorrow or next day. The capital of the company is £1,600,000. The amount paid for the mills and elevators was $6,500,000. Pillsbury and Washburn retain an interest in the concern. Collis P. Huntington and family will sail on the Teutonic tomorrow.

The American Gambler Abroad.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Dr. A. A. Lawrence of Memphis showed me today a copy of the Memphis *Avalanche* of Oct. 3 containing the gist of the story of two tricky Americans cabled from London to the *Herald*. These Americans had swindled Tailor Nelson of Hanover street, London, out of £200 worth of clothes and William Lewis & Son out of £100 worth of underwear. The *Avalanche* states the two swindlers are S. L. Rose and R. C. Chambers, two Memphis gamblers.

John Wilkinson Will Come to America.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—John Wilkinson, who has made so pronounced a success as Jack Royst in the "Yeoman of the Guard" at the Savoy Theater, sails for America at the conclusion of the run of that piece. He will play the chief comedy part in the American production of the new Gilbert & Sullivan opera. No part worthy of Wilkinson's ability was available in the Savoy production and he was consequently offered the opportunity of creating the part in America.

Father McFadden Pleads Guilty.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—Father McFadden today pleaded guilty at Maryborough to obstructing the police at the time of the murder of Police Inspector Martin of Gweedore in January last, and was liberated on his own recognizance, the Governor assenting to this disposition of the case.

THEY BLACKBALLED SENATOR QUAY.

A Pittsburg Tariff Club Rejects Him as an Honorary Member.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—United States Senator M. S. Quay of this State, who is also Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has been blackballed by the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club of this city. Senator Quay was proposed for honorary membership, and naturally his rejection has caused no end of talk. It appears that the Tariff Club is dominated by a faction opposed to the portion of the party controlled by Quay, and that he was blackballed as the Quay of Pennsylvania politics and the rival of C. L. Magee in party leadership. Mr. Magee himself had nothing to do with the matter. The Tariff Club is a numerically strong body, and occupies a handsomely furnished club-house. Mr. Quay is a member of the Americus Club, a rival organization, and did not seek Tariff Club honors. Members had been solemnly pledged to secrecy, but the affair has leaked out and occasioned much criticism.

ZINC ORE DISCOVERED IN WISCONSIN.

An Extensive Deposit on the Farm of Morris Cavanagh, Near Potosi.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The largest discovery of zinc ore known as dry bone ever made in this vicinity is reported on land owned by Morris Cavanagh on the Platte River, four miles from Potosi, Wis. The vein is said to be ten feet wide, seven feet thick, and three-quarters of a mile long. The quality is of the best.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

New York—Arrived, the Westernland, from Antwerp.

Hamburg—Arrived, the Gellert, from New York.

Bremerhaven—Arrived, the Ems from New York.

Havre—Arrived, 28th, the Joseph John, from Galveston; 28th, the Harrowgate and Southery, from Galveston; Turquoise, from New Orleans.

AMID WRECK AND FLAMES

A PASSENGER TRAIN AT GLENDALE, IA., DASHES INTO A FREIGHT.

Engineer Pullen of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road Fails to Obey Orders and a Wreck Results in Which Two Lives Are Lost, Including His Own—Passengers Injured—Story of the Engineer of the Freight Train—The Coroner's Inquest.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A disastrous wreck occurred late last night on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road about five miles east of this city. The Chicago limited left here at 9:57 p. m. with a large number of passengers. Before the train departed from the local depot the conductor received orders to meet a west-bound freight at Glendale, four miles east of here, which order was handed to the engineer, but for some reason was not obeyed. When about a mile beyond Glendale the west-bound freight and the passenger train came together with terrific force. The engines telescoped, and the combination express and baggage car, the smoking-car, and one passenger coach were piled upon each other.

Immediately after the collision the wreck took fire, and a new and frightful danger threatened the unfortunates who were buried in the wrecked coaches. Those of the passengers who were uninjured at once went to work, assisted by the trainmen, to release the imprisoned passengers, and by hard and determined work succeeded in releasing every one excepting an Italian construction laborer named Gellot, who was consumed in the wreck of the smoker. While the passengers and trainmen were engaged in rescuing those imprisoned in the coaches a brakeman started back to Glendale to give the alarm and finally managed to get word to the city two hours after the accident, when help was at once sent to the wreck in the shape of a wrecking crew, the resident officials of the road, and a number of physicians. By the time they arrived the three front cars of the passenger train were almost reduced to ashes.

The injured passengers were cared for as quickly as possible and a search in the vicinity of the wreck for other victims disclosed the body of James Pullen, the engineer of the ill-fated passenger train, about twenty feet from the track. His fireman jumped as soon as he saw a collision inevitable, and managed to escape without injury, as did also the engineer and fireman of the freight.

TOLD BY THE ENGINEER.

The former stated that he had orders to run to Glendale for the limited and was making time to get there, when just as he rounded the bend he saw the headlight of the express coming upon him. He immediately shut off steam, reversed his engine and jumped, and with his fireman escaped without injury. Messenger S. T. Stewart of the Adams Express company was standing on the door of his car at the time of the collision and was thrown out upon the ground, receiving painful but not serious injuries about the head and shoulders. J. Opel, traveling engineer of the Western Division of the Milwaukee road, was thrown forward against the end of the car and was rendered insensible. He was dragged from the coach by the rescuers just in time to escape cremation, as the flames were within a few feet of him when he was pulled out. Three Italian construction laborers were slightly injured about the lower limbs. The wounded were placed upon the remaining coaches of the train and brought to the city and placed in the hospital, where they are receiving every possible care.

A Coroner's investigation was held today and a verdict was rendered to the effect that the collison was caused by the carelessness of James Pullen, the engineer of the passenger train, in neglecting to obey train orders. The remains of the Italian, Gillot, were recovered from the remains of the wreck this morning but there was nothing left of them save a small portion of the trunk. The body of Pullen, the engineer, was taken to his late home, Perry, Ia., tonight. The entire contents of the three passenger cars were destroyed by the fire besides $7,000 or $8,000 in currency in the safe of the Adams Express company in the express car.

The Iowa Railroad Commissioners arrived here tonight and will enter upon a thorough investigation of the disaster tomorrow morning. The wreck was cleared up today, and trains commenced running tonight as before.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

What Came Near Being an Accident on the Northwestern.

The Omaha limited, over the Chicago & Northwestern road, was half an hour late yesterday morning and collided with a switch engine at Kinzie street and California avenue. There was a thick fog at the time and the engineer on the passenger engine did not see the switch engine until he was almost upon it. He tried to stop his train and succeeded in greatly reducing the speed before the collision occurred. The foot board on the switch engine was broken off and the pilot and draw bar on the passenger locomotive were smashed into pieces. None of the passengers or trainmen were hurt.

A Fatal Wreck on the Erie.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A bad wreck, resulting in the killing of one man and serious injury to five others, occurred on the Erie railroad this evening near the watchhouse switch, about one mile east of Otisville. Killed—Samuel Sloot, conductor. Wounded—Leo Barrett, brakeman; Theo. Fosdyke, engineer, scalded; Brierly, fireman, arm broke and scalded; Brierly, brother to fireman, bruises; George Bradner, brakeman, arm and leg broken. A heavy freight train westward bound had stopped there to do some switching when fifteen empty cars and a caboose, which had been uncoupled from the train, started back down the heavy grade at that point. They soon reached a frightful speed and came into collision with another extra freight that was following.

RUMORED UPRISING IN GUATEMALA.

Contradictory Reports from the City of Mexico and Other Sources.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 28.—A telegram from the Capital of Guatemala received in this city yesterday morning stating that seventeen revolutionary leaders had been captured and shot by President Barilias has given rise to some startling rumors here. One which has gained currency is that the revolution has been started in the mountainous districts of Guatemala bordering on the State of Chiapas by Gen. Barundia, an exiled Guatemalian, now a resident of this city, and that he had been furnished arms and money for the revolutionary scheme by Mexicans and parties in New York. Gen. Barundia denies any connection with the movement.

Guatemala officials telegraph that there was no uprising, the only foundation for the report being that a riot occurred in Mataquedituintla, Department of Santa Rosa, which was completely quelled in three days, and that perfect peace prevails.

Judge Lewis in Full Control.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29.—A Barbourville special confirms the report that Judge Lewis has full control in Harlan. The Howard outlaws, who constitute a small part of an extensive family, are leaving the county. Lewis has sixty-five men who are paid $2 a day by the county. He has sent them out under Gov. Buckner's direction, he claims, and disarmed everybody he could reach. He says he will not stop till peace is fully restored.

ALTON ABSORBED BY THE UNION PACIFIC.

A Story to the Effect That the Vanderbilts Have Completed Such a Deal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Chicago & Alton railroad has been absorbed by the Union Pacific company. The information that this deal had been completed was received this evening. It is only another chapter in a series of consolidations and leases which will electrify the public on both sides of the Atlantic. This is the absorption of the Chicago & Alton railroad company by the Union Pacific through the purchase of a majority of the stock of the first-named company by the officers of the latter. In brief, the Chicago & Alton—the pride of a certain coterie of capitalists who have always had a commanding voice in the making of rates and granting of territorial rights for other vast systems—becomes an integral part of the Union Pacific—Vanderbilt chain of roads between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the great lakes of the North and the Gulf of Mexico on the South.

Almost before the ink had become dry on the document which now binds the Union Pacific and the Chicago & North-western together with an almost indissoluble link for the next ten years President Charles Francis Adams of the former had practically concluded arrangements with Vice-President McMullen of the Chicago & Alton for the passing of a majority interest in the shares of the latter company into his own hands. The transaction involved a large sum of money, and in this feature of the deal President Adams was fortunate in having the coöperation of the Vanderbilts. The latter, it is said, stood ready to furnish one-half the sum required to pay for the Chicago & Alton stock, while other interests in the recently formed combination agreed to supply the remainder.

Exactly how much cash, if any, has passed in the operation is not known, but the amount involved is probably not far from $12,400,000; this amount being equal to $140 a share for the majority of the capital stock of the Chicago & Alton company, the total stock issue being $17,594,100. It is possible that the holders of Chicago & Alton stock may elect to take in payment collateral trust bonds of the Union Pacific, the stock of their own road being the collateral pledged.

A FINAL VICTORY FOR ANNEXATION.

The Supreme Court Affirms the Lower Court Judgment in the Lake View Case.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—In the case of True vs. Davis, the Lake View annexation case, a petition for mandamus in the Circuit Court of Cook County, a demurrer was sustained to the petition and appeal taken to the Supreme Court. An opinion has just been filed affirming the judgment below. The court says the question may be stated thus:

Does the prohibition of Sec. 11, Art. 9 of the Constitution prevent the annexation of two or more cites, incorporated towns, etc., in the manner provided by the recent act of the Legislature when such cities are each indebted and the indebtedness of one or more of them exceeds the limit named in the statute? We answer. In our opinion it does not.

Quoting the section of the statute referred to the court says:

It thus appears that the duty to levy the tax is inseparable from the power to incur the debt. That duty must be performed by the same agency that incurs the debt. But where two or more municipalities are annexed and thus form one municipality it is manifest the resulting municipality does not become the owner of all the property of the several united and bound to pay all of their debts by virtue of any act of its municipal agencies, but by virtue of the statute and a majority vote of the electors. When two or more municipalities are united the resulting municipality includes the persons and places of the several municipalities, and it has the same property and owes the same debts which they all had owed. There is no provision in our Constitution which makes a municipal debt a specific charge or lien upon the persons or property within the municipality; nor is there any provision which guarantees the resident that his property shall bear the burden of taxation only for the purpose of paying debts incumbered by the municipality while the property had an existence.

It is within common observation that large amounts of property and it may be all the persons within a municipality when a debt is contracted cease to be there when the debt is payable. The property within a municipality when a tax is levied for a debt can alone be made to pay it. If, then, there is no constitutional restriction upon annexation and no constitutional right to exempt property of taxpayers from burdens other than debts contracted by the municipality while within its jurisdiction, it would seem to follow there is no constitutional ground to object that the burden of some taxpayers be larger in consequence of annexation. It may be observed that perfect equality between burdens and benefits in matters of general taxation is a matter of theory only, and never has been, and doubtless never will be, carried out in practice. It seems quite as rational to assume here that since municipalities are united and their property and improvements belong to the resulting corporation the benefits to the several municipalities for which their indebtedness was incurred now results to the benefit of every taxpayer within the municipality.

THOMAS C. M'CAUSLAND FATALLY SHOT.

John Webb, a Burglar, the Assassin—A Lynching Highly Probable.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Thomas C. McCausland, founder of the Town of McCausland, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, fifteen miles west of here, and one of the best known stock and cattle buyers in this part of the State, was shot by a burglar in his residence at that place early this morning. The burglar was attempting to make Mr. McCausland's daughter Minnie disclose the combination of the store safe. The ball took effect in McCausland's shoulder and produced a probably fatal wound. The burglar was arrested at Lawmoor, near here, this morning and brought to Clinton. He gave his name as John Webb, and confessed to having been in the house, but says a companion did the shooting. The Deputy Sheriff of Scott County started with the fellow for Davenport, where he will be lodged in jail. McCausland is one of the best known men in Eastern Iowa, is rich, and is supposed to always have a large sum of money about him. The would-be murderer has been working a railway at McCausland this summer.

Sixty men, friends of McCausland, are said to be waiting for the Deputy Sheriff of Scott County, who left here at 5 p. m. to make the forty-mile drive across the country with the prisoner. It is their plan to intercept the officer at the Wapsipinicon River bridge and lynch Webb. The Sheriff has but one man with him.

Webb in his confession implicated a gang of Chicago roughs in not only this attempt at robbery but in others that have occurred in this locality lately.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Sheriff Leonard and a Deputy, who started from Clinton at 5 o'clock with the prisoner John Webb, who shot Thomas W. McCausland, arrived here at midnight and put their man behind the bars. They learned of two different lynching parties that had formed to intercept them, but by detours avoided them. They took a circuitous route, and by fast driving made the trip without interruption. At Princeton, where they stopped, a threatening crowd gathered and the Sheriff whipped up his horses and escaped. The Sheriff has just left with a description of the accomplices for McCausland. Other arrests are likely to follow soon. The danger of a lynching is not past. At a late hour it was learned that Mr. McCausland's condition was growing worse. A doctor and lawyer have gone to take his ante-mortem statement.

LIKE DRAWING TEETH

Difficult to Get Information from Camp No. 20 Witnesses.

THEY HAVE POOR MEMORIES.

Only One Remembers Hearing of Dr. Cronin's Protest.

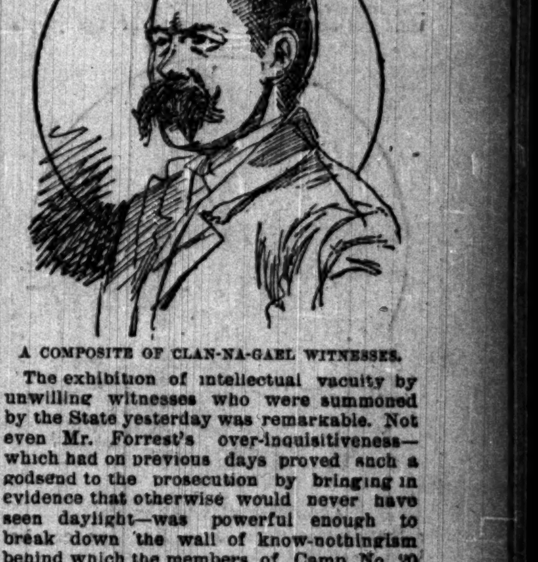
IT GAVE RISE TO A LIVELY DEBATE.

Secretary John O'Connor Produces the Minutes of One Meeting.

ONE OF BURKE'S CRONIES ON THE STAND.

"What the average member of Camp 20 has forgotten about the Cronin conspiracy would fill a big volume," said a visitor at court after hearing yesterday's evidence.

"Yes," added a friend in the book-publishing business, "and what he can remember would barely make a display advertisement for the cover of the book."



A COMPOSITE OF CLAN-NA-GAEL WITNESSES.

The exhibition of intellectual vacuity by unwilling witnesses who were summoned by the State yesterday was remarkable. Not even Mr. Forrest's over-inquisitiveness—which had on previous days proved such a godsend to the prosecution by bringing in evidence that otherwise would never have seen daylight—was powerful enough to break down the wall of know-nothingism behind which the members of Camp No. 20 ensconced themselves.

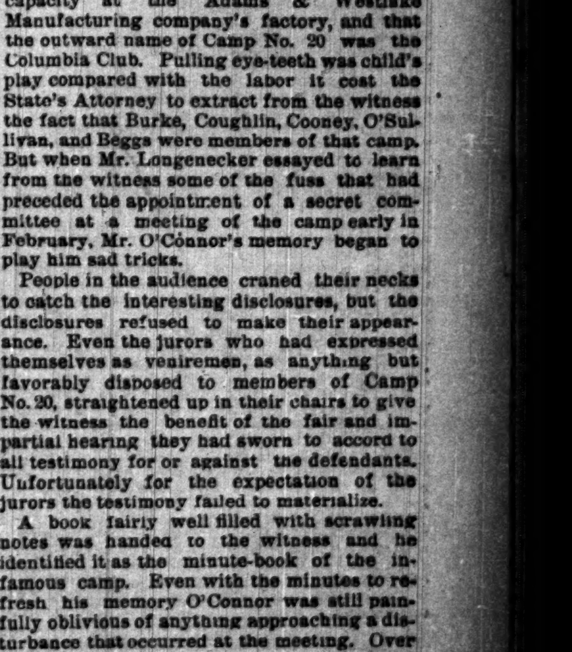
As if to contrast in the minds of the jury the difference in the character of witnesses anxious to help the prosecution and others who would shield the prisoners, the State introduced at the opening of yesterday morning's session two women to give corroborative testimony on minor details of Dr. Cronin being taken away. Mrs. P. Dinan, the wife of the liveryman, told of what she saw the night of May 4, which, briefly, amounted to the fact of seeing the horse and buggy taken out and driven home. Her testimony was so limited that Mr. Forrest was unable to get in more than a dozen or so objections before she was given into his charge for cross-examination.

The second witness was a Mrs. Laura Herman, a friend of the Conklins, who was at the latter's house during the interview between P. O'Sullivan and Mrs. Conklin. Her testimony was likewise brief, and the only new point disclosed by it was that O'Sullivan had declared to her that he did not know Dr. Cronin until introduced by Justice Mahoney.

Then commenced a procession of witnesses that recalled the most wearisome days of the jury hunt.

"Call John F. O'Connor" was the summons shouted by the State's Attorney. Mr. Longenecker had been up all the preceding night and until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and his jaded appearance boded ill for the approaching tussle.

A smooth-faced young man with a heavy forehead took the chair in answer to the summons, and in reply to Mr. Longenecker said he was the Recording Secretary of Camp No. 20 of the United Brotherhood, commonly known as the Clan-na-Gael. Having delivered himself of this



THE "OOLAH" OF THE CRONIN TRIAL.

information the witness appeared to have concluded that he had told all he knew about the Cronin conspiracy. An interruption by Mr. Forrest seemed to infuse a little courage into the witness, and he proceeded to disclose the fact that he was employed in a mechanical capacity at the Adams & Westlake Manufacturing company's factory, and that the outward name of Camp No. 20 was the Columbia Club. Pulling eye-teeth was child's play compared with the labor it cost the State's Attorney to extract from the witness the fact that Burke, Coughlin, Cooney, O'Sullivan, and Beggs were members of that camp. But when Mr. Longenecker essayed to learn from the witness some of the fuss that had preceded the appointment of a secret committee at a meeting of the camp early in February, Mr. O'Connor's memory began to play him sad tricks.

People in the audience craned their necks to catch the interesting disclosures, but the disclosures refused to make their appearance. Even the jurors who had expressed themselves as veniremen, as anything but favorably disposed to members of Camp No. 20, straightened up in their chairs to give the witness the benefit of the fair and impartial hearing they had sworn to accord to all testimony for or against the defendants. Unfortunately for the expectation of the jurors the testimony failed to materialize.

A book fairly well filled with scrawling notes was handed to the witness and he identified it as the minute-book of the infamous camp. Even with the minutes to refresh his memory O'Connor was still painfully oblivious of anything approaching a disturbance that occurred at the meeting. Over and over again the State's Attorney returned to the attack, but the witness was not in a communicative humor, and the little information he did let fall was in shreds and patches of the weakest kind.

Mr. Foster at the outset had collided with a dozen or more haphazard objections by Mr. Forrest, and made the best impression yet shown on behalf of the prisoners by declaring that he was willing for the State to prove all the facts connected with Camp No. 20. He undertook to cross-examine the Recording Secretary, and soon proved that the art of re-

freshing the memory of Clan-na-Gael officials is not entirely a buried mystery. So well did he succeed that Mr. O'Connor was willing to testify to matters of two and three years ago, all of which were verdant in his memory as the name of the camp itself, but the prosecuting lawyers objected.

When Messrs. Longenecker, Hynes, and Mills returned to court after the midday recess it was evident that the hasty lunch which they had eaten in the State's Attor-

A WITNESS WHO INTERESTED MR. WING.

ney's office had far from satisfied their appetites. Hunger keen and savage imparted to their looks a ferocity that was almost phenomenal. Their voracity, however, was not for meat and drink so much as for information, and the dish of intelligence served up to them by Kickham Scanlan, in whose charge rests the preparation of the menu card of witnesses, was far from satisfactory.

Andrew Foy, who was the first witness after lunch, seemed to think Judge McConnell's court was a sort of annex to Camp No. 20, where members of that organization were invited to enjoy themselves at the expense of the county. In Mr. Foy's eyes Mr. Foy's ignorance or forgetfulness is the funniest thing in the world, and the joke of sitting before a juror who had declared that he wouldn't believe a member of Camp No. 20 under oath seemed to tickle Mr. Foy hugely. Half an hour of the court's time and about half a minute of the jury's

ANDREW FOY ON THE STAND.

attention was devoted to Mr. Foy ere he took his departure.

M. J. Kelly and A. J. Ford were equally as non-committal as the Recording Secretary had been, but the task of concealing all they knew proved more than they bargained for. Between them the fact leaked out that at the memorable meeting in February Dr. Cronin's name had been mentioned, and that O'Sullivan, the iceman, had said that the doctor was a member of the U. O. D. and was introducing members of that order into the Clan-na-Gael.

Of course Mr. Donahoe bridled up at the mention of his client, and the unfortunate witness squirmed visibly beneath the fierce looks of the auburn-haired attorney. The impressive manner in which Mr. Donahoe delivered himself of the parting salute, "That's all," was calculated to terrify even a Clan-na-Gael.

Stephen Colleran was the last witness to occupy the chair, and he proved a veritable diamond in the rough for the prosecution. Mr. Colleran's style of beauty is somewhat after the pattern of Martin Burke's. At the outset it was evident that Mr. Colleran had primed himself with a wholesale stock of forgetfulness, but the glare of the court-room and the hundreds of eyes that met him on every side proved too much for his tenacity as a know-nothing.

The protest upon protest by Forrest that met every question put to the witness by Mr. Mills made the examination excessively tedious, and also served to confuse the witness to a welcome state of incoherency. As a friend of Dan Coughlin, and of Martin Burke, and of Pat Cooney, and of P. O'Sullivan, and of John F. Beggs it would have been strange if Mr. Colleran did not let fall something of importance to the prosecution. Hampered as Mr. Mills necessarily was from the fact that his examination could not partake of the nature of cross-questioning, he nevertheless managed to draw out of the witness some exceedingly damaging admissions.

Witness and Martin Burke were shown to have visited John F. Beggs' office; Burke, Carney, and Coughlin were seen together frequently by witness, and the missing Carney was also located in the company of the ex-detective a few hours prior to the latter's arrest. The witness was on the stand upwards of an hour, and even then it was evident that he had by no means exhausted his fund of knowledge anent the accused men. The hour of adjournment happened fortunately at this time and a bed at the county's expense was provided for Mr. Colleran, beside which a stalwart guardian of the peace stood watch lest any of the knowledge locked up in the breast of the exemployé of the city should succeed in getting away.

MRS. DINAN SAW THE STRANGER.

The Liveryman's Wife Corroborates the Testimony of Other Witnesses.

At the opening of the Cronin trial yesterday Mr. Longenecker handed the defense a list of new witnesses.

Mr. Forrest, of course, objected, saying it was rather late in the day, but concluded to raise the question when the witnesses were called.

Mrs. Patrick Dinan, wife of the liveryman who rented the rig to Daniel Coughlin in which Dr. Cronin took his last ride while alive, was then called. Here Mr. Forrest interposed with his usual objection and exception to any evidence the witness might give.

Mrs. Dinan testified that on the evening of May 4 a stranger called at the stable for a rig and she heard him ask for the curtains to the buggy. Then she went up-stairs. Mrs. Dinan saw the horse driven away. The man in the buggy drove north. The witness observed that the animal was looking nicely—that is, had been well groomed. The top of the buggy was up and the rear curtain down.

Mrs. Dinan saw the rig when it was returned at exactly 9:30 o'clock. She fixed the time because she had looked at the clock, so as to inform her husband how long the rig had been out. The animal was exceedingly warm and appeared tired—as though it had been driven hard. At the time the rig came back witness was looking out the open window watching for her little girl, who had been sent on an errand. She saw the stranger, but it was too dark for her to give an accurate description of him. It was only a few seconds after he drove into the barn that she saw him come out. He walked down the street a few yards and then crossed. She saw the man stoop and brush some dirt off his overcoat. The hat he wore was a soft felt. He was a medium-sized, slim man. In fact, Mrs. Dinan's description of the man tallied with that of her husband, the hostler, Mrs. Conklin, and the Misses McNearney.

Mr. Forrest's cross-examination was directed to ascertaining if Mrs. Dinan remembered other horses that were taken out and returned. Mrs. Dinan said she had not testified before the Coroner's or grand jury, and first talked with the counsel for the prosecution three or four days ago. Mr. Forrest wanted to know how counsel learned of her testimony.

"Well, you know women will talk, and I suppose somebody told them," was Mrs. Dinan's reply, which was greeted with great laughter. Then Mr. Forrest hurt his own case by drawing out the fact that Mrs. Dinan was an unwilling witness—that she had an aversion to entering a court-room.

SHE RECEIVED THE ICEMAN.

Miss Laura Hermann Tells of Her Conversation with Patrick O'Sullivan.

Laura Hermann, a milliner at No. 469 North Clark street and a friend of the Conklins, was next examined on behalf of the State by Mr. Mills. Mr. Forrest objected to the swearing of the witness, as he had received notice of her testimony for the first time that morning.

The State's Attorney—I will say to the court that yesterday they were anxious to know who was there with Mrs. Conklin. This is the lady that was at Mrs. Conklin's house the day Patrick O'Sullivan was there. I did not know it myself and thought the two McNearney girls were the only ones present. We hunted her up yesterday evening, and they have had about as much notice of her testimony as I have.

Mr. Forrest—Then you may just as well let her testify now. As to Patrick O'Sullivan I will say this: There will be no contradiction as to the conversation.

The witness said she was at the Conklin flat from 11 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at night the day after Dr. Cronin disappeared. Patrick O'Sullivan called about 3:30 o'clock with Murray, the Pinkerton detective. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin had gone out to O'Sullivan's ice-house in a hurry.

Q.—Will you please face the jury and tell them exactly the conversation which took place between you and O'Sullivan and what was said by each of you so far as you can do so? A.—The bell rang and I went to the door. This detective asked where the Conklins were. I said they were gone to the ice-house. He said "Where?" I said to P. O'Sullivan's place. He said: "Why this is O'Sullivan now." So I looked at Mr. O'Sullivan and he looked down and was twisting his hat back and forth; and I said to him: "Mr. O'Sullivan, you are going to be well advertised in your business, it seems to me." He said: "Yes, but I prefer not to be advertised in this way." I said: "It looks strange." He didn't say any word then. I said after a while: "How did it come that you made a contract with Dr. Cronin when you had but three men working for you?" He said he expected later to have five or six men. A minute later he said something about children who might cling to the wagon and get hurt. I said to him: "When did you make that contract?" He replied: "A couple of weeks ago, or three or four weeks ago." Later he said he didn't know Dr. Cronin, but Judge Mahoney introduced him when he made the contract.

Mr. and Mrs. Conklin returned about 4:30 o'clock. O'Sullivan and the detective were still there. She did not pay much attention to the conversation between Mrs. Conklin and O'Sullivan, as she was in the next room.

O'CONNOR AN UNWILLING WITNESS.

The Secretary of Clan-na-Gael Camp No. 20 Takes the Stand.

The investigation of Camp 20 began with the testimony of John F. O'Connor, a tinsmith employed by Adams, Westlake & Co. In reply to Mr. Longenecker's questions he said he had belonged to the United Brotherhood, commonly called the Clan-na-Gael, for six years. The lodges were called camps and were designated by numbers. He belonged to Camp No. 20, otherwise known as the Columbia Club. The number of a camp was supposed to be kept secret from the public. It had formerly been Camp No. 96, the change having been made a year ago.

Q.—Do you know when it was organized?

Mr. Forrest objected.

Mr. Donahoe—I desire that there be no objection entered on the record.

Mr. Forrest—I would like to have the record show that at every step we enter an objection to every kind of a question of the Clan-na-Gael.

The Court—I do not know how the counsel for the prosecution intends to connect it, but I presume that he does intend to connect it. You may make your objection and save your exception.

Mr. Donahoe—I desire to explain the position which Mr. Beggs takes in this investigation. He does not wish to interfere with any of the rights of any of the other defendants in this case; but he desires the fullest, most perfect, and complete investigation of his connection so far as Camp No. 20 or any other organization is concerned. He courts that investigation now and always has done so, and objects to no testimony, either material or immaterial.

The Court—Proceed with the question.

Mr. Forrest—In order to save these frequent interruptions let the records show an objection to everything with reference to the Clan-na-Gael.

The Court—I cannot do that because there might be a time when the court himself would want to put a stop to it as being too far away.

Mr. Longenecker (to witness)—You said that you belonged to No. 96; when did you join it? A.—I was a transferred member there; it will be four years next January, in about a month.

Q.—To what camp did you belong before? A.—Camp No. 9. It met at Cleveland, O.

Q.—How are the members known or addressed in the camp? A.—Well, generally by their numbers. My number was 156.

Q.—Where did Camp No. 20 meet in January, February, March, April, and May of this year? A.—At the North Side Turner-Hall.

Q.—What offices have they in that camp; what are the names of the offices? A.—Senior Guardian, Junior Guardian, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Past Guardian, Sentinel, Conductor, and Tellers.

Q.—Do you have more than one Sentinel. A.—Occasionally we have an outside Sentinel, too.

Q.—Do you hold any position in Camp No. 20, or did you the 1st of February? A.—Yes, sir; I was Recording Secretary.

Q.—How often did the camp meet? A.—Every Friday night.

Q.—Who was Senior Guardian—who was elected Senior Guardian when you were elected Secretary? A.—John F. Beggs. His number was 256.

Q.—What are the duties of a Senior Guardian? A.—To preside at all meetings as the President of any organization would.

Q.—Who was elected Junior Guardian at that time? A.—Michael J. Kelly. Thomas Murphy was Treasurer, and A. J. Ford Past Guardian.

Q.—What are your duties in that camp as Secretary? A.—To keep a record of what might transpire there.

Q.—Do you know whether Martin Burke is a member of that camp? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were Daniel Coughlin, Patrick Cooney, and Patrick O'Sullivan members of Camp No. 20? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Mr. O'Connor, do you remember the 8th day of February? A.—Yes, sir. John F. Beggs presided at the meeting that night, and I acted as Secretary.

Q.—Do you remember of a man by the name of Andrew Foy being present who made a speech? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was Capt. O'Connor there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Thomas F. O'Connor was there? A.—Yes, sir; he made a few remarks.

Q.—What was said by Thomas F. O'Connor? A.—He asked if we had ever heard the report of this trial committee that tried what is now known as the triangle. Mr. Beggs said he had not. O'Connor said it was strange that our camp never got the report when he heard it read in another camp in the city; that he heard a man read it and would state the name of the camp and the man who read it if we demanded it. Then somebody asked who it was. I did not hear who he said read it, but there was some member there who did hear and I asked him, "What did he say?" And I understood him to reply "Dr. Cronin."

Mr. Forrest—This is hearsay testimony, and hearsay testimony is never competent.

The Court—It will be stricken out.

Mr. Longenecker (to witness)—You were keeping the minutes that night? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did Capt. O'Connor not charge that the triangle had embezzled the funds of the camp? A.—I do not remember that he did.

Q.—I ask you now if he did not during a speech made by Foy, in which he charged there were spies among you, say they had better investigate the triangle, as the members of the triangle were embezzling the funds of the order?

Mr. Foster—I want to object to that, because the gentleman is trying to make it appear that this is a hostile witness. I object to the assumption that he is attempting to conceal anything, which he is not.

The State's Attorney—The court understands the procedure where an unwilling witness is on the stand.

Mr. Foster—The court can see readily that he is not an unwilling witness. He is a bright young man, ready to tell everything he knows, and you are assuming and trying to make it appear that he is an unwilling witness.

Mr. Hynes—We may always answer the guarantee when we have to go to the camp of the enemy for our witnesses.

Mr. Forrest—I object to that; it is more "play for the grand stand."

Mr. Hynes—But it makes the monkey dance.

The court administered a rebuke to both attorneys and permitted the question. The witness answered in the negative.

The State's Attorney (to witness)—I will ask you now if he did not there, in answer to Foy's speech, in which Foy was charging that there were spies among you, say you had better investigate the triangle, because he had heard the report where they had wasted the funds—or words to that effect? A.—No, sir, I have no recollection of that.

Q.—Were you busy at this time, at the time of the speech? A.—I heard the remarks, and have given the substance of them to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

A brief consultation here took place between the counsel for the State, after which the State's Attorney produced the record of Camp No. 20, and handed it to the witness.

The State's Attorney (to witness)—Will you turn to this record of Feb. 8? This is the record made by yourself, is it not; did you make that record? A.—Yes, sir, the entire record there of the meeting.

Q.—Now what do your minutes show? Read it.

Mr. Foster—Before the witness is asked now as to the record I would like to ask him a question. There seem to be some interlineations, some writing in ink, and some in pencil there. Were they all made at the time? A.—Yes, sir, I think that is my writing. I noticed the pencil marks here.

The Court—The witness may go ahead.

Mr. Longenecker (to witness)—Now read the record.

The Witness (reading)—"Called meeting Feb. 8, 1889. Meeting called to order at 8:55 o'clock, S. G. (Senior Guardian) in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting were read, and with a slight correction were approved. Roll call of officers: Absent, Nos. 924 and 163. Initiated, none. Elected, none. Proposed, James Walsh. Investigating Committee was Nos. 332, 86, and 231. Proposed, Hugh Gleason, No. 182 Huron street; occupation, a bar-tender; native of America."

Mr. Forrest—I presume the entire record of the evening is not admissible at all, but only as much of it as pertains to the matter of investigation.

Mr. Longenecker—I will call attention to one item. There was a man appointed on that committee—No. 332—and I propose to follow that up and show that it was one of the defendants.

The Court—That part of it may be permissible.

Mr. Longenecker (to witness)—No. 332 was one of that investigating committee? A.—I said it was the second. (Reading) "Proposed Patrick Cavanaugh, No. 2212 Winchester avenue; occupation, sewer-builder, and native of Ireland. Committee, Nos. 86, 108, and 298. Committee on the 4th of March celebration reported D.'s. No communication through sister D.'s." That is sister camps. "Moved and seconded that it be the sense of this camp that no candidates be admitted into the order unless their names be presented to the camps at the time of his proposal; to have the district member notify the different camps of this negligence. Motion was carried. Moved and seconded that an imperative demand be made on the Executive Committee at once for the immediate information of the Trial Committee. It was amended that the Senior Guardian notify the district member of the report that is going around, regarding the report of the Trial Committee, right in one of the camps of this city. Motion was carried. Motion was made and seconded that a secret committee of three be appointed by the Senior Guardian to investigate the rumors afloat regarding the trial of the ex-Executive body. Motion carried. Committee of three to investigate the circumstances of ex-Brother Michael Slaving. Committee consists of John A. Murphy, Walter Givens, and Harry O'Connor. Committee on ex-Brother Thomas Murphy, J. F. O'Connor, and Thomas Cannon, granted one week. Receipts of evening, $9.50."

Q.—Now you said "Senior Guardian presiding" who was the Senior Guardian at that time? A.—John F. Beggs.

Q.—Now, when the committee is appointed; when applications are made for membership and a committee appointed to investigate, how are they appointed? A.—Well, it is voluntary; when a member is proposed they are asked who will act on the committee to investigate them.

Q.—Now, turn to Hugh Gleason and give me the numbers of those on Gleason's application the night of Feb. 8. A.—The committee included Nos. 231, 23, and 332.

Q.—Now, will you state how to address the Senior Guardian, or how the Senior Guardian recognizes a member when he is on the floor; does the person give his name or number? A.—His number.

Q.—Now, Mr. O'Connor, will you state what gave rise to these resolutions that were passed for a secret committee and those others that you read? A.—Tom O'Connor's remarks.

Q.—Was there any scene or storm or disturbance at the time that O'Connor made his speech? A.—As I stated before it was Tom O'Connor's remarks, and asking if we got the report of the committee that tried the triangle, as it is now called. Beggs said that we hadn't, and he said it was strange that our camp never got it; that he heard it read in another camp in this city, and that he could tell the man that read it and the camp that he heard it read in if it was desired.

Q.—Upon his saying that, what was said and done by others in the camp? A.—Well, a motion was made to notify the District Officer.

Q.—Were there any speeches made in reference to the matter, or any remarks made? A.—I have no recollection of any.

Q.—How long did that discussion or talk last, of O'Connor and the others? A.—I don't think it lasted over a minute or two.

Q.—I will ask you if you didn't testify before the grand jury that his speech raised quite a scene? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—Well, what do you say now as to whether it did or not? A.—I don't think it did, not much of a scene.

Q.—Who is the keeper of this (indicating a ledger)? A.—P. H. Nolan.

Q.—Do you know A. J. Ford, a member of the camp? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And Michael J. Kelly, a member of the camp? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you with them or with either of them have a consultation as to the destruction of the books and records of Camp No. 20?

Mr. Forrest—We object to that.

Mr. Hynes—The only relevancy it has in this case is in regard to what was said and done——

Mr. Forrest—Do you want to talk to the jury through the witness?

Mr. Hynes—We will talk to the jury some other time. We don't talk to the jury during the hearing of the testimony. We leave that to your side.

The Court—I must know the purpose of the question because you mention men who are not indicted; and, so far as you inform me, they have nothing to do with this case, and the fact that they may have consulted with you about that, unless you connect it with these people in some way or other, would not entitle it to go in.

Mr. Hynes—It is not competent evidence against the defendants. We admit that. The only purpose of the evidence is to show what the State has been obliged to resort to to get at the people who contemplated the destruction of the records.

Mr. Forrest—I wish to have the records show a special objection, because they knew it was incompetent when they offered it.

Mr. Hynes—That is address to the perception of the court.

The Court—The court does not perceive any occasion for an answer to the question.

MORE ABOUT CAMP NO. 20.

Three of the Defendants' Counsel Cross-Examine Mr. O'Connor.

Messrs. Donahoe, Foster, and Forrest all took a hand in the cross-examination of Mr. O'Connor.

The witness stated that Beggs had been a member of Camp No. 20 about two years prior to Feb. 8. Witness was elected Secretary about Feb. 1. He had never had experience in clerical work before. The first inquiry concerning the trial of the triangle had been made about three months before Feb. 8. The trial committee met in Buffalo, N. Y., in June, 1888.

Mr. Foster—I will ask you whether for three months, from June, 1888, it was not a matter of almost weekly occurrence that some member of the camp would interrogate the Senior Guardian as to whether or not he had received the report of the trial committee? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If I understand the substance of your testimony it is that on the night of Feb. 8 Capt. O'Connor put an interrogatory which you had heard many times before, to Mr. Beggs, who was in the chair, as to whether or not he had received a report of the trial committee of the late triangle? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—To which Mr. Beggs replied that he had not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You were engrossed in trying to keep your minutes there? A.—I presume I was.

Q.—Do you remember that some one arose and moved the secret appointment of a committee of three to investigate the assertion as to whether or not there had been a preference shown to other camps who had received their report before Camp No. 20?

Mr. Hynes—I object to it. That is new matter entirely.

The Court—Mr. Foster, that is manifestly not in the nature of cross-examination, and I will not allow the matter to come out.

Mr. Forrest—Exception on behalf of the other defendants.

Q.—Do you remember hearing some member present move the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the fact whether the report had been made to other camps before it was made to Camp No. 20? A.—I have no recollection now, but my record shows that I must have heard it at the time.

Q.—Do you remember of any occurrence of this kind of Mr. Beggs, the Senior Guardian, saying in words or substance: "This camp has no right to investigate the conduct or action of another camp"?

Mr. Hynes—I object to any such question as that.

The Court—It was not called out and is not cross-examination, and therefore I will exclude it.

Q.—I will ask you if, in reply to a suggestion made by Capt. O'Connor, to which you have referred, the Senior Guardian did not say: "This camp cannot investigate any other camp, or one camp cannot investigate a case against another camp, but if there is any complaint against another camp the proper course is to report the matter to the district officer"? A.—I have found a record of it. The record shows it.

Mr. Foster (approaching the witness and taking the book)—I want to read from this book: "That the S. G." (which means the Senior Guardian) "notify the district member of the report that is going around regarding the report of the trial committee read in one of the camps in this city. Carried." You made that record that night at that time, did you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, after reading that, I desire to have you refresh your recollection and state whether or not this motion was made and carried immediately following a discussion, and the suggestion on the part of the Senior Guardian, John F. Beggs, that no camp had the right to investigate another camp, and the proper way was, if there was any complaint in regard to the action of a camp, to refer it to the district member? A.—I said before I have a faint recollection that there was such a motion, but undoubtedly, from the record, it must be so.

The Court—That part of the answer where he says "undoubtedly from the record" will be stricken out.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to whether a committee was ever appointed, as spoken of in your record here, to investigate the question as to whether or not the report had ever been read in another camp? A.—I have no knowledge of it.

Q.—Did you hear Capt. O'Connor, in any statement he made in Camp No. 20 meetings, mention Dr. Cronin's name that night? A.—I did not hear him pronounce it.

Q.—Now, don't you remember that this is what occurred: That, after Capt. O'Connor stated that he had been in a certain camp and heard the report of the Trial Committee of the triangle read, that a member said: "Who read it, who read it? Where did you hear it?" To which Capt. O'Connor replied: "I will tell if the Senior Guardian instructs me to do so"? A.—He said words to that effect. The way I had it was that he said I will tell if you demand it—if you demand the name of the camp and the man that read it.

Q.—Did he do it to your knowledge or in your hearing? A.—I didn't hear him. He said something, but I didn't hear the name he mentioned.

Q.—Was Dr. Cronin in the habit of visiting Camp No. 20? A.—Well I have seen him there twice this winter, or this year.

Here followed a brief consultation between the Defendant Beggs and Messrs. Foster and Ames.

Mr. Foster—Now you say that the interlineations in this book and some pencil marks were probably made at a subsequent meeting in the correction of the minutes? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Foster—That is all, Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Donahoe—Did you see Patrick O'Sullivan there on the night in question? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Forrest (taking the record book)—There are two or three places here in which the words "Trial Committee" is referred to. Now this motion is about candidates (indicating and reading from the book). "Moved and seconded that imperative demands be made of the executive body at once for the immediate information of the Trial Committee. Amended." I wish to ask you what Trial Committee that referred to. A.—The Trial Committee that tried Sullivan, Boland, and Feely.

Mr. Forrest—Now, there's another place here that I will read: "That the S. G. notify the district member of the report that is going around regarding the report of the Trial Committee being read in one of the D. in this city." Do you know to what Trial Committee that referred? A.—The Trial Committee that tried Boland, Feely, and Sullivan.

Q.—I will read again: "Motion made and seconded that a secret committee of three be appointed by the S. G. to investigate the rumors and report regarding the trial of the ex-executive body." Do you know to what trial that referred? A.—To Alexander Sullivan, Feely, and Boland.

Mr. Donahoe—Did you ever see John Kunze in Camp No. 20? [Laughter.] A.—No, sir. [Laughter.]

The State's Attorney—Mr. O'Connor, do you state that you never saw O'Sullivan, the defendant, in that camp? A.—I did, but I wanted to answer with an explanation. I understood that he was there that night. I saw the man there, but I didn't know him at the time. I know it now.

Q.—Now, Mr. O'Connor, you were asked by Mr. Foster whether Capt. O'Connor mentioned Dr. Cronin's name that night, and you stated that he did not. Now, I will ask you if Dr. Cronin's name was mentioned by any one else in that camp in that connection—in connection with Capt. O'Connor's speech.

Objected to and question ruled out.

Q.—To whom does the term "District Member" which was mentioned allude; to what officer of the organization does it allude; as to whether he has charge of a number of camps; what is meant by district member? A.—His name.

Q.—Do you know? He will be here as a witness. A.—He is a higher authority than the Senior Guardian of the camp.

Q.—What jurisdiction has he; over how much territory? A.—It is divided up in districts, and he is the person in charge of the district. He is the highest officer in that district, and there are so many camps in the district.

Q.—Now, do you know where Mr. Spellman lives? A.—In Peoria.

Q.—Speaking of the Executive Board here that Mr. Forrest called your attention to, to what has the Executive Board reference? A.—The Executive Board.

Q.—The Executive Board? What is that? A.—It is the head of the organization of the United Brotherhood.

Q.—How many member is it composed of? A.—Nine, I believe.

Q.—What is meant by ex-executive body? A.—That was the executive body in power previous to the last one.

Q.—And you mention now that the trial related to Alexander Sullivan, Feeley, and Boland; is that right? A.—Yes, sir; they were the executive body.

Mr. Foster again took the witness.

Q.—Officer Spellman then was the district officer or the district member? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now I will ask you this question: You have been asked with reference to the duties of this district officer, I want to ask you whether or not, when there is any charge preferred by the member of one lodge against the member of another lodge or by one camp against another camp, whether or not it is necessary to call in the services and require the action of the district officer? A.—That is the way I understand it.

Mr. Hynes—I object to the answer.

Mr. Foster (to witness)—Did you ever know of any investigation being made in behalf of that camp against another camp or as to a member of that camp against a member of any other camp? A.—Not in my time.

Mr. Donahoe—Can a member of one camp visit another camp? A.—Yes, sir, if he has the password.

Q.—Is Capt. O'Conner a member of Camp No. 20? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that when he stated that he had heard read in another camp a certain report, that was consistent with his privilege of entering another camp as a visitor? A.—Yes, sir.

The Court—We will now take a recess until 2 o'clock.

THE SPEECH CAUSED EXCITEMENT.

Andrew Foy Tells of a Lively Scene in Camp No. 20.

At the afternoon session the first witness called was Andrew Foy, a stonemason, residing at No. 235 Sedgwick street. In reply to questions by State's Attorney Longenecker he said he was a member of the Clan-na-Gael and belonged to Camp No. 20. He was a member in February last of the old Camp No. 96, which was changed to Camp No. 20. He had been a Clan-na-Gael for eight or nine years, but not all the time in Camp No. 20. His number was 69. Feb. 8 he was present at a meeting of Camp No. 20, at which he heard Capt. Thomas F. O'Connor make a speech and the defendant, John F. Beggs, presided.

Mr. Forrest objected to everything the witness had said or might say in reference to Camp No. 20, and asked that the record show his exception to the testimony the same as in the case of the witness O'Connor, on behalf of all the defendants except Beggs. His request was granted by the court, and the examination of Fry proceeded.

His memory was a little cloudy as to just what night a motion was made to appoint a committee in the camp, but it might have been the night of Feb. 8, when O'Connor made his speech. The witness said he also made a speech, the substance of which he gave as near as he could recollect. Someone made a statement in the camp that the informer Le Caron had testified in England before the Parnell commission that he had received a certain sum from the Clan-na-Gael funds to do work in England or Ireland. This sum was said by the person making the statement in the camp to be $28,000. A discussion took place over the statement in which the witness took part. He had said that if there were spies in camp they should be expelled.

Capt. O'Connor, the witness said, was the one who had made the statement regarding Le Caron, and as far as he could remember, O'Connor had said that Le Caron was a paid agent of the executive body of the Irish organization in this country, and had $28,000 of the funds of the organization had gone to Le Caron for some object in England or Ireland. O'Connor did not mention names.

Mr. Longenecker—Did he not in that speech, after you had made your speech, say that instead of hunting for spies they had better do something to this executive body that had been swindling the order out of its funds, or words to that effect? A.—I cannot say.

Continuing, the witness said he knew Dan Coughlin, Martin Burke, and Patrick O'Sullivan, also Patrick Cooney. He was not certain about their being present the night in question, but they might have been. There was great excitement over O'Connor's speech, several members jumping up and making speeches. He could not remember whether there was a motion made to appoint a committee to investigate the matter. He "felt hot" over the statement of O'Connor, and others felt like him. He was angry that Le Caron should have got any funds of the Clan-na-Gael for any purpose, and also that any report of the executive body should be read in other camps and not in Camp 20.

On cross-examination by Mr. Forrest Mr. Foy said that after the excitement of the moment was over he had left the hall and had gone down-stairs to get a drink. He could not remember any motion being made while he was in the hall, but it might have been done while he was out.

THE JUNIOR GUARDIAN TESTIFIES.

He Also Proves an Unwilling Witness—The Meeting of Feb. 8.

Michael J. Kelly of No. 153 Huron street was next called and examined by Mr. Longenecker. He is the superintendent of the metal department of the Adams & Westlake company and was Junior Guardian of Clan-na-Gael Camp No. 20 until the murder of Dr. Cronin, when he severed his connection with the order. On the night of Feb. 8 he was present at the meeting.

Q.—Will you state if you heard any speeches there in reference to spies; also in reference to the report of the trial committee of the executive? A.—I have no recollection of hearing any speeches in regard to——

Mr. Forrest—One minute. We object.

The Court—You want the same objection and exception as to the other witnesses, I presume?

Mr. Forrest—Yes, sir.

The Court—It may be so. Let the record show it.

The witness—I will state that I have no recollection in regard to spies, but have in regard to the committee.

Q.—State to the jury whom you heard speaking on that occasion in reference to the Trial Committee and how it came about. A.—I heard Mr. Foy ask for the report of that Trial Committee—that is, of the Trial Committee that was instigated by the executive body.

Q.—To try the executive body? A.—On those charges, yes, sir.

Q.—To whom was the question addressed? A.—To Mr. Beggs, who presided.

Q.—What was the reply of the Senior Guardian, John F. Beggs? A.—I did not hear him reply.

Q.—To refresh your memory, I will ask you, Mr. Kelly, if you heard him mention the name of Le Caron? A.—No, sir, I do not remember that.

Q.—Did you hear Mr. Thomas F. O'Connor say something? A.—I recollect he said something, but not the words. It was in reference to the reading of this document up in Dr. Cronin's camp.

Q.—What document did he say was read? A.—Well, I think it was the result of this trial by this committee that I have referred to.

Q.—Did he not in that line show that the executive Committee had squandered the funds of the order, or words to that effect? A.—I think there was a reference to that. I am not really positive, though.

Q.—Did he, in that connection, state that the evidence showed that that ex-executive body had sent Irishmen to English prisons, or something to that effect? A.—I have no recollection of that statement.

Q.—Do you recollect of demanding of him to know where he got that information? A.—No, sir, I have no recollection.

Q.—Do you remember that he replied that he would give to the Senior Guardian the name of the man who read it? A.—I have no recollection of that.

Q.—Do you remember whether anything happened there after O'Connor made his speech. Was anything said or done by the other members of this body? A.—Well, I think there was a couple of parties stepped up and suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the reading of the document in the camp.

Q.—Was there any excitement? A.—No more than a couple of parties got up and wanted to have the matter investigated, if you call that excitement.

Q.—Do you remember of seeing Daniel Coughlin there? A.—Yes, I think he was there.

Q.—Do you recollect seeing Martin Burke there? A.—No, sir; I have no recollection of seeing Martin Burke.

Q.—Do you know Martin Burke? A.—I know him well. I know him to be a member of that camp.

Q.—Do you know Patrick Cooney? A.—Yes, sir; he is a member of that camp.

Q.—Do you remember of ever having said that Daniel Coughlin was the man who wanted to have the committee appointed or inquiry made in regard to that report? A.—No, sir; I never made any such inquiries.

Q.—What is your recollection as to who made the inquiry? What is your recollection now as to who made the inquiry, or motion, or whatever it was? A.—It was a suggestion, as you have recalled to me, at the meeting. That there was a motion I have no recollection of.

Mr. Foster conducted the cross-examination.

Q.—Have you any recollection as to the length of time that Mr. Beggs has been a member of Camp No. 20; or, if it would throw any light on the subject, I may state that the evidence shows that his number was 256? A.—I think it was approaching three years; in the neighborhood, to the best of my recollection; I could not give the exact time.

Q.—I will ask you whether or not Mr. Foy's remarks in regard to this committee were the first remarks that were made upon that occasion? A.—I could not say positively.

Q.—Was it understood in the camp there and by you what he referred to? A.—I think it was pretty well understood by everybody that when he asked for the report that it was for the trial in the executive body.

Q.—Did they mean the trial of Alexander Sullivan and others at Buffalo the summer before? A.—I had no idea that it was the trial of Alexander Sullivan any more than what I saw from the newspapers afterward. I had no report from the camp that those parties were on trial, but, as I saw from the newspapers, they were the parties that were really on trial.

Q.—Had there always been two factions or had the two factions only existed for a few years? A.—I think only for a few years; only for a short time, and the union took place at the last convention.

Q.—Now, if I understand your testimony, after Foy had asked this question, what was the response of Mr. Beggs to that question as to whether or not the report had been received of this trial of the Executive Committee? A.—I do not recollect the response.

Q.—Following the inquiry, then, which was made by Mr. Foy, what was said? You heard Capt. O'Connor reply, as I understood you, that he had been in a certain camp and had heard that report read. Now, did he say he had been in Dr. Cronin's camp and heard Dr. Cronin read that report, or did he say he had been in Camp No. 234 and heard the report of the trial read? A.—All I can testify to was that he said he heard the report read in Dr. Cronin's camp.

Q.—I will ask you whether, from the remarks made, certain members felt aggrieved that Dr. Cronin's camp should be furnished with the report of the trial of that Executive Committee before Camp No. 20? A.—I will say, of course they did not like it to have that report read in any camp or in his camp in preference to their own camp or any other in the city. It should have come through the proper source—through the Executive Board.

Q.—When a suggestion was made on the part of a member that there should be an investigation, do you remember what Beggs said in reply to that? A.—To the best of my recollection he said he would refer it to the district member, Mr. Spelman of Peoria.

Q.—Now, after this motion was made for the appointment of a committee, did not the Senior Guardian rise in his place and say: "We have no authority to investigate a brother lodge; we have no authority over a brother lodge, and the matter properly belongs to the district member"?

The Court—Mr. Foster, I think in consideration of the witness now on the stand and the matter you are investigating you must treat this man and put your questions to him as fairly as the State would have been obliged to do. Your questions are too leading and are putting the words too much into his mouth.

Mr. Foster—But I am cross-examining, your Honor.

The State's Attorney—Yes, and you are leading him, because you know he was an unwilling witness for us.

Mr. Forrest—I take an exception to that statement made by the State's Attorney that the witness was an unwilling witness for the State.

The State's Attorney—Well, take your exception.

The Court—The jury will pay no attention whatever to these statements.

Mr. Foster (to witness)—After this motion was made what did the Senior Guardian say, if anything, with reference to referring to the district officer? A.—Outside of the reference to Mr. Spelman I have no recollection of what the Senior Guardian stated.

Q.—Was there any motion made that night that a committee be appointed for any other purpose than this, and by this I mean the report being read at one camp and not in another? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—You need not state now any conversation, but I will ask you whether subsequent to this time you heard a conversation between Beggs and Spelman on this subject? A.—I overheard such a conversation at McCoy's Hotel.

Q.—When was it, with reference to the disappearance of Dr. Cronin? A.—I think it was before the disappearance of Dr. Cronin.

THE TRIANGLE DENOUNCED.

What Mr. Ford Heard at the Clan-na-Gael Reunion Feb. 22.

Anthony J. Ford of No. 1242 Wolfram street, a shipping clerk for the Austin Manufacturing company, was examined by Mr. Longenecker. He said he belonged to Camp No. 20 of the Clan-na-Gaels, and had been a member of that camp for ten or twelve years. He was No. 8, and had been Junior Guardian at one time and Senior Guardian for four years ending in January of the present year. He was at the meeting held Feb. 22 and heard Patrick McGarry and Richard Powers, visiting members of the camp, speak. He thought McGarry spoke first, but was not sure.

Q.—What was the substance of the speeches of McGarry and Powers; what did they talk about? A.—They attacked the triangle.

Q.—What is commonly called the ex-executive of the order? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you remember now Mr. Beggs' speech on that occasion—the defendant Beggs? A.—He defended him as far as I can say.

Q.—Whom did he defend—whose name did he mention? A.—He mentioned Alexander Sullivan's name. He seemed to take sides with him in opposition to the previous speakers. He said he would have to have peace or war, or some remark like that.

Q.—Did he use the word "war?" A.—He may have; I'm not positive. It was a pretty warm discussion on both parts. They talked pretty freely on both sides.

The witness went to a meeting in March, a short time before the April election, and was accompanied by O'Sullivan. Witness made a few remarks. He also remembered that Dr. Cronin organized a camp in Lake View known as "The Washington Literary Society," and that O'Sullivan spoke to him about it that night. Witness did not know just what night it was that he and O'Sullivan went to the meeting of Camp No. 20.

Q.—Did you there talk anything about deputies being taken into the camp in Lake View? A.—I didn't say that they took any in there; I said I saw them in company with them. There was quite a discussion that night, and I stated that I thought it would be well for us to look at our own society and try and get them out; that there was a possibility of their getting in there.

Q.—Now, do you remember of pointing to your authority for such statements on that occasion? A.—Well, I referred to Mr. O'Sullivan as my authority for making that statement.

Mr. Ford said when he referred to "deputies" he meant the United Order of Deputies. He was then turned over to Mr. Foster for cross-examination, after the court had overruled a motion by Mr. Forrest to exclude all except what related directly to Beggs. Mr. Ford explained that the meeting of Feb. 22 was a reunion of the various camps in the city in the hall of Camp No. 20. Beggs presided and had called McGarry and O'Byrne and placed one on his right and one on his left, both being Senior Guardians of other camps. There was singing and recitations. At the conclusion Mr. Beggs had resigned the chair to John S. Mullens, and the speeches were made then. The drift of the speeches made by McGarry and Powers was to the effect that the executive board had misappropriated money and had had patriots incarcerated in England.

Q.—Now I will ask you, after they got through with speeches of that character, whether or not you remember of Mr. Beggs being called upon for a speech. A.—Yes, sir, he was called upon.

Q.—Now I will ask you whether or not Mr. Beggs did not say this in substance: "Gentlemen, I am a little surprised that after the convention took charge of this matter and a committee was appointed to investigate, and that committee has acted, and before it has reported, that you insist upon carrying on this fight and contention. So far as I am concerned, I am determined that this society shall be in fact what it is named, a United Brotherhood," or words to that effect; and didn't he further say that peace must be restored in the ranks; that they were reunited by reason of the action of this convention, and that peace should be had if it had to be brought about by war, or words to that effect? A.—Yes, words to that effect or similar.

Q.—Now did he say anything after that? A.—Not that I know of.

A FRIEND OF THE SUSPECTS.

Mr. Colleran Was Frequently in the Company of Beggs, Coughlin, et Al.

Stephen Colleran was called and examined by Mr. Mills. Mr. Forrest announced that the defense had only received notice that Colleran would be called that morning. In reply to the court Mr. Longenecker said the witness was a most important one and was before the grand jury. The court said he would permit the witness to testify and the defense could postpone their cross-examination until a later day.

Mr. Colleran said he lived at No. 79 East Huron street and had known Martin Burke about two years. He knew Dan Coughlin and John F. Beggs, but not Patrick O'Sullivan. Witness had for some time been employed as a laborer by the City Water Works Department. He had worked with Burke and was a member of Camp No. 20. Here Mr. Forrest made his usual objection to the testimony, and after the court had overruled it witness said he was present at the meeting Feb. 8 and that Coughlin, Patrick Cooney, Martin Burke, John F. Beggs, and John O'Connor were also there.

Q.—You may state whether or not any excitement occurred that evening. A.—I do not think that anything peculiar happened that evening, anything more than a wrangle about some reports. Somebody asked for some reports and there was some discussion over it; I do not know just what it was.

Q.—Did Capt. O'Connor make an address that evening? A.—He made some remarks about a report of some committee.

Q.—What did he say in regard to reports? A.—He wanted to know if there were certain reports—somebody said no.

Q.—What committee? A.—I do not know what committee. To investigate some—something; I do not know exactly what it was. (Witness pauses.)

Mr. Mills—Proceed.

The Defendant Beggs—He has answered your question.

Mr. Hynes (sharply)—How do you know?

The Defendant Beggs (retorting)—Because he has finished.

Mr. Mills—What else was said? A.—I do not know the exact words.

Q.—I am not asking for the exact words. I will ask you to give us the substance of what was said, according to your best recollection. A.—Yes, sir. It was the reports of the committee on some money matters, or something appertaining to that.

Q.—Will you tell the jury what was said in reference to this money matter? A.—Mr. O'Connor asked if that report had been brought before the camp. He was answered, no.

Q.—Do you not remember who made the answer? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then what did he say—Capt. O'Connor? A.—He said he heard the reports elsewhere.

Q.—Did he name anybody as a party who made the report or repeated it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did he describe any person? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Did you hear Mr. Beggs, the Senior Guardian, say anything? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Do you know Andrew Foy? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you hear him make any remarks that night? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—What was said as to the committee? A.—It was to appoint a committee; that is as near as I can recollect; but it was overruled by the Senior Guardian.

Q.—What was the committee to do that was proposed? A.—It was to investigate this report.

Q.—I will ask you if a secret committee was appointed that night for any purpose? A.—No, sir; not that I know of.

Q.—Where were you born, Mr. Colleran? A.—I was born in Ireland, County Mayo.

Q.—Do you know where Burke was born? A.—I should judge he was born in Ireland. I could not say where.

Q.—Don't you know in what county? A.—No, sir, I do not know; I think he was born in Mayo, though; that is my opinion, but I could not prove it.

Q.—I will ask you if you were informed by Burke where he was born. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where? A.—In Mayo.

Q.—I believe you stated you had worked with Burke? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You may state whether or not you were ever in the office of John F. Beggs? A.—Yes, sir, I was there with Burke early in January.

Q.—Why did you and Martin Burke go to Beggs' office? A.—We wanted to get reinstated in our positions which we had lost.

Q.—State whether or not you and Martin Burke went a second time to the office of John F. Beggs? A.—Yes, sir. The latter part of January.

Q.—Did you and Martin Burke see Beggs? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you and Martin Burke go to the office of Beggs in February? A.—Yes, I guess so.

Q.—How long have you known Daniel Coughlin? A.—I might have known him for two or three years—three years, maybe.

Q.—Did you ever see him and Burke together? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—Some time in March of the present year. They were on Michigan street in front of this building.

Q.—What happened? A.—To the best of my recollection we met Mr. Coughlin on the sidewalk, and we went out on Michigan street or somewhere in the neighborhood.

Q.—Did you three stop anywhere? A.—Yes, sir, at Dolan's saloon.

Q.—How long did you three men stay together in Dolan's saloon? A.—Fifteen minutes, or twenty, maybe.

Q.—Did you ever see Martin Burke, Dan Coughlin, and Patrick Cooney together? A.—Yes, sir; at Turner-Hall Feb. 8, if I remember rightly.

Q.—When did you last see Martin Burke, before this trial began? A.—I should judge some time in May, about the 18th or 19th. I met him one Sunday morning on North Market street.

Q.—State whether or not you saw Patrick Cooney in the month of March this year? A.—Yes, sir. I saw him occasionally. I could not exactly give you the number of times. I met him on Washington street in front of the City-Hall.

Q.—Do you remember when Daniel Coughlin was arrested? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State whether or not you saw Cooney the day of that arrest? A.—Yes, on Chicago avenue, at the corner of Market street.

Q.—Now, I don't ask you for any conversation that occurred between you and Patrick Cooney, but I will simply ask if you did have a conversation with him. A.—Yes, for a few moments.

Q.—State whether or not you and Burke and Cooney were in the habit of going home together from the camp meetings. A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Do you know Mr. P. McGarry? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I should judge about two years.

Q.—Was he a member of that camp?

The Court—Mr. Mills, how long will an examination of this witness take you?

Mr. Mills—O, some little time, I think.

The Court—I have a motion for a new trial coming on before me that I think we had better consider, and think we had better adjourn.

Mr. Mills—We accept your Honor's suggestion for adjournment with pleasure.

The Court—Then we will adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A SUSPECT FOR A BRIEF TIME.

Arrest of a Man Closely Resembling the Driver of the White Horse.

A stranger was taken to the State's Attorney's office yesterday afternoon whose appearance fitted to a nicety the description of the man who drove Dr. Cronin to the Carlson cottage. He was arrested by detectives from the Chicago Avenue Station in the neighborhood of Market street, his connection with friends of the prisoners marking him as a likely person to have been engaged in the conspiracy. He was identified at the station by a detective whose occupation since last May has kept him a great deal in the vicinity of the Opera-House Block and Oak street. The detective positively identified the man as one he had seen in company with Henry Stoltenberg. The suspect was taken to the Criminal Court building, and Capt. Schuettler soon afterwards arrived in company with Mrs. Conklin and Miss McNearney. For a time it was a doubtful question even to those ladies whether the man was the same whom they had seen in the Windsor Theater flat last May. The man's accent, however, which is Swedish, dispelled the hopes of the State's Attorney, as Mrs. Conklin was obliged to confess that the mysterious visitor of last May spoke with a decided Irish-American accent. The suspect was then let go.

DECIDED AGAINST WOODRUFF.

The Supreme Court Denies His Right to a Habeas Corpus.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court this afternoon denied the application of Frank J. Woodruff for a habeas corpus, and filed an opinion in support of the decision. A fair construction of the statute, the decision says, is that where the delay is occasioned by the application of the defendant the statute does not compel a trial at the second term or require that the defendant be set at liberty in case of a failure to put him on trial. In regard to the claim that there are other branches of the Criminal Court it is held that each branch must be regarded as an independent court, as if it was in a separate jurisdiction. In the absence of any provision for a transfer to another court the trial must take place in the court having jurisdiction of the cause and where the indictment is pending. While the trial is in progress of the codefendants it is manifest the indictment must remain in that court for the purpose of that trial and for the use of the jury when they retire to consider their verdict. If both causes were to proceed at the same time in separate branches of the court in which the records and indictment remain, such practice would inevitably lead to confusion and possibly conflict of authority. Would the fact that witnesses were in attendance on one court be sufficient to excuse them from appearing in the others? The court advanced these and other similar arguments and closed with these words: "It follows, then, the defendant, having created the necessity for the delay, as he might for good cause do, is not entitled to be discharged from custody by reason of any of the causes set forth in this petition."

Mr. Baker's Work at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Assistant State's Attorney Baker said tonight that he would be unable to leave for Chicago tomorrow morning as he had hoped.

"Things," he said, "are in a sort of nebulous condition. I have not yet been able to decide on anything definite."

Today Mr. Baker spent mainly with H. M. Howell, Q. C., who represented the State of Illinois during the extradition proceedings here. He also had several interviews with Chief of Police McRea, who in all probability will decline to go to Chicago as a witness. Gillette, who was a fellow prisoner with Burke and who also made a statement to Hagel and Bonnar that a confession had been made to him, was today convicted of forgery and sentenced to ten years' servitude. He will be removed to the penitentiary tomorrow, but before he goes Howell and Baker will interview him.

Baker has not yet seen Heffer. He has not yet made up his mind whether the confessions are genuine or bogus. The belief is growing here in police circles that the alleged confessions are bona fide.

HILL FOR HIMSELF FIRST.

AFTER THAT HE IS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

New York's Whisky Governor Wants a Seat in the Senate as a Boost to the Presidency, and the Democratic State Ticket May Take Care of Itself—Republicans Will Scoop in the State Offices and Have the Legislature by a Good Majority.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Republicans firmly believe they are going to carry New York State next week by a plurality of between 5,000 and 10,000 on their State ticket. Gov. Hill in his wise providence saw fit to snub the Cleveland Democrats whenever opportunity offered, and the admirers of Mr. Cleveland are naturally angry. He sees now it was folly for him to go out of his way to make a lunge at Mr. Cleveland, and contrary to his custom has begun to recant. He has made up his mind to go into that stronghold of the ex-President (Brooklyn) and speak at a Democratic meeting at which Mr. Cleveland is announced to be present. This is only a blind to catch the unsuspecting public. Hill is as bitter against Cleveland as ever, and after election will not scruple to carry on his crusade against him as before. He is jealous of Cleveland, and his thin-skinned nature will not permit him to act differently than he does.

A WILY MANIPULATOR.

Newspaper criticisms annoy the Governor beyond measure, and for that reason he will not allow the correspondents here to get anything from the Executive chamber unless he gives it out himself. In order that matters might go out over the country as he desired, Gov. Hill had an Associated Press agent in sympathy appointed for this city. He went so far as to have a room in the Capitol set apart for the use of this young man, which is against all precedent and without warrant of law. When anything is to be sent out over the Associated Press wire, it is prepared in the Executive chamber, scrutinized by the icicle Governor, and then sent over the wire verbatim.

To illustrate the way in which the Governor treats the Associated Press wire: A special correspondent here received instructions from his paper to interview the Governor on his Southern trip. The Governor appointed a time to meet him. He was not ready when the special called, but two hours afterwards an interview with the Governor, prepared in the Executive chamber, was being sent out over both press association wires, and the special correspondent lost his space and his temper. The State departments under Democratic heads are under the Governor's thumb. He manipulates the Civil-Service Commission as he sees fit, and makes the rules elastic enough to crowd out an objectionable man and let in one who is all right with the Administration.

CLERKS MUST PUT UP OR WALK.

The clerks in the several State departments other than Republican have been assessed 5 per cent of their salaries, and the poorly paid orderlies and porters about the State buildings had to give over 2 and 2½ per cent of their pay. These assessments are made in the nature of a request, but no matter how much the men protest the levy has to be forthcoming or their places are vacant on one pretext or another. In this manner the Democratic party raises among State and municipal employés of its political faith close on to $100,000 for legitimate election expenses. When the interest is greater than it is in this year's election the assessment is doubled. Even at Christmas holiday the clerks in the several departments cannot draw their pay before the end of the month, or the first days of the succeeding month. This month they have been "allowed" to get their checks ten days ahead of time, and the payday of the orderlies and porters was changed from monthly to semi-monthly, that all who "desired" might "subscribe" to the corruption fund. Strange to say, the employés in Republican offices were not given the same privilege.

A LOSING FIGHT.

The Democrats feel they are going to lose the State ticket and have a larger majority against them in the Legislature than last winter. They hope, however, to elect the head of the State ticket—Frank Rice for Secretary of State. This hope is based on the fact that the Republican candidate, John I. Gilbert, is a strong temperance advocate, and because he took an active part against the Freedom of Religious Worship bill on the floor of the House. But New York and Brooklyn Democratic politics is mixed, and while Mr. Gilbert will gain wonderfully in the country districts Mr. Rice cannot get enough pasters over his name in the metropolitan districts to defeat him. On the Democratic ticket are two candidates, Edward Wemple for Controller and Charles F. Tabor for Attorney-General, who were mixed up in the Assembly ceiling scandal, whereby the State was mulcted out of thousands of dollars. Martin W. Cook, for Controller, and James M. Varnum of New York, for Attorney General, will make a strong fight on the Republican ticket, and will no doubt come out with the largest majorities. Ira M. Hedges, another Metropolitan district man, is running on the Republican ticket for Treasurer. His opponent is Elliot Danforth, whose personal record is not of the best and who is a bitter opponent of Cleveland. The admirers of Cleveland will absent themselves from the polls for the greater part, and those who vote will support only part of the Democratic ticket.

A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Hill has set his heart on capturing the Senate. This body holds over through 1891, and as Hill's term expires in that year he desires to represent the State in the United States Senate in order that the step might elevate him to the Presidential nomination. The West, he considers, has no claim to the nomination and its demands should not be given a moment's consideration. But his scheme to capture the Senate has miscarried. The Republicans have put strong candidates in the field, and it now looks as though the next Senate would stand as the last one—Republicans 20, Democrats 12—or that perhaps the Republicans may gain one. The Democrats hope to carry the Fourth Senatorial District, in Brooklyn, now held by Jacob Worth, a Republican, who was elected by 900 plurality, and the Seventeenth District, Albany, now represented by Henry Russell, who was chosen by a plurality of 8. The Republicans in both these districts are alive, and say the only way they can be defeated is by false counts. The Republican candidate in the Albany district is a veteran of the late war, George H. Treadwell, a wealthy merchant and a State Civil Service Commissioner. His opponent is a young lawyer, Norton Chase.

There are two districts now held by the Democrats that they will surely lose. They are the Sixteenth (Washington-Rensselaer) District, in which Michael Collins was elected by 2,818 two years ago, and the Twenty-ninth (Monroe-Orleans) District, in which Senator McNaughton received 593 plurality.

The Republicans are united along the whole line, and are working quietly. The fight among the Democrats in New York and Brooklyn, Gov. Hill thinks, will bring out a bigger Democratic vote than otherwise and help the ticket. But privately he feels that the ticket is gone, hook, line, and sinker, and that without the Cleveland contingent he is not such a great politician after all.

The Montana Election Contest.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 29.—In the Silver Bow contest case today the motion of the attorneys for the Republicans to quash the mandamus writ was overruled. Objection was then made to Judge De Wolf sitting on the case, as he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket, the objection being that he was an interested person. The court decided that the writ should be so amended as to relate only to the count of the votes for the county officers named in the writ. The attorneys for the Republicans then interposed a demurrer, which was overruled, and the Board of Canvassers was directed to file its answer why the vote in the Tunnel precincts was not counted. Court then adjourned.

DOESN'T RECOGNIZE CHICAGO DIVORCES.

Archbishop Cleary of Canada Excommunicates a Divorced Woman Who Remarried.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Archbishop Cleary visited Westport yesterday and confirmed 140 children. An unpleasant duty he had to perform was the excommunication of a married woman named Weatherhead, whose maiden name had been Annie Coburn, and who had been previously married and divorced in Chicago. The Archbishop said he had admonished her, but she persisted in her course despite the anger of God and the censures of the church. She offered as a pretext of justification the bill of divorce and superadded sacrilege to adultery by producing a certificate of pretended marriage undergone by herself and partner at the hands of a Protestant minister. There was no such thing as divorce under Christian law, the Archbishop said.

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...THE DEMO-...

...r Wants a Seat to the Presi-... ...le State Ticket ...lf—Republicans ...ffices and Have ...d Majority.

...[Special.]—The ...ey are going to ...xt week by a ... 10,000 on their ...wise providence ...and Democrats ...d, and the ad- ...naturally angry. ...him to go out ...Mr. Cleveland, ...has begun to re- ...nind to go into ...esident (Brook- ...tic meeting at ...nounced to be ...d to catch the ...s bitter against ...r election will ...rusade against ...s of Cleveland, ...will not permit ...does.

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FOUGHT WITH HIS IMAGE.

A BURGLAR THE VICTIM OF AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

In a Fashionable Bellevue Place Residence He Is Alarmed at His Reflection in a Big Mirror and Opens on It with a Revolver—Tascott Still at Large—Mrs. Fonda's Explanation of Her "Attempt at Suicide."

A burglar secured an entrance to the residence of George M. High, No. 66 Bellevue place, Monday night, and seeing his image in a large plate glass mirror became so badly rattled that he drew his revolver. The man in the mirror did likewise, and in a moment the pair were blazing away at each other with a precision that was hard on the mirror. Mr. High and his family were at dinner on the floor below, and when the shooting was heard, together with the noise of breaking glass, there was a sudden loss of appetite on the part of every one at the table. Mr. High grabbed a poker and headed a procession up the stairway, and when the large rear bedroom on the second floor was reached nothing was found but the broken mirror and an open window. By this time the whole neighborhood—one of the most fashionable on the North Side—was in an uproar. Private telephones were set at work, and the East Chicago Avenue Station patrol wagon with a load of officers was summoned. The arrival of the police added to the excitement, and there were rumors that a double murder had been committed. Reginald De Koven's coachman, Dennis O'Rourke, was found in the alley in the rear, and was so confused that he could not explain his presence when taken in hand by the police. He afterwards found his tongue and was released when he furnished proofs of his identity.

An investigation showed that some one had placed a ladder against the rear wall of Mr. High's house and had effected an entrance by forcing the window. The room door was open, and the light from the hall fell upon the mirror in such a way as to give the impression that some one was approaching through the door. The burglar, for such the intruder must have been, was a desperate character, and it was not his fault that he did not commit murder. He probably thinks that one, and perhaps both, of the shots he fired took effect in the body of the person he supposed he shot at.

IT WAS NOT "OUR WILLIE."

The Philadelphia Suspect Is Not the Missing Tascott.

Chief of Police Hubbard yesterday received three photographs of the man arrested in Philadelphia by Chief of Detectives Wood, who had an idea the suspect was "Willie" Tascott. Sergt. Damman, Edward Jones, and John C. Culver, all of whom are intimately acquainted with Tascott, were shown the pictures, and instantly said he was not the much-wanted Chicago boy. The face was too full and heavy, and is much coarser than Tascott's. There is, in fact, not the slightest resemblance between the two. Horace Elliott, however, has an idea he knows the fellow and thinks he is wanted on the North Side for forgery. An endeavor will be made to bring him to Chicago if only to find out why the fellow has acted so strangely when talked to about the Snell murder.

THE SUSPECT.

The photo of the Colorado Tascott, arrested while masquerading in female attire, was also received yesterday. This young man bears as much resemblance to Tascott as does Sutherland, the Philadelphia prisoner.

"Fifty thousand dollars reward is a large sum of money," said Detective Elliott, "and I'm not surprised at the frequent arrests made throughout the country. Rather than miss a possible chance of getting such a large reward these officers will court the laughter of officers all over the country."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Visions of the round $50,000 which has been offered for the arrest of the murderer of Amos J. Snell have faded from the sight of Chief of Detectives Wood and Detectives Bond and Murray like the mists of a June morning. The man who is locked up in the Central Station on suspicion of being the much-desired Tascott this afternoon confessed to being Samuel Bowman, who was released from the Columbus, O., penitentiary two years ago, and who is one of the cleverest young criminals in the country. While the police authorities are inclined to take this admission with a grain of salt it is still quite certain that he is not Tascott.

Chief Wood yesterday evening received from Superintendent of Police Hubbard of Chicago a telegram in which he said: "Photograph arrived; not Tascott." Chief Wood had several interviews with the prisoner today, but it was not until the last time he saw him, late in the evening, that he told who he really was. He was questioned about the man named John Bowman, who was reported in a telegram from Columbus to answer exactly the description of the man in jail in this city, and who was released from jail there about two years ago.

"They came pretty near hitting the name right," he said to the Chief, "but my name is not John."

"What is it, then?" asked Chief Wood.

"Samuel."

"Are you the man who was in jail at Columbus?"

"Yes, I'm the man." The story which the fellow subsequently told proved him to be a clever swindler. He said that he was a Chicago man who had knocked around the northwestern part of the United States and Canada for five or six years, living in fine style off the gullible people with whom he came in contact. He never did any "crooked" work in Chicago because he was widely known there, not so much by the police as by the people of his class.

SAYS ALD. FONDA HAD NIGHTMARE.

His Wife Denies That She Took Poison, but Admits the Antidote.

Mrs. Fonda, wife of Ald. D. B. Fonda of Jefferson, whose "desperate attempt at suicide" was published yesterday upon information furnished by her husband, will recover from the "effects" of the "carbolic acid." This is reasonably certain, inasmuch as Mrs. Fonda says she did not attempt suicide, did not swallow any poison, and expects to be as well as usual unless the pint of olive oil administered by her husband as an antidote shall have evil effects.

In fact Mrs. Fonda says her husband had an attack of nightmare, and a bad one, too.

Mrs. Fonda was seen yesterday by a reporter. Mrs. Fonda told her story of the affair in a straightforward way which carried conviction. She said she had been suffering for years from a paralytic stroke. Sunday evening an insane woman called to see Dr. Fonda, who was not at home. The woman was hysterical and they had considerable trouble in getting her out of the house. Mrs. Fonda said she became nervous over the affair and took a dose of the medicine which she had been taking for years. During the night the doctor awoke suddenly as if from a bad dream, came into her room, and declared she had taken poison. Mrs. Fonda said she had been using carbolic acid as a disinfectant and her husband, detecting the odor, thought his suspicions were confirmed and hurriedly sent for Dr. Moore. The latter administered an antidote, although she tried to convince him that she had not taken poison.

Mrs. Fonda also said that her husband's attack on his partner, Dr. Moore, was entirely unjustifiable. She knew of Dr. Fonda's correspondence with his niece and had never objected to it. Dr. Moore had no connection with the affair in any way.

Miss Carrie Fonda corroborated her mother's story and laughingly remarked, "the firm of Fonda & Moore will continue to do business at the old stand." Dr. Fonda was in Jacksonville yesterday and could not be seen.

MANAGER ALLISON'S VINDICATION.

He Declares That His Arrest Was Not Warranted by the Facts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Believing that no reputable paper can afford to slander any man, I presume that you will be glad to correct the infamous tissue of lies published in your local columns this morning about myself. It is headed "An Australian's Hard Luck," and is an entire perversion of the facts, so far as the merits of the suit are concerned. I engaged Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, as I have engaged many people in my time from America, to go to Australia on a starring tour. Miss Jeffreys-Lewis had been in this country before the public a long time, and had been doing business with Morgan & Co. of Cleveland, as many other stars do. They were her printers. My contract with her was on a sharing basis; she to furnish her wardrobe, services, and pictorial printing. She or her manager ordered the printing from Mr. Morgan, and in order to accommodate them I advanced $300 to Wells, Fargo & Co. for freight from Cleveland to San Francisco, which sum I subsequently deducted from Miss Lewis' share of our business in Australia. I came here some weeks ago to make other arrangements in America, and upon the eve of my departure for San Francisco a lawyer, Mr. Latham, arrested me through the Sheriff's office and tried to lodge me in jail. Rather than go to my friends or acquaintances in the city, such as R. M. Hooley, Manager McVicker, or Mr. Henderson, and others, I gave them as security my jewelry, valued at about $1,000 I should judge. I gave this bond so that I could turn around and arrange my business, which was interrupted by Mr. Latham. The arrest was made for Miss Lewis' debt contracted with Mr. Morgan. The case came up yesterday before Judge Grinnell and he promptly threw it out of court. My lawyer had not even to speak upon the subject, the outrage was so flagrant. I understand that a prominent banker went upon Lawyer Latham's bond. I now propose to sue Mr. Latham's bondsmen, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Latham himself for my unwarrantable detention in this suit upon a fictitious charge, which was done with the sole object of getting money out of me upon the eve of my departure to attend to my business, and for the purpose of injuring my credit and reputation in this country. The matter is in the hands of my lawyers, Messrs. Southworth & Fenn. I have visited this country for the last fourteen years, and have had under my management such people as James Williamson, now a prominent Australian manager; the late Edwin Adams, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, George Augustus Sala, Charles Warner of England, Reminy, the violinist, and many others, and my business relations with managers in this country have been with such men as Dan Frohmann, Al Hayman, the late Bartley Campbell, and many others; and in the course of my business relations with all these people not one word can be uttered against me. On the contrary, if you refer to them they will tell you what my standing has been in dramatic management. I may say in conclusion that I have never seen Mr. Morgan, who brought this suit against me, in my life, nor visited Cleveland, nor given any orders for printing from that firm. Very truly yours,

JAMES ALLISON.

IT DISPOSES OF REFUSE.

What the Chicago Garbage Reduction Company Accomplishes.

An exhibition was given yesterday of the operations of the Chicago Garbage Reduction Company's works, on Canalport avenue and Morgan street. This company has built works covering half an acre for the conversion of garbage into useful commodities. It has been handicapped by the fact that it has not been furnished with a sufficient quantity of the raw material to work upon, but in spite of this it has already proved itself a success. At the meeting of yesterday there were present a large number of the Aldermen and other persons interested in the proper disposal of the refuse of the city. Among these were D. V. Purington, Dr. De Wolf, Ald. Kerr, Summerfield, Madden, Dunham, Pond, and Vierling, Messrs. John R. Wilson, W. K. Sullivan, James John, Joseph Downey, C. G. Dixon, and J. S. Cooper.

The visitors made a thorough investigation of the works. They saw how the green garbage picked up from the alleys was transformed into useful material for farming. It seemed that the stuff was placed in the machinery, dried, desiccated, and delivered in the shape of a fertilizer fit for the farmer without there being any smell or nuisance created during the process. The smell noticed by the visitors was little, being about equal to that given forth by the average chicory-mill.

After the visitors had thoroughly investigated the works an informal meeting of those present was held. Ald. Hepburn of the Fourth Ward presided. Mr. Prussing, a member of the company having the matter in charge, said that those interested in the concern had spent $82,000 in building the plant. They had done this on the assurance of the City Government that they should be given the garbage. They did not want the ashes, but as soon as the garbage and the ashes were separated the hogfeeders and cowfeeders came in and took the garbage. They had been promised 150 tons per day and had not been able to get one-fourth of that quantity. The consequence was that they had lost money. They asked the city to give them the garbage separated from the ashes, and then they could settle this troublesome problem.

ITS SUPPORT RECOMMENDED.

A committee, of which Mr. D. V. Purington was Chairman, recommended the passage of an ordinance to compel the delivery of garbage free from ashes to this or some similar company, and fully approved the work of this company. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The work done by the company is really wonderful. With the limited means at its command it has succeeded in demonstrating that it can dispose of the garbage of the city without any cost to the municipality. The arrangements for the reception and disposition of the refuse are perfect. The stuff is not touched by hand from the time it reaches the works until it is delivered from them. What there may be of greasy matter is taken from it by treatment with naphtha, and the residual is valued at from $5 to $7.50 per ton, according to the percentage of ammonia remaining in it. There is absolutely no waste in the process, except that a certain percentage of dirt has to be thrown away. The greasy matter is sold for rectifying purposes and is used for the manufacture of soap.

Mr. Prussing gave an abbreviated account of the process, as follows: The process first exhausts all moisture and gases from the garbage. It takes out about 70 per cent of the moisture. All the condensible vapors are carried off through the sewer. The non-condensible gases are led into the furnaces and there burned. The stuff, after it has been sorted over, is dried in the steam driers, then passed into the compressors, and is there saturated with naphtha. There is no waste of naphtha. The process simply gets out all the grease there is in the material furnished and when it has gone through the machinery there is nothing left but dry chips, containing so much ammonia and therefore valuable for farming purposes. The grease is not refined here; that is another matter altogether. The company sells it simply as grease. There are no chemical products of any value beside those named. Such is Mr. Prussing's account of the process.

FREDERICKSEN'S QUEER LAND DEALS.

The Danish Real-Estate Dealer Placed in a Bad Light.

A bill was filed in the Superior Court by Otto Hansen asking that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the business of Neils C. Fredericksen, N. C. Fredericksen & Co., Fredericksen & Co., and the Fredericksen Land company. Hansen claims that Fredericksen engaged him as salesman in August, 1889, and contracted to pay him $100 a month for his services. It is alleged that he failed to do this, and in this and other ways became indebted to Hansen in the sum of $1,000.

Judgment was entered up against Fredericksen on a judgment note for $3,000 executed Feb. 21, 1889, in favor of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, and indorsed to Josiah Cratty.

Fredericksen is a son-in-law of the late Prime Minister of Denmark. He has been in the real-estate business in Chicago for some years, and has made a specialty of the sale of Minnesota and Dakota lands to Scandinavian immigrants. In this line of business he acted as agent for various railroad companies having land grants in the States mentioned, and did an enormous business, his sales for the year 1888 having been estimated at over 1,000,000 acres. Of late several serious charges have been made against him by customers who claimed to have been swindled by him. One complainant who sued the land dealer before Justice Going said he had executed a mortgage to Fredericksen to secure land purchased and had made his payments regularly according to the terms of the mortgage. He received word from a bank that a back payment was long since due, and then discovered that Fredericksen had sold the mortgage and had failed to apply the payments made by the mortgageor to clear it. The suit was settled, but a Swedish newspaper published an alleged exposé of Fredericksen's transactions, and though he sued the paper for libel it is understood that the articles had a disastrous effect on his business.

Hansen, in his bill, alleges that Fredericksen is insolvent and has transferred all his assets for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. He also says that the land agent has left the State to avoid service of process.

WILL CLOTHE THE DESTITUTE POOR.

Several Benevolent Societies Have Taken the Matter in Hand.

An adjourned meeting of members of different women's clubs of the city was held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon to confer on ways and means for clothing the destitute and truant children of the city. The societies represented were the Woman's Club, the Protective Agency, the Cook County Suffrage Association, Chicago Kindergarten Club, Nationalist Club No. 2, and Trade and Labor Assembly. Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert presided, and the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, We hear that 230 children are reported by the attendance agents as unable to attend school on account of insufficent clothing, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the representatives of the societies here present, pledge our societies to aid to the best of their ability in the work of clothing the destitute truant children."

A committee of nine ladies, three from each division of the city, was appointed to invite the different benevolent associations connected with the churches and independent organizations to assist in this work.

It is the purpose of the committee to interest the benevolent organizations of the city and others in the collection of clothing for distribution among the children, and to this end the members of the committee will call on the societies. A general headquarters for the deposit of contributions and their distribution will be selected, and the progress of committee work reported at another meeting to be called by the Chairman.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Important Changes of Rules—Fines and Suspension Provided For.

At a meeting of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon, Sec. 1, Rule 4, was amended, providing censure, expulsion, suspension, or fine of not exceeding $500 for a willful violation of any business contract, refusing to comply with the award of the Arbitrating or Appeals Committees, or for exercising extortion.

The commission rule was also changed as follows: "$6 a car for single-deck car-loads of hogs and sheep, and $10 a car for double-decked cars; 50 cents a head for cattle of all ages, providing such commission shall not exceed $12 per car-load, and, provided, that veal calves in less than car-lots shall be charged for at not less than 20 cents per head; double-decked cars of calves to be charged not less than $18; mixed car-loads of stock, 50 cents per head for cattle, 25 cents for calves, 10 cents for hogs and sheep up to $12 per car; thirty head and over of hogs or sheep and hogs and sheep to constitute one car-load, to be charged $6 per car; for stock in less than car-load lots, 50 cents per head for cattle, 25 cents for calves, 15 cents for hogs and sheep under thirty head. A rebate which shall not exceed one-half the total commission may be made to suspended members or to any regular buyer at Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Mo., St. Paul, Milwaukee, Omaha, Sioux City, Peoria, or East St. Louis. No traveling solicitors except on a stipulated salary can be employed, though members of a firm may travel as such. No non-resident stockholder shall solicit consignments unless he be registered and counted as one of the three allowed each firm. Any member violating this rule shall be fined not less than $250 nor more than $1,000. A failure to pay within three days means expulsion."

A resolution condemning the practice of telegraphing the markets to parties with whom there is no regular business connection was adopted and will be considered ground for complaint under Rule 4.

CAME DOWN WITH A CRASH.

A Sidewalk Caves In and Several People Are Injured.

A drunken woman crawled under the high sidewalk in front of No. 71 West Adams street yesterday afternoon and went to sleep. An officer saw her and called the Desplaines street patrol wagon. When the wagon arrived a large crowd gathered on the sidewalk. Officers Saylor and Fink went under the sidewalk and tried to carry out the woman, and while they were there one of the props gave way and the walk fell. All those upon it were tumbled into the yard in front of the house. Mrs. Jean Silk of No. 71 West Adams street had her right leg cut at the knee. Frank Edward James, 7 years old, living at No. 160 South Jefferson street, was cut on the forehead. Several others were bumped and bruised, but none received severe injuries. Officer Saylor was caught under a stringer and pinned against the ground. Officer Fink and the woman were not hurt. Saylor was taken to his home at No. 118 Walnut street, and a physician was summoned, who pronounced his injuries severe and perhaps fatal. At 6 o'clock last evening the woman was still too drunk to give her name.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Ritzman Wants Heavy Damages.

Samuel Gans & Sons, Market street auctioneers, who also have an office at Nos. 200 and 204 Madison street, were sued yesterday by M. Ritzman, a former employé, for $5,000 for false imprisonment. Ritzman says about three weeks ago he was told just before leaving the store to hang a sealskin cloak belonging to the firm on a hook designated by the younger Gans. In the morning the cloak was missing and Ritzman was suspected of having stolen it and was discharged. Two or three days afterwards he was called down to the store where, he says, young Gans charged him with the theft and held him prisoner in his office while some of the firm's employés went to his home at No. 69 Bunker street and ransacked his house without any pretext of legal authority for their proceeding. Their effort to find the cloak was unavailing and Gans released Ritzman, compelling him, however, to sign a paper, which he was unable to read, releasing them from any liability for his imprisonment.

Hyde Park Sanitary Affairs.

Hyde Park is now almost powerless in sanitary matters. During the first of the year the Hyde Park Trustees appropriated $5,900 for the salaries of Dr. J. J. Larkin and his seven assistants, who were to serve until Sept. 21. After that date they refused to quit and are still at the helm. Yesterday Dr. Wickersham received the Hyde Park pay-roll. It amounts to $608.38, and when the Health Commissioner examined the records he found that there was only $22.15 left of the original appropriation. He therefore refused to sign the pay-roll. It has been the desire of the Health Commissioner to remove the Hyde Park sanitary corps, but they were not appointed by him and he has not assumed the responsibility of discharging them.

Sold Their Stock Twice Over.

Blaine & Lafond, money lenders at No. 155 Washington street, sued Bernard Strauss, a West Side cattleman, yesterday for $4,000 in the Circuit Court. The plaintiffs claim that Strauss has in his possession a lot of cattle on which they hold a mortgage for the above amount, and that Charles and Fred Beckmann, who sold the cattle to Strauss and also executed the mortgage, had no power to sell the cattle without first paying the mortgage. Late yesterday afternoon warrants were issued for the arrest of the two Beckmanns on a charge of larceny, but the Constable who went to serve the papers was unable to find them.

The Rev. G. F. Barnes Installed.

The Rev. G. Foster Barnes was last night installed as pastor of the Church of Our Father, corner of Grant place and Larrabee street. The service began with the singing of a hymn by the choir, which was followed by a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crickett of Blue Island. There was another hymn, and then the Rev. Charles Conklin of the Church of the Redeemer delivered the sermon. The Rev. Augusta Chapin of Oak Park delivered the charge, and then the new pastor took charge of his flock. A reception was tendered to the Rev. and Mrs. Barnes. Refreshments were served, and every one was made acquainted with the new pastor.

A Pleasant Hyde Park Reception.

A pleasant reception was tendered the congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Kenwood last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Coffin, No. 5126 East End avenue, Hyde Park, by the Rev. C. H. Bixby, the vestrymen, and their wives. Following the reception a short and interesting musical program was rendered. The elder people remained in the parlors while the younger ones occupied the dancing room. Kinsley furnished an elaborate supper, which was gracefully served by ten pretty young ladies. There were at least 300 people present.

Proceedings in the Webster Case.

In the Webster case on hearing before Judge Tuley arguments were made yesterday by the defendant's counsel, on a motion to dismiss Mrs. Ann Webster, widow of Richard Webster, from the case, on the ground that Richard Webster was not a trustee for her and that if anybody had the right of procedure against William Webster it was his sisters and not his mother. The court allowed the motion and the hearing proceeded on the cross bill of the daughters of Richard Webster to set aside the will and deed in favor of William Webster, alleging undue influence, etc.

Willful and Wayward Grace.

There was a quiet wedding at No. 34 Pine street last night after a courtship the latter part of which was rather novel if not romantic. The bride was Miss Grace Legg, daughter of a commission merchant on South Water street, who is a pretty but wayward and decidedly obstinate girl of 15. The groom was John Rinehart, a young man of 20, employed in a candy store. Grace persisted in going out nights and meeting Rinehart, and her mother caused her arrest on the charge of disorderly conduct. The girl threatened to adopt a life of shame if not released, and the mother finally consented to her marriage to save her.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

A number of friends gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Field, No. 5712 Madison avenue, Hyde Park, last evening, to tender their congratulations to the couple on the occasion of their golden wedding. Among the presents were three purses of gold. Mr. and Mrs. Field came from the East and were married in Denmark, Lee County, Iowa Territory, in 1839, in a log cabin. Mr. Field came to Galesburg in 1849 and to Chicago in 1867, and has been in the insurance business for forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Field are the parents of three children living in Hyde Park, and have nine grandchildren.

A Rumor About the "Times."

A rumor was current last night that William Henry Smith had taken formal possession of the *Times*. Mr. Smith has a large interest in the paper, but the report that any change had taken place in the management was officially denied.

Items.

The Baptist Social Union began its series of winter meetings at the Grand Pacific last evening with a supper, followed by speeches and a musical program.

William Hutchinson and James Kennedy, who stabbed and killed Thomas Beahan in a street fight the night of July 1, concluded yesterday to plead guilty to murder and accept a sentence of ten years each in the penitentiary.

Percy R. Hatch, the defaulting cashier of the United States Express company in New York, was handed over by Sheriff Matson yesterday to Sergt. Thomas Hickey of the New York police force, who took his prisoner East at once.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 44°; 9 a. m., 44°; 10 a. m., 44°; 11 a. m., 46°; 12 m., 46°; 1 p. m., 47°; 3 p. m., 49°; 6 p. m., 48°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.63.

Inspector Ebersold was at Hyde Park yesterday forenoon to pass on the Seventh Precinct policemen. The Inspector expressed himself as well pleased with Capt. Hunt's men, saying they made a better appearance than did the Chicago patrolmen.

Some one on top of a freight train threw a cobblestone through the window of a southbound Illinois Central suburban passenger train in the vicinity of Twenty-second street last night. The stone is said to have struck and seriously injured a woman. It was not reported to the police.

The pleasant little recital hall of the Auditorium was well filled last night on the occasion of the first appearance of Miss Gertrude Foster in Chicago as a pianist, assisted by the Boston Quintette Club, and Miss Edwards, soprano, who took the place of Miss Anne Carpenter, who was prevented by illness from appearing. Miss Foster's playing gave evidence of conscientious study. The novelty of the evening was Goldmark's quintette, op. 30, which was given for the first time in Chicago.

Officer John P. Hennessey of the Desplaines Street Station in attempting to scatter some boys standing on a street corner drew his club and hit the 14-year-old son of A. Looker, a West Madison street storekeeper, in the back. Mr. Looker caused Hennessy's arrest, and he was tried for assault and battery before Justice Scully yesterday afternoon. The officer admitted he had struck the boy, and was not able to show justification. Justice Scully imposed $3 fine, and Hennessy appealed.

Meyer's Hall, at Emerald avenue and Forty-third street, was crowded last night with people who had come to hear Will J. McConnell deliver a lecture on temperance and politics. He did not appear, as he was busy sobering up from his last spree, and the audience dispersed. His friends still have hopes of reforming him.

The Apollo Club held its regular rehearsals last Monday and Tuesday evenings. Monday evening Miss Cline of the Boston Ideal company was a visitor, and sang a selection from Faust, receiving a vigorous encore. The President, Mr. Keyes, read a communication from Mr. Ferd Peck, inviting the club to assist at the opening exercises of the Auditorium building in December. The invitation was accepted.

The notorious "Clabby" Burns attempted late Sunday night to shoot a prominent merchant of this city who was with his wife, the still more notorious Minnie Daley, in Hoey's saloon on Halsted street, near the Academy of Music. He waited in the alley until they went out the rear door and then he blazed away at the merchant, inflicting a slight wound. Thinking he had killed him "Clabby" handed his pistol to a friend and ran away. Hoey says he knows nothing about the shooting and the police claim to be equally ignorant of the affair.

PAN-AMERICANS OFF FOR KANSAS CITY.

The Last Day in St. Louis Devoted to Inspecting Factories and Schools.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The day's entertainment of the All-Americans began when Señor Calderon pulled the fire alarm button. The travelers have seen this fire department display in nearly every city through which they have passed, but they don't tire of it. The wild rush with which our fire companies start at their work is new to the people who come from countries of two-story abodes, and they enjoy the excitement. The day has been the old story of carriage rides and factory inspection. The first objective point of the carriage drive was selected to show the reason of St. Louis' existence. The carriages were all arranged on the big bridge and it was pointed out to the visitors that St. Louis is the city at the other end of the bridge. The factories visited were extremely interesting and most of them were of a kind new to the travelers.

But there is a limit to mental digestion as well as to physical exertion, and that limit is near being reached. One by one the delegates are dropping out of the race and returning to Washington. It is not so much that they are physically tired as it is that they have already seen so much. It seems to them they must stop to think or they will forget all they have seen.

The appointment of the local reception committees in the various cities brings out many amateur linguists. St. Louis was specially blessed with these. They seemed to think the visitors spoke little English, and committeemen have all day been springing Spanish sentences from hidden phrase-books. Occasionally a specially enterprising entertainer would be seen who had covered his cuff with convenient phrases and was thereby able to astonish his friends as well as the visitors. The trouble with this kind of Spanish is that it is unintelligible to an American coming from anywhere between Patagonia and Hudson's Bay.

Another feature of the local committees everywhere is their own interest in the sights to be seen. The local men invariably see more of their own town on these tours than they ever saw before. Not being wearied by a month of sight-seeing, they are always much the more energetic sight-seers in the party. The trip frequently includes factories to which the public is seldom admitted, and the delightful townsman often forgets that he has any duty to perform other than to find the most advantageous position for himself. This was notably so at Omaha Sunday, and the weary visitors were largely left to care for themselves while the townspeople enjoyed an unwonted treat.

One of the interesting factories visited today was a cracker factory, where dozens of varieties of crackers and cookies are made. Machines were seen cutting all sorts of crackers, among others those representing about every animal of the creation. They were stamped out at the rate of 1,000 a minute and sent to the oven in a procession reminding one of the procession into the ark.

The appreciation of the visitors was the most manifest, however, at the academy, where some hundreds of girls sang patriotic songs to them and went through complicated calisthenic exercises. It took the most energetic measures of Capt. Bourke to gather the scattered party here and get them started to visit a shoe factory. Young Valarde insisted that St. Louis already had the World's Fair, and every one agreed to it as they waved a good-by to the pretty girls.

The excursionists returned to their hotel at 5 o'clock. In the evening they were entertained by the Marquette Club, which had arranged a reception for their benefit, and just before midnight they were again aboard their special train en route for Kansas City.

The row at Kansas City over paying for tomorrow's entertainment is causing some comment. Kansas City has not especially distinguished herself at any point in connection with this trip. When the itinerary was being made up the State Department wrote to Kansas City officials in connection with the matter. No reply was ever received, the reason being that the Mayor and Council are not on speaking terms, and the communication was pigeon-holed. This same fight is now allowed to interfere with the arrangements for entertaining the visitors.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S NEW BRIDGE.

It Is Formally Tested, and to the Entire Satisfaction of All Interested.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 29.—The great steel bridge of the Illinois Central railroad crossing the Ohio river at this point was formally tested at 9:30 this morning by sending nine large mogul locomotives coupled together across, their aggregate weight being about 700 tons. These were followed by a special train of five coaches and locomotive bearing officials of the road and invited guests. Among the officials present were: President Fish, Vice-President Harriman, General-Manager Beck, Superintendents Hudson, Sullivan, Russ, Mann, Jones, Dugan, and Russell, and G. W. Morrison and Alfred Noble of the Bridge Company. After crossing to East Cairo the engines and special returned to this side at a speed of thirty miles per hour. The test was satisfactory to all interested. The first regular train, consisting of an engine and three coaches, baggage and express car, crossed the bridge at 11 a. m. bound for New Orleans.

GERAGHTY ELECTED MAYOR OF STREATOR

The Miners' Candidate Obtains a Majority Over Two Competitors.

STREATOR, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—An exciting election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of ex-Mayor Cool was held here today. The principal candidates were F. W. Eades, a successful hardware merchant, who has been for many years Supervisor of this township, and J. J. Geraghty, an ex-skating rink manager. Geraghty went out soliciting aid for the strikers last summer and won their good will. He was opposed by the business-men of the city because he is not a property-owner here. Geraghty's cause was championed by the leaders of the late strike because of his efforts in their behalf. This is the third time he has been nominated for Mayor. The first time his candidacy was regarded as a joke. The second time he polled a heavy vote but failed of an election. This time he was backed heavily by the large miners' vote, which, aided by the candidacy of Barnhart, Prohibitionist, gave him the election. Geraghty received 994, Eades 631, and Barnhart 79 votes.

A FIRE IN ARMOUR'S PACKING-HOUSES.

One of the Buildings at Kansas City, Kas., Destroyed—Other Blazes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—A fire which threatened to destroy the mammoth packing-houses of Armour & Co., in Kansas City, Kas., was discovered in the fertilizer at 3 o'clock this morning. The fire started in the south end of the building and spread with rapidity. Efforts by the firemen to extinguish the fire were unavailing and attention was directed to saving the other buildings. In this they were successful. The loss is $110,000—$30,000 on the building, $80,000 on the machinery, and $20,000 on the contents—the whole fully covered by insurance. It is thought that a negro perished in the flames.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—The losses by the fire at Akron this morning are: O'Neil & Dyas, dry goods stock and building, $225,000; insurance, $123,000. J. W. Little, millinery, $10,000; insurance, $6,500. E. J. Weidenkoff, hats, $8,000; Wolfram, photographer, $2,000; Good & Co., shoes, $2,500.

Bugs, roaches, moths, and all insects are exterminated by Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder."

Teeth—New method, no plate, no fancy prices, $8; no pain filling, extracting. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Herman Nerge, Anna Menke, Schaumburg	26-21
Charles A. Johnson, Josephine A. Olson	28-17
Frank A. Prech-Kline, Mary Johnson	35-35
John Swanson, Emma Johnson, Blue Island	32-27
George Cartwright, Nellie G. Bailey	28-21
Anton Wolf, Anna Just	31-22
Charles Robinson, Henriette Marshall	40-38
E. P. Cook, Topeka, Kas., E. B. Case, Glencoe, Ill.	28-23
John J. Stanbury, Sarah Adler	26-23
Frank S. Gray, Oliva Johnston	21-20
Harry W. Terriere, Bertha B. Bristol	24-21
Christian L. Anderson, Fannie Strong	23-21
Henry C. Brockman, Carrie McCrary	26-26
Leon Silverstein, Lillie Crouse	25-20
Gustav A. Peters, Wilhelmine Lange	26-23
Frank Prus, Annie Banish	22-19
Matthew Kauffman, Kittie Mannheim	32-22
Herman Werhane, Mary Mornpier	22-20
Charles F. Brand, Maggie Fraser	26-26
H. R. Miller, Milwaukee, A. Hauschke, same	26-23
Owen G. White, Kittie Nutley	22-22
James P. O'Connell, Theresa O'Neil	28-23
Charles R. Bone, Harriet M. Tomlinson	23-23
August Olson, Annie Swenson	45-27
J. S. Grindle, New York, Mrs. M. K. Barker	54-44
Julius R. Butzow, Louise Enderle	26-25
Alfred R. Graves, Susie Lawrence	26-21
Andrew J. Peterson, Lizzie Smith	33-27
Jean Lejeune, Maria Gemperle	44-28
Frank Kalles, Annie Kric	23-17
Matthias Chrestesen, Dorothea Schultz	21-25
John P. Engelking, Mrs. Linia Schlegel	53-51
John Kuhlman, Barbara Ytter	21-20
Charles W. Morehouse, Lottie A. Blair	24-23
Charles Eikenroth, Annie Ternas	27-22
D. C. Hickey, Kingston, Ont., E. B. Dowling	58-33
Michael B. Moriarty, Emily S. Donovan	23-19
Henry M. Stanier, Helen Ward	28-28
Karl Kalbrener, Johanna Oversick	36-27
Frank J. Scholz, Elise M. Gerzam	28-24
Herman F. Kaage, Alvina Fuchs	21-20
Bennie Levison, Della Cantrovitz	31-21
Elmer E. Thatcher, Ethel C. Chapin	28-19
E. H. Hudson, Carrie Rothering, Burlington, Wis.	25-23
John Jacob, Eleonora Katz	23-23
Max Herre, Mary Konz	26-23

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

OLIVER—BRIGGS—Oct. 29, at the residence of Judge Tuley, by Bishop C. E. Cheney, Johanna Wagener Oliver to William S. Briggs of Penn Yan, N. Y.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

BEIRMANN—Barbara Beirmann, aged 48 years 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral from late residence, No. 120 Sebor-st., Wednesday, at 1 o'clock sharp, to Waldheim.

COOLEY—Oct. 28, at No. 233 Thirty-first-st., Emma J., wife of G. F. Cooley, aged 30 years and 8 days.

Funeral Wednesday, at 9 a. m., at the house.

GAFFNEY—Oct. 29, at his home, No. 718 West Twenty-first-st., John Gaffney.

Funeral Thursday, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary. May his soul rest in peace.

HALL—Walter Francis, son of the late Frank M. and Susie Hall, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 10 a. m., from parent's residence, No. 308 La Salle-av.

MONAHAN—Oct. 29, at her residence, 135 Sedgwick-st., Mrs. Michael Monahan.

Funeral notice hereafter.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

REITZ—Oct. 29, at 53 Finnell-st., Alice, infant daughter of Peter H. and Mary Martin Reitz, aged 5 months and 11 days.

SHILLINGLAW—Oct. 27, Lizzie B., beloved wife of Andrew Shillinglaw.

Funeral Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 391 Thirty-sixth-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

SULLIVAN—The morning of Oct. 29, Mary Lloyd Sullivan, of pneumonia.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, No. 3524 Indiana-av., Thursday, Oct. 31, at 10 a. m. Interment private.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE REV. J. O. S. HUNTINGTON, SON OF the Bishop of Western New York, will deliver an address on "The Religious Phases of the Social Question" at the Madison Street Theater tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Chicago Single Tax Club. The clergy of the city have been especially invited, but the meeting will be free to all.

☞ REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTH WARD will hold a ratification meeting at P. B. Thoem's Hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller-sts., Thursday evening, Oct. 31, 1889, at 8 p. m. The candidates nominated at the late county convention will address the meeting. All Republicans of the ward are requested to be present. Speaking in English, German, and Bohemian. Eighth Ward Campaign Committee.

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD — THE REGULAR Republican Club of the ward will meet tonight at 704 W. Lake-st. at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. Members of the club are expected and all Republicans of the ward are invited. The Hon. Wm. E. Mason and other speakers will be present.
S. H. TOURTELLOTTE, Sec.

Dumplings with Royal Baking Powder

No dessert is more delicious, wholesome and appetizing than a well-made dumpling, filled with the fruit of the season. By the use of the Royal Baking Powder the crust is always rendered light, flaky, tender and digestible. Dumplings made with it, baked or boiled, will be dainty and wholesome, and may be eaten steaming hot with perfect impunity.

RECEIPT.—One quart of flour; thoroughly mix with it three teaspoons of Royal Baking Powder and a small teaspoon of salt; rub in a piece of butter or lard the size of an egg, and then add one large potato, grated in the flour; after the butter is well mixed, stir in milk and knead to the consistency of soft biscuit dough; break off pieces of dough large enough to close over four quarters of an apple (or other fruit as desired) without rolling, and lay in an earthen dish (or steamer) and steam until the fruit is tender. Bake if preferred.

In all receipts calling for cream of tartar and soda, substitute Royal Baking Powder. Less trouble, never fails, makes more appetizing and wholesome food and is more economical. Royal Baking Powder is specially made for use in the preparation of the finest and most delicate cookery.

McVICKER'S THEATER.

MATINEE TODAY.

2nd Week — OF THE MOST PRONOUNCED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN THIS CITY.

174 to 181

Consecutive Performance of Offenbach's Sparkling Operetta, THE

BRIGANDS.

LIBRETTO BY W. S. GILBERT.
Presented by the
Rudolph Aronson Comic Opera Co.

LILLIAN RUSSELL, FANNY RICE, ISABELLA URQUHART, ANNA O'KEEFE, DELIA STACEY, LAURA RUSSELL, FRED SOLOMON, GEO. OLMI, HENRY HALLAM, RICHARD CARROLL, MAX LUBE, HENRY LEONI, A. W. TAMS.

The production under the direction of Mr. Max Freeman. Musical Director, Mr. Gustave Kerker.

COLUMBIA THEATER.

MR. W. H. MORTON .... Manager

TONIGHT—ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY. AT 2.
THE FAMOUS
BOSTON IDEALS!
Gounod's "FAUST."

Faust .... Chevalier Scovel
Mephistofele .... W. H. Clark
Valentine .... W. H. Mertens
Margherita .... Ida Klein
Siebel .... Bella Tomlins

TOMORROW EVENING,
Verdi's "RIGOLETTO."

The Duke .... Charles O. Bassett
Rigoletto .... W. H. Mertens
Sparafucile .... W. H. Clark
Gilda .... Pauline L'Allemand
Madalina .... Helen von Doenhoff

THE HAYMARKET. *Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.

MONROE AND RICE, THE FAMOUS CHARACTER COMEDIANS, IN MY AUNT BRIDGET.

COMPANY Positively Unequaled in FARCE COMEDY.
First Afternoon Tea by the "Dear Old Soul" Today at 2.
Sunday, Nov. 3—LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Tonight. Matinee Today 2 p. m.
LOST IN AFRICA.
A Picturesque and Charming Melodrama.
Next Attraction—"A LEGAL DOCUMENT."

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | And Two Bijou Theaters | Near Clark
TEXAS COWBOY PIANIST.
3—NEW STAGE SHOWS of Guaranteed Merit—3.

The True Elixir Of Life Hood's Sarsaparilla

Great Nerve, mental and digestive strength are imparted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is purely vegetable, is prepared with the utmost care and skill and possesses curative power peculiar to itself. I you need a good tonic or blood purifier, be sure to get

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"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for three years, and have taken it personally with great success. It has always built up my system, by giving me a good appetite, has cleared my skin, and has made me sleep. I have suffered from nervous prostration, and have been cured by nothing but Hood's Sarsaparilla and occasionally a few of Hood's Pills." G. F. JUNKERMANN, Supt. of music in public schools, Cincinnati, O.

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CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.

Tonight (Wednesday) and Sat. Matinee.
JULIA MARLOWE,
Supported by Mr. Eben Plympton,
As ROSALIND in
AS YOU LIKE IT.

A Revelation To All Playgoers.

"Old theater-goers were irresistibly carried back in mind to the days when Adelaide Neilson was the incomparable impersonator of such characters as Rosalind. It is perhaps not too much to say that in her brief career upon the stage Miss Marlowe has proved herself to be a worthy successor of that ill-fated actress. She is an ideal Rosalind."—Boston Globe, Oct. 15.

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—INGOMAR.—

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—TONIGHT.
—THE—
STODDARD
LECTURES.
TONIGHT AT 8,
Thursday evening and Saturday Matinee.
NAPOLEON,
FROM CORSICA TO THE THRONE.
Mr. Stoddard's famous and thrilling lecture, with UNIQUE ILLUSTRATIONS.

ONLY TWO NIGHTS MORE. — CROWDS EVERY NIGHT. SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

Next week—Second NAPOLEON Lecture. Week of Nov. 11—BERLIN IN 1889. Tickets for both Napoleon lectures on sale. For Berlin lecture Oct. 31.
Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

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Oct. 30 to Nov. 9, Inclusive,
The American Horse Show.
1,000—Horses on Exhibition—1,000
HORSES—HORSES—HORSES
OF EVERY KNOWN VARIETY.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
Grand Display of Draft Horses.
Music by Second Regiment Band.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Beginning Monday, Oct. 28.
Sixth Week of the Living
TWO-HEADED BABY.
Theater No. 1—Geo. Homer's Comiques.
Theater No. 2—Emma La Maus' Parisians.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Beginning Monday, Oct. 28.
Signor Galetti's Performing BIRDS AND MONKEYS.
HULL, THE HARD-HEADED MAN.
Theater No. 1—Gill Children's Juveniles.
Theater No. 2—Crolius Comedy Co.

HOOLEY'S—"A Parlor Match."
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
General Verdict: "Better and funnier than ever."
EVANS & HOEY — New Parlor Match.
Again tonight. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Next Sunday—LOUIS HARRISON and 60 artists in Rice's "Pearl of Pekin." Sale begins Thursday.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Cor. North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Ground Floor Handsomest in Chicago.
MATINEE TODAY. Best Reserved Seat 50 Cents.
The Great Comic Opera Success,
SAID PASHA.
The Original Company.
Matinees Today, Saturday, and Sunday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
Second Week. Crowded All the Time.
FRANCIS WILSON
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IN THAT MERRY OPERA,
The Oolah.
155 Times in the Broadway Theatre, N.Y.
Only Matinee Saturday.

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Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON
NOW OPEN DAILY
From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included).
Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison
J. J. Riley's "Furnished Room" this week. The Five Leonhardis, the Powers, Frank Lewis, Barron & Walling, Milligan & Lee, Chas. Belmont.
Our Stock Stars in La France Quadrilles.
Admission 10c. Smoking permitted.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every evening this week. Saturday and Sunday matinees, the favorite character actor,
EDWIN BARBOUR,
And a select cast, in the beautiful comedy-drama,
A LEGAL DOCUMENT.
PRICES .... 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c
Next week—THE FUGITIVE.

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BIG SUCCESS | Every evening this week. Matinee Today at 2.
Only Engagement in Chicago.
M. B. Leavitt's Matchless Production of the
SPIDER AND FLY.
Next week, Mr. Edward Harrigan in "Old Lavender."

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Tomorrow Evening (Thursday) at 8,
GRAND DOUBLE CONCERTS.
CARL KOELLING'S GRAND ORCHESTRA
And the Hungarian Gypsy Band.
Admission to all ...... | Children 25c

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
Wabash-av. and 18th-st.
With one bound he leaps into success. Standing room only to see MR. GEO. C. STALEY in
A ROYAL PASS.
A Standard Actor! A Sterling Play! Night prices: 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75. Next week—The Fat Men's Club.

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Every evening this week, with Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, FRANK I. FRAYNE.
Next Attraction—"DEVIL'S MINE."

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—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.

TODAY AT 9:30 A. M.,
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.
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Including Large Consignments of
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500 Cases Rubbers, Felt Boots, Warm Goods, Etc.

Thursday, Oct. 31, 9:30 a. m.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps,
Gents' Furnishings,
INCLUDING A
Fine Bankrupt Stock Clothing,
AND AT 11 O'CLOCK
The Salvage Stock Hats and Caps
FROM
L. BRETZFELDER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

IN BASEMENT:
Crockery, Glassware,
FANCY GOODS,
Bisque Figures, Vases, Smoking Sets, China Cups, Saucers, Cuspidors, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Fruit Plates, Alabaster and Silver Vases, Plush Goods, Albums, Work Boxes.
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
One Car Tumblers, 100 Doz. Sleighs, Large Assortment Decorated and White Crockery, Lamps, Brackets, Burners, etc.
☞ Goods packed for country merchants.

Friday, Nov. 1, 9:30 a. m.,
Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots
—OF—
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Fire Underwriters' Auction Sales.

THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.
We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 200 to 206 Madison-st., Chicago, the Salvage Stock of the well-known firm of KELLOGG, JOHNSON & BLISS, 108 Randolph-st., City, consisting of
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
TOOLS, CUTLERY, ETC.
Goods all in first-class condition.

Also TOMORROW at 11 a. m., at our stores, 200 and 202 Madison-st., Chicago, the Salvage Stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
Formerly of L. BRETZFELDER & CO. and saved from the recent conflagration at Louisville, Ky.

Sale arranged by
SAMUEL GANS,
Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.
9:30 THIS MORNING,
REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE, STOVES,
Carpets, Folding Beds, Pianos, and General Household Goods.
SPECIAL—35 rolls Brussels Carpets, 8 Fine Silk Dresses.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

LAST AND CLOSING DAYS OF THE GRAND SALE OF
TURKISH RUGS
Carpets & Portieres,
—AT—
AUCTION, TODAY
10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.,
209 Wabash-av.
LARGE DISPLAY OF
Choice and Rare Carpets in All Sizes
Hall and Stair Rugs in All Descriptions
JUST RECEIVED.
SALE BY ORDER OF
MOURAD, PUSHMAN & CO., Wholesale Importers.
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GETTYSBURG.
Open Daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-Place.

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ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND DEARBORN,
—TO LET—
FOR MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, OR SELECT DANCING PARTIES.
J. M. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—Members are hereby notified and visitors invited to attend a regular communication of Hesperia Lodge at their hall, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, at 7:30. Work. By order of CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M. H. B. CHANDLER, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

MONEY loaned in Chicago at 6@8 per cent, being active and firm. Securities were dull. New York exchange was firmer, closing at 25c discount, but sterling was heavy. Wall street stocks were dull and irregular.—The Chicago produce markets were rather slow. Wheat was weak, because of a steady accumulation at points of supply, and other grain was firm. Hog product was stronger for this month, but only firm and nearly nominal on other deliveries. As compared with Monday pork for November closed 10 cents lower, lard 2½ cents higher, ribs and barley unchanged, wheat ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats and rye firm, and flaxseeds ½ cent lower.

THE Democratic County Convention yesterday nominated for Recorder Mark L. Crawford, a man who, like Gov. Hill, never fails to say "I am a Democrat," with all that it implies. A radical and avowed free-trader, he wants cheap goods for American workingmen, even if they cause equally low wages to produce them. A believer in the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," he will not deal with the clerkships in the Recorder's office if elected as President Harrison has dealt with the Federal offices in this city, but will fill them with spoils Democrats before he has been in power a month. A believer in State sovereignty, and therefore feeling no special friendliness to those who fought for National sovereignty, no crippled soldier, no widows or orphans of those who died for the Republic may expect to keep their places if he gets in. He has no use for them. They are not Democrats in his eyes. The convention could not have selected for candidate a more representative party man, one more unshrinkingly wedded to the chief articles of the Democratic creed, and who has never hesitated to make his convictions public. It is proper also to say that Mr. Crawford is a man of intelligence, education, and character, and is as fit a man for the position as the party to which he belongs could probably find in the ranks of its workers.

OF the 225 or 230 employés of the Recorder's office a considerable number are crippled veteran soldiers. Scores of others are the wives, widows, or daughters of soldiers now disabled or dead. They are all competent to do the work assigned to them. They do it satisfactorily. If Capt. Jack Stephens is elected to succeed Col. Scribner those veterans and those wives, widows, and daughters of veterans will be retained in their present positions. If Mark Crawford (Dem.) is elected, no matter how kindly disposed he may be personally, he will be forced on account of his party environments to discharge those capable and deserving men and women to make way for Democratic ward-workers, toughs, and strikers who have not a single qualification to render themselves respectable or useful in any public capacity. Will the voters of the Republican party apathetically consent to this? Will they connive at the eviction of veterans and of the wives, widows, and daughters of dead or disabled veterans by remaining away from the polls, by failing to vote next Tuesday? The conduct of Cregier at the City-Hall has given Republicans a foretaste of what may be expected if the Cregier nominee is elected to the office of Recorder. Are Republicans willing to give Cregierism a more extensive field for partisan operations? If they are not they will turn out next Tuesday and vote for Capt. Jack Stephens.

HUGH McCULLOCH, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who was once a protectionist and now leans strongly toward free trade, sends to the New York *Times* an elaborate communication on the alleged necessity of lowering the tariff to the free trade level. Mr. McCulloch enlarges principally on the need of cheapening American manufactures so that they can be sold abroad in competition with Europe. The development of an American export trade he considers a matter of prime importance. He deplores the situation of agriculture in this country and argues that if our ports were open to the products of Central and South America our surplus food products would be taken by those countries in exchange (!), and the farmers of the United States would have greatly improved markets. With a frankness and candor which may be commended to other free traders Mr. McCulloch does not pretend that American wages can be kept high if American goods are to be made cheap enough to be sold in free competition with European nations. He contends, however, that the cheapening of goods would compensate for the reduction of wages, and expresses a doubt whether as matters are now "the laborers [with high wages] in the United States factories are better off at the end of the year than [the cheap] laborers in British factories." He insists that if wages are higher in the United States so are clothing and other necessaries. Mr. McCulloch declares his belief that "unless immigration is checked wages will soon go down to about the average European standard," and hence he argues that workmen may as well consent to take lower pay and get the benefits of cheaper goods.

Since immigration has been free ever since the present tariff was adopted and it has not operated to reduce American wages to the European level it is not clear why Mr. McCulloch should claim such a result is now impending when European immigration is steadily declining. Foreign workmen come here to demand and strike for the highest possible wages. However, THE TRIBUNE congratulates Mr. McCulloch on stating the free trade doctrine honestly and not denying that it means reduced wages. But he neglected to say that if the United States should attempt to oust England and Germany, for instance, from the foreign markets they now enjoy by underselling them, they would certainly make desperate resistance. They would cut the wages of their workmen and the profits of capital still lower. They would even sell at a loss and live on accumulated capital while attempting to drive the United States out of those markets. They would fight bitterly and not surrender their markets until starved out and driven from the field. Can American labor and capital undertake such a struggle? That is the question.

CHEAP GOODS—CHEAP LABOR.

Like nearly all the papers of this city the Chicago *Herald* is sold at what may be called a free trade price—as low as similar daily journals in England. Unfortunately, however, for the *Herald* it has to pay its printers and all its employés wages adjusted to the high protection scale of the country. Naturally, therefore, it favors free trade in both theory and practice. If it could cut wages in the same way its subscription rates have been reduced and get them down to the free trade level considerable sums now absorbed in the high pay of the wage-workers could be transferred to the dividend account. But with its interest and motive clearly apparent the *Herald* nevertheless denies that free trade would bring down wages. It keeps back part of the truth and laboriously endeavors to show that protection tends to keep up dividends, not to maintain wages. It claims that while prices of goods might be reduced one-third workmen could still get the same pay for making them. The mere statement of such an absurdity sufficiently refutes it.

There is no getting away from the proposition that the price of a commodity is made up of the cost of the raw material, the wages of labor, profit on the capital invested, and the expense of carrying the product to the consumer. Labor is the great item, and if the product is sold in a high rate market from which cheap competitors are excluded high wages can be paid. Throw such a market open and its trade will be seized by the producers who have the cheapest labor and capital. In the ensuing competition wages would have to be cut, raw material cheapened as much as possible, the charges of middlemen and carriers reduced, and the manufacturers who could shave the cost of production and carriage the closest would command the trade. England is at least as well situated as the United States in respect to the possession of raw materials, abundant capital, cheap transportation, and the ability to use machinery and steam power. In a free contest the victory would go to the country which could get the labor cost of production lower than the other. Of course such a contest would greatly cheapen goods, reduce the cost of living in this country, and benefit the people as consumers, but the fact not to be overlooked is that such results can be attained only by lowering the wages of American labor substantially to the level of free trade England.

ANNEXATION IS SUSTAINED.

Mr. True, the sole survivor of the defunct City of Lake View, of which he was the Treasurer, departed this life yesterday morning. The Supreme Court disposed of him with one of its little decisions. After the people of Lake View had voted for annexation Mr. True, perhaps with an eye to the interest on the $100,000 of deposits which he held, refused to recognize the validity of the vote. He said that all the other inhabitants might become Chicagoans, but that he should remain a Lake-Viewer. He would stick by the ship, like Casabianca, though all but he had fled. So he hired a lawyer and prepared for war.

Demand was made on him that he turn over to the city the moneys he had on hand. He refused, and even insisted that the County Treasurer should turn over to him what Lake View taxes he had in his possession. When he did not do it Mr. True brought suit to force him to do so. He took the ground necessarily that there had been no legal annexation, the only point on which his counsel placed any reliance being that by the union of the two municipalities the aggregate debt of Chicago was increased. But inasmuch as the city was already indebted beyond the constitutional limitation it was claimed that the assumption of the debt of Lake View, even though the territory of that municipality was taken in at the same time, was illegal. Judge Tuthill, who heard the case, was not struck by this argument, which was fully answered by the counsel for the city, who showed that the effect of annexation was to lessen the amount by which Chicago exceeded the 5 per cent limitation, so that it owed less after than before annexation. The decision was against Mr. True, who took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which yesterday gave an opinion sustaining Judge Tuthill and declaring annexation valid. The best thing the ex-Treasurer can do, therefore, is to pay to the city what he has kept it out of so long, the interest on deposits included.

The promptness of the Supreme Court shows how little stock it took in the arguments made for Mr. True. At the time of the first annexation of Hyde Park it required the Judges some months to make up their minds. This time they have done it as soon as the case and arguments were submitted to them. There still remains to be passed on the question whether the school districts as such were annexed, so as to bring the schools within the jurisdiction of the City Board of Education. No one doubts, however, that that will be decided in favor of the city and that the last cloud on the full, absolute, and perfect title of Chicago to her annexed territory will be removed.

POSSIBLE COST OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The senior Democratic organ seems doubtful as to the wisdom of organizing under the Drainage act, because "no one knows," it says, "not even the experts, what the cost of the proposed cut is to be." As a matter of exact figures, that is true. Until the bids have been opened on the lettings no one can tell exactly what the contractors will ask for doing the work. It is also true that the Trustees, if they are honest and energetic, will keep the expenses of the work millions below what it will cost if done by Trustees who are incompetent and extravagant. These are the inevitable uncertainties which attach to about every great undertaking.

It does not follow, however, that the *probable* cost of the drainage channel and its incidentals is veiled in the blackness of darkness. There are data from which the maximum cost of the work can be pretty accurately computed. It will take as much money to make the ten-mile rock cut from Lemont to Lockport as to do the rest of the work—South Branch widening and deepening, canal enlargement to Summit, dredging out in the river bed a deeper channel to Lemont, where the stone-work begins, and the construction of any incidental ditch which may be deemed necessary. That rock cut has to be 160 feet wide at the bottom. The depth has to be enough to give eighteen feet of water, flowing three miles an hour; but the limestone rises in some places eight feet above the lake level. Taking the maximum depth of the cut below the natural surface as thirty feet—it may not exceed twenty-six—the total amount of rock to be excavated will be, in round numbers, a million cubic yards per mile. It can hardly exceed but may fall considerably below that. The maximum cost for removing it will hardly be more than a dollar a yard. It may be less than 75 cents. Therefore the cost of the work for one mile will exceed a million dollars, or ten millions for the ten miles of rock excavation. Consequently the total cost of the entire work cannot exceed twenty million dollars, even with an inefficient lot of Trustees in charge. If the voters choose to elect good, honest, capable men they can scale these figures three or four millions with ease. Consequently it can be said with reasonable certainty that the total cost of the drainage channel will be between sixteen and twenty millions. As the largest of these sums will not alarm the taxpayers of a city of a million people, who know the benefits the work will bring them, there need be no fear as to the result of Tuesday's vote.

THE CALDWELL-MURAT NUPTIAL LOCK-OUT.

By the indefinite postponement of her marriage to Prince Murat Gwendoline Caldwell has shown herself a woman of business, capable of managing her own affairs, and not so much bedazzled with the prospect of becoming a Princess as to throw away money or sell herself cheaply. She has also shown herself as possessed of what the Yankees call "nearness," and of conspicuous ability in driving a sharp, close bargain. Miss Caldwell has an ample fortune, but, like the Duchess of Marlborough, she cannot touch the principal. The interest, however, is ample enough to set up an elegant Parisian establishment, and would have maintained the impecunious French Prince in most luxurious style. She made him a fair and square offer for his title. She stipulated that she would not pay his debts, nor would she accept the advice of her counsel to pay him the lump sum of $200,000, and then give him an annual allowance. She was willing to give him an allowance sufficient to dress him, meet his club dues, and pay his board, and no one will dispute that the offer was a handsome one. It has all along been supposed that he would accept it, and the expectant bride has so understood it. She has made all her preparations for the marriage, and proposed to outdo all the other American girls who are bargaining for titles. Worth had constructed for her a trousseau covered with imperial crowns. Her gowns, her linen, her toilet articles were similarly decorated. Her bridal wreath was in the shape of an imperial crown. Her veil was spangled with them, and the hat in which she intended to make her wedding visit to Eugénie was topped with a crown, though the Murats have no right to the use of such insignia. Miss Caldwell assumed that she had purchased the right, and who was to say her nay, "if my daughter hath a mind"!

At the last moment, however, upon the verge of the wedding, Prince Murat, evidently overcome by the handsome bargain his friend Hatzfeldt had made, strikes for a bigger compensation and refuses to close the bargain on Miss Caldwell's terms. The expectant bride declines to advance another cent, and now there is a lockout. Those who know her well say she will hold out till doomsday before she will offer more. It therefore becomes a question of endurance between the two, with the odds all in her favor. She has plenty of money and can wait. He has no money and can't afford to wait. She is out of debt. He is harassed by creditors. She is close, and loves her money better than the title. The Prince is poorer than Job's turkey, and she knows he will have to sell if she only waits long enough. She can, therefore, pack away her trousseau, imperial crowns and all, in moth powder and complacently await the time when he will come to her terms. He will never get a better offer and she knows it, and the longer he waits the danger grows more imminent that other impecunious fellows who want to be supported and who have even better titles, for Murat's is a sort of second-hand and badly worn affair, will agree to sell a half interest on her terms and even make a discount for ready money. She will not have to wait long. She will not even have to whistle to him. He will come to the scratch before many weeks, and the chances are that she will get the title for less money than she originally offered, and then she can bring out her gowns and crowns with additional satisfaction, having had her own way and bought at her own figures. Having dictated terms to him as a bride it goes without saying that she will dictate terms to him as a wife, and that he will be an exceedingly well managed husband, or find his allowance cut down. Miss Caldwell's example is one to be commended. If American girls are going into the open market to sell out their virgin affections and financial expectations for titles they ought at least to drive sharp bargains, and let these impecunious and wornout Princes know that they are not to be picked up for a song. Most any of them can be had by paying for their board.

OVERESTIMATED CROPS.

Some foolish things were said at the convention of farmers in St. Louis last week. These were duly reported, while the wise sayings did not all find their way into the papers. The reason for this is that the remarks were made privately, the convention proving the truth of an old idea that the most good done at such gatherings is achieved in personal conversations between those who attend them. There is one point on which many of the farmers were in accord, and some expressed themselves strongly on the subject. It was on the injustice done them as a class by the official statistics of crop yield that have been sent out from Washington for several years past.

The idea prevailed, and it is entertained by not a few intelligent men other than farmers, that the statistician has persistently leaned to the theory of big crops, and that in doing so he has been acting in the interest of men whose business it is to do all they can to depress prices of farm products. It is well enough to listen to high sounding talk about enormous yield in some localities at the expense of the rest, but when it comes to massing all these claims and giving them weight in sending forth to the world an official statement of the total a pardonable pride is gratified at the expense of the men who produce the grain which is the subject of exaggeration.

Take the wheat crop as an example, that being the one most talked about by the farmers at the St. Louis meeting. The estimates of the last six years, with one exception, have been understood to warrant the belief that a large surplus remained over at the beginning of each harvest, and a comparison of the figures was used several times last summer to prove that there was a big stock of old wheat on hand in July. Subsequent experience proves that nothing could have been further from the truth. Reserves were never nearer the point of exhaustion than when the new wheat of this year began to move, and the rapidity with which it was taken to fill empty bins and provide for current milling requirements was subject for astonishment with those who took the trouble to keep track of the movement. In spite of heavy receipts, those at Duluth to date being about equal to the whole for last crop year, our visible supply is but a trifle over two-thirds of that of twelve months ago, and only a moderate export business to keep it down. The foreigners have not bid heartily for the grain simply because of their belief that a large crop in the United States this year supplements an untold surplus left over.

The absurd claim was made a few weeks ago in a leading paper in New York that the two together give us an export total of 225,000,000 bushels. That statement was cabled all over Europe, and published in many of the journals in other countries besides the United Kingdom. The result is that foreign buyers, with a confessedly heavy deficiency from the normal, have stood waiting for offers where they would otherwise have made bids, and the speculators there have sent orders to sell heavily short in this market because they could not see that current prices were justified by official estimates and guesses built upon those estimates by the trade in this country. Somewhat similar remarks may be made in regard to the corn crop.

According to figures, official and otherwise, we ought now to have on hand fully a third of the yield of last year, and the recent decline in prices was in great part brought about by a belief in that theory. But it turns out that shippers are unable to buy old corn, and the stock in this city decreased one-third last week because little of the new is fit for market.

It was quietly suggested that if the crop statistician at Washington leaned as much the other way as he has uniformly done in the direction of liberal grain estimates it would make a difference of not far from 100 million dollars per year to the selling value of the wheat and corn crops. This may be an exaggerated view of the case, and if not it ought not to be desired to correct one official fault by another. But it may fairly be claimed that the overestimates which have been issued at the expense of the farmers have for each of several years past made a difference of more than the amount stated—100 millions of dollars—in the selling value of all the crops of the farm in the United States. Under such conditions it is no wonder that many farmers are disposed to regard Mr. Dodge as their worst enemy, and fervently desire a change in the head of his bureau.

PRICE OF COFFEE.

A retiring member of the New York Coffee Exchange has fired a parting shot which if it does not go round the world has at least been heard in the Mississippi Valley and doubtless in other areas equally remote from the place of discharge. He says that speculation enhances the price of coffee artificially to such an extent that the people of this country are paying $20,000,000 per year more for their coffee than is justified by the relation of supply to the demand for consumption, and cites as proof the fact that though the crop of last year was fully 30 per cent above the average the price today is twice that of a few years ago.

Men in the coffee trade here do not seem inclined to indorse the position of the retiring member, and some of them hint at the spasmodic virtue of the gambler who thought faro was all right so long as he was a winner but denounced it as sinful when he found himself on the losing side. It is doubtful if the price of coffee has been permanently elevated by speculative dealing in it, but the point could not be settled without taking averages extending over a time sufficiently long to balance the effect of excitements on either side. For instance, it would not be fair to compare prices now with those of a little more than two years ago, when they were unduly depressed, and remained down for several months. Looking at the case in a general way it may even be said that the result should be contrary to that charged. This for the reason that the men who buy coffee with intent to sell it to retailers or consumers are interested in seeing prices remain firm, because weakness involves a diminishing value of stocks in hand, which entails relative if not actual loss in holding. But it is different with mere speculators. They range themselves on opposite sides of the deal and buy or sell just as the varying conditions indicated by reports seem to them to favor an up or a down movement in the market. At first glance the chances might seem to be equal. But on looking more closely it will be evident that the cost of carrying the property from one month to another confers a greater chance of profit to the short seller than to the buyer for future delivery, since the first named must be the gainer if no rise in cash price accompanies the lapse of time named in the contract. And it may be noted that just now, the long futures are at a discount from spot prices, this being due to a preponderance of short selling induced by reports of good promise for the next crop.

It may be laid down as a broad rule that there can be no permanent inflation of prices of natural products as a result of speculative buying and selling. A rise in quotations of sufficient magnitude to stimulate increased production will always bring on the market a larger supply at some time in the not distant future, and this fact is sure to be discounted by the keen-nosed bears in advance of its occurrence. Such a rise and fall have often been witnessed in the Chicago markets for grain and other produce. It is different with that class of "properties" the volume of which is controlled by comparatively a few men. It is fair to assert that the vast mass of railroad securities that are floating around a little vortex in Wall street would not be selling within 20 per cent of their present nominal value, and doubtful if a considerable part of them would exist at all but for the gambling which is called trading in stocks. The judicious manufacturer of "securities" does not emit them till after a careful canvass of the ground has satisfied him that he can sell them to some one else, unloading them on the street, and the supply is increased from time to time to suit the varying demand. A similar remark may be made with regard to the issues of trust and other stocks that are traded in on the Chicago exchange. It is speculative buying and selling that confers on them a large part of their value, and they resemble the ball which is only kept in the air by virtue of strokes from opposing players. The complained of speculation in coffee does not belong to this class. It is true it may be deprecated as gambling, and therefore conferring no benefit on the community, but that does not prove that it tends to a permanent elevation of prices any more than does the speculation which has allowed corn and oats to sell in this market last week at the lowest prices known for many years past.

COLONIZING SWEDES IN VERMONT.

The authorities of the State of Vermont have at last perfected the arrangements for the settlement of two Swedish colonies, which it is hoped will be followed by many more, till the unoccupied and cultivable lands of the Commonwealth have all been occupied. It is thought that when a beginning has once been made the rest will be easy, and that many sturdy Scandinavians will follow in the footsteps of the first comers. These two colonies, which are expected to reach the country next spring, consist of twenty-five families, with about five to the family. They will take up in all 2,500 acres, or 100 to the family. These lands are sold at from $3 to $5 per acre. For the first year the purchasers pay only taxes and interest. The second and succeeding years they pay $100 till the purchase price is covered. The seller furnishes a cow to each purchaser, teams to be used in cultivating the land, and from $10 to $25 to each family to buy seed, provisions, and cooking utensils. Transportation from railroad stations to the land is furnished by the townspeople, who are naturally interested in anything which adds to the number of taxpayers.

There is no reason why these colonists should not do well. The soil, even if not as rich as that of the Western prairies, is better than much of that in their old homes, and for them the climate will not be severe. A Swedish gentleman from Nebraska who on behalf of his countrymen looked at the location was much pleased with it, and thought conditions were more favorable for his people there than in the West. It remains to be seen, however, whether the colonists will stay in Vermont long enough to get rooted there. Such an overwhelming proportion of their people are at the West that if things do not go just right during the first year or so they will be tempted to pull up stakes and join them. If they do stay, and others follow them, it will be an excellent thing for Vermont, for the Swedes generally become Americanized with great quickness. They pick up the language with ease, fall into the new ways without the least difficulty, and make most desirable citizens.

THE GAMBLERS' HARVEST-TIDE.

No bill of particulars is needed as to wide-open gambling in Chicago. The fact is patent to any citizen of average intelligence.

If Mayor Cregier or his Chief of Police, George Hubbard, professes ignorance on the subject he impugns either his honesty or his right to be abroad without a guardian.

The vice is more rife, open, and notorious to-day than it has been at any time since the free-for-all régime of Harvey Colvin.

Merchants, bankers, business-men, and all employers compelled to intrust to others the handling of their cash will do well to redouble their vigilance during the present era of temptation.

Unfortunately neither Mr. Cregier nor Mr. Hubbard can be held legally responsible for the results of the pitfalls they allow to be spread for the feet of the weak and the unwary.—*Chicago Morning News.*

"'Tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true." This is a plain, uncolored, condensed statement by a paper which set out to be the organ of the new Mayor and boasted of its agency in foisting him into the Mayoralty chair. The temptation is strong to call the attention of this complaining journal to the fact that it shares part of the responsibility for Mr. Cregier's election, but THE TRIBUNE passes that over at present. It is pleased to have his organ expose and denounce the "wide-open," "go-as-you-please" methods of the present City Government, which have handed over Chicago to the control of a gamblers' trust which is as bad as New York Tammany and more disreputable. When will a protest be heard from the other "moral scratchers" who voted for Mr. Cregier because he was to give them such a pure and whitesouled administration, but who has turned them over to the tender mercies of the Mike McDonald-Hankins crowd—Sundays as well as secular days!

"WHISKY GOVERNOR" HILL of New York is beginning to feel the reaction of the encyclopedia insult which he offered to Grover Cleveland at Atlanta and Chattanooga, and his friends are trying to explain it away. Among them, Maj. Grady of the Atlanta *Constitution* rises to explain as follows:

It is held that Gov. Hill's allusion to the fact that he was traveling "without his encyclopedia" was in reference to the somewhat statistical speeches made by President Cleveland on his memorable trip to the South, which we all hold in grateful remembrance. Such is not the case. Mr. Roswell P. Fowler, who accompanied Gov. Hill, was statistical in the short speeches he made, and at Rome Chancellor Pierson travestied some of Mr. Flower's figures, and then stated that Mr. Flower was the only member of the party who carried his encyclopedia with him. Considerable joking was indulged in at Mr. Flower's expense, and he was frequently requested to loan this member or that, who was about to speak, his famous encyclopedia. Gov. Hill's allusion to an encyclopedia at Chattanooga was in line with the joke, and was made, we are sure, without the slightest reference to President Cleveland.

The explanation fails to explain and only makes the matter worse. The Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal* says: "As a matter of fact the Governor's Atlanta speech was written and put in type here in Albany days before he left for the South; and the speech, *with the encyclopedia reference included*, was in the *Journal* in printed form long before the Governor delivered it." It was, therefore, a deliberate, premeditated, cold-blooded insult.

IN what a contemptible attitude Madison R. Harris of the Eighteenth Ward appears before his constituents and the public through the explanation offered by Ald. Haynes in the Council Monday evening for supporting Roesing's private snap! Mr. Haynes is one of the new Aldermen. He voted right on the question of giving the people the interest on the city's own deposits when the question was first raised by supporting the Dixon ordinance. His intentions were good at the time. But when the question came on the approval of the bonds offered by the banks of deposit Harris found his opportunity to mislead him. Harris, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and private snap game, went to Ald. Haynes, who is a member of that committee, and, taking advantage of his inexperience, perhaps of his pride in his committee, got him (Haynes) to vote to send the question of the approval of the bonds to the Judiciary Committee, which is hostile to the Dixon ordinance, instead of to the Finance Committee, which wants to give it immediate effect. But before Haynes voted with Harris on the question the latter had to promise to call his committee immediately for the consideration of the bonds. Harris, having fooled the new Alderman, failed to keep his promise. He has not called his committee together, and Haynes, in defense of his own honor, had to expose the trickery and deceit of Harris in the Council Monday evening. The latter, not content with betraying his constituents, betrayed his colleagues also in order that an enormously wealthy brewer may be enabled to stuff $100,000 a year of the people's money into his already full pocket. There is nothing meaner or more contemptible or disgraceful in the history of municipal politics. And when charged with the disgraceful conduct Monday evening Harris had not one word to say in defense of his conduct. What do the Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward think of their representative? And what do the Twelfth-Warders think of the bloviant, treacherous Campbell, who tried to come to his rescue when Haynes made the accusation against him?

SAYS THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, speaking of Congressman Cannon's candidacy for the Speakership: "In his position on the tariff, financial "legislation, and kindred subjects, Mr. Cannon "is so completely the representative of Western "views that he would make the ideal candidate." He would, indeed. And that is why he will never be anything but a candidate. Mr. Cannon's tariff views are entirely too Democratic for Carnegie and the other mortgageors of the Republican party. Mr. Cannon declared recently that he was in favor of reducing the tariff on articles the prices of which were controlled by trusts, and this heresy killed any chance he might otherwise have had.—*Kansas City Times.*

Don't be too sure of that, unless you have special information not accessible to other people. You can't point to a single vote that Cannon will lose by reason of his position on trusts. And if you will look around you will find that the worst trust is the Democratic Havemeyer Sugar Trust, which the Mills Ways and Means Committee last year "protected" in their alleged "Tariff Reform bill" in a way that the trust monopoly profits would not be impaired. You remember that, don't you? Well, don't forget it.

IT is claimed that a Jersey City girl, in answer to prayer, has just been cured of thirty years' blindness. Some of the most pious and exemplary oculists in the country, however, shake their heads incredulously at the story.

THE HON. J. B. FURROW, President of the Iowa State Farmers' Alliance, is taking a part in the campaign in a way that cannot fail to harrow up the Democrats.

THE Kansas City *Star* says the Cronin jury, "judging from the likenesses printed in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, consists of men of average intelligence and fairness." The *Star* runs no risk in judging from THE TRIBUNE'S likenesses, and the conclusion it draws from them does credit to its powers as a physiognomist. The jury is a good one.

ONE of the candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms in the North Dakota House of Representatives is Mr. Fred Snore. He is a large, athletic man, with a loud, s'norous voice.

FOUR brothers named Irish are building a large brewery in a Pennsylvania town. In time, however, it will probably fall into the hands of the English.

THE detectives are not following the right clew in their search for Tascott. They should hunt for some man who has acquired an unconscious habit of laughing in his sleeve.

SIGNS of a warm winter for 1889-'90 continue to turn up. It is reported that a flock of over a hundred wild geese flew northward over St. Paul the other day, and that a gentleman who happened to be looking at them with a good spyglass could distinctly see them winking at each other as they passed over the site of the proposed ice palace.

PLENTY of counterfeit silver dollars are said to be in circulation. There are no counterfeit one-cent pieces. This utterly disproves that frugal maxim which, suitably Americanized, is to the effect that if you look after the cents the dollars will look after themselves.

WE congratulate New York City on having raised about a million dollars for her World's Fair fund, with strong probabilities of another million or two soon to come. It will be little credit to Chicago, comparatively speaking, to capture that Fair unless she has some competition.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Coming Soon.

Theatrical Manager—"I am afraid this won't do. It is an amusing production, but it's too short. It would take only about an hour and a half to present the whole five acts."

Author of Comic Opera—"Yes, sir. That's all right. An hour and a half for the regular songs, and dialogue and stage business, and another hour and a-half to satisfy the pudding-heads that encore everything."

Hope His Usual Luck Will Continue.

Smidgley (dolefully)—"Crockham, I've lost a hatful of money on races this season. I'm a hoodoo—always was a hoodoo. I queer everything I touch."

Crockham (in a casual way, after leading gently up to the subject by degrees)—"By the way, Smidgley, what do you think of this competition for the World's Fair?"

Smidgley (brightening up a little) — "By George, Crockham, I believe New York is going to get that Fair. I've got $50 bet on it!"

Undoubtedly She Knew.

Watchful Mamma—"Bessie, I think I detect a cigar-like odor about the house this morning. Was young Mr. Peduncle here last evening?"

Bessie (quickly)—"It must be from papa's cigars. Mr. Peduncle hasn't had a cigar in his mouth, mamma, for eight weeks."

Watchful Mamma (sharply)—"How do you know?"

[Silence and confusion on the part of Bessie. And yet she did know.]

Even as Aaron's.

A floral tournament was once
The contest of the hour,
And many a boastful plant proclaimed
Itself the Nation's flower.
But when assembled, each prepared
To fight like all possessed,
The goldenrod, like Aaron's rod,
Soon swallowed all the rest.

PERSONALS.

The Queen Dowager of Portugal will receive an annuity of $63,000 a year during her lifetime. She will reside abroad.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been hunting a wife to share his tottering throne, and it is believed that the Princess Louise of Orleans has accepted him.

Phineas T. Barnum has made a sensation in England. He has been interviewed in railway carriages, at breakfast, and in bed. The London newspapers describe his habits, costumes, and record his movements.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota intimates that he will oppose the ratification of the Sioux treaty on the ground that the instrument is not acceptable to South Dakota in that it fails to give the white man all he desires and is entitled to.

Editor Brown of the New York *News*, Democratic candidate for the Senate, has been indorsed by the Plasterers' Union and the Varnishers' Union. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to call on the Whitewashers' Union before his term expires.

William James Cannon, "the child of the Alamo," the only male survivor of that famous massacre, a boy veteran of the Mexican war, long a Government scout and interpreter on the Western frontier, and a gallant soldier of the civil war, is now an inmate of the Iowa Soldiers' Home.

Ex-Editor Hicks of the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, now Minister to Peru, has been unable to acclimate himself there, and is in such poor health that he may resign and come home. He has pulmonary trouble, and it is feared that his lungs are affected. He will come home on leave as soon as he is able to travel, and then determine his further course.

Mrs. Charles Crocker, who died last week in San Francisco, was formerly Miss Mary A. Deming, daughter of Judge John Deming of Mishawaka, Ind. She was married to Mr. Crocker in South Bend, and together the couple crossed the plains with an ox-team in 1849. They started with but little of this world's goods and left an estate valued at $10,000,000.

Mr. Parnell was a member of Magdalene College, Cambridge, over twenty years ago. He was only up for a term or two, and consequently left without taking a degree. The reason for his leaving before the end of his time was this: he had committed some trifling breach of discipline towards the end of a term which involved a walk to Newmarket and back. For this offense he received the following day the customary official 'wigging.' But the embryonic Nationalist leader took the 'wigging' so much to heart that he decided not to return. The term was just at an end, so he removed his name from the books of the college, and thus ceased to belong to the university.

George Kennan, the famous traveler in Siberia, was a member of an exploring party sent out in 1865 by the Russo-American Telegraph company to make a preliminary survey of the extreme northeastern portion of Siberia for the purpose of locating a proposed telegraph line to connect America and Asia. A cable was to be laid across Behring Strait. This enterprise came to nothing, of course, the success of the Atlantic cable making it a hopeless as well as an unnecessary scheme. While traveling through the mountains of Kamtschatka with this exploring party Kennan's horse one day shied and threw him out of the saddle, the unfortunate traveler's foot remaining in the stirrup. The animal started to run down a steep and rocky declivity, and had not the saddle girth broken at the instant the brink was reached Kennan would have been killed. The escape was as narrow as ever a mortal experienced, and, in view of the more recent career of this man, it seems providential if not miraculous, although the Czar of Russia possibly would not regard it in this light.

CURRENT NOTES.

The wise King said: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard!" In Florida the ant saves the sluggard the journey.—*Florida Times-Union.*

It is said that Mataafa does not blame Germany for not recognizing him, for he hardly knows himself with trousers on.—*San Francisco Alta.*

"Who was the first man, Tommy?" asked the Sunday school teacher, after explaining that our first parents were made from the dust of the earth. "Henry Clay, ma'am."—*Advance.*

A correspondent asks us about husking bees; but we'd rather let some one else talk—we never had any luck trying to husk them ourselves.—*Detroit Free-Press.*

"Did you hear of the snake up at the museum that was trying to get inside of itself?" "Yes. They call him the dude anaconda, because he's such a swallow-tail."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Miss Elderly—"I have just been gathering autumn leaves, Mr. Oldboy." Mr. Oldboy (cynically)—"So I perceive, Miss Elderly. You have gathered them so many years I suppose you do it autumn-atically, as it were."—*Texas Siftings.*

Julius Smiff (recovering from the collision) —"Wat's de number ob dat ar hack?" Sympathetic Bystander—"Want to sue the driver?" "Sue nuffin! I wants ter play policy! De hack done killed my wife, aint it?"—*Boston Times.*

A gambler was buried in Montana a week or two ago, and next morning an anchor, formed of playing cards, was found on his grave. Somebody seems to have thought the most appropriate way to deck his grave was to euchre deck it.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Bilks—"Come up and hear our new minister today." Nobbs—"No, thanks; I heard him once and have always regretted it." Bilks—"Why, I guess you are mistaken." Nobbs—"Not a bit of it; he is the minister who married us."—*Kearney Enterprise.*

Mrs. Gadd (who spent the summer on her aunt's farm)—"I did not meet you at any of the summer resorts, Mrs. Gabb." Mrs. Gabb (who summered on her uncle's farm)—"No-o; and, by the way, I don't remember meeting you in Paris."—*New York Weekly.*

Mr. De Brain—"Is the piano out of tune?" Mrs. De Brain—"No. Why?" Mr. De Brain—"Elvira has not touched it for weeks." Mrs. De Brain (with a troubled air)—"I have noticed that. I wonder if she has deceived us and got married on the sly."—*New York Weekly.*

At the Public Library: The Attendant—"Mr. Skip has had seventeen volumes in two days! It isn't possible that he has read them!" The Messenger—"Yes he has!" "But how could he?" "O, that ain't nothin' for him! When he ain't sick he writes the book reviews for a daily paper."—*Boston Times.*

The Arrest of President Harrison's Brother.

We wish to inform our Democratic contemporaries who may be inclined to draw hasty conclusions over the arrest of J. Scott Harrison, the President's Kansas City brother, for maintaining a nuisance, that the President's Kansas City brother is a Democrat, and that the offense consisted merely in allowing water to stand in the basements of some unoccupied houses. J. Scott Harrison is all right. It is the Washington Harrison who maintains the serious nuisances.—*Kansas City Times (Dem.).*

[That is, he keeps Dems. in office too long.]

THE WIT OF SMALL SOULS.

Omaha *Republican:* Chicago's water supply costs her $1,000,000 annually—and several of the residents don't drink water either.

New York *Herald:* Sign for Chicago courtroom during the Cronin trial: "Please do not steal, assassinate, or bribe the jurors. They are very scarce this fall."

Washington *Post:* "I never saw such hogs as they have in Chicago," said one of the Pan-American delegates after he had visited the slaughter-house and the World's Fair Committee.

St. Louis *Republic:* Philadelphia is the latest town to capture Tascott for the Chicago detectives, but the trouble with the Chicago detectives is that they can never identify Tascott when he is caught.

New York *Sun:* Miss Boston (to Miss Laker of Chicago)—"Is Miss Livewayt a refined lady?" Miss Laker—"Well, she ought to be. Old man Livewayt runs one of the biggest lard refineries in the city."

Detroit *Free Press:* The dudes of Chicago are in very hard luck, all the first-class tailors being on a strike. So, if any one is seen with a new suit, that man may be set down as one of the common herd, and it is "swell" to be threadbare.

New York *Weekly:* Bangs—"From the West, eh?" "Yes, sir—from Chicago." "Ah! Indeed! I spent several months in Chicago. Been there long?" "Yes, sir. I am a member of the City Council." "You don't say so! What street is your saloon on?"

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* North Siders in Chicago are kicking strenuously because the sea lions bark at night and disturb their slumbers. North Siders are always grumbling about something, and when it isn't the lions it's the tiger that keeps them up all night.

St. Paul *Globe:* According to Moody, the revivalist, "Whisky is our greatest enemy, and we have got to put it down or it will get us down." There should be no difficulty in Chicago in finding an abundance of men willing to give copious aid in putting whisky down.

New York *Tribune:* The way they commit suicide in China, it is said, is by offering themselves as substitutes for condemned criminals. This class of suicidally disposed persons ought to be able to do a good business in Chicago when justice has fastened on the Cronin murderers.

The Laborers' Houses of Berlin.

Pall Mall Gazette: Some startling and painful facts were brought to light at a conference of the Societies for the Promotion of Morality held last month in Berlin. In a paper on the housing of the poor in Berlin it was stated that half (!) of the dwellings consisted of one room, to which in some rare cases a small cupboardlike one is attached. In one of these rooms are often found sleeping from ten to fifteen persons, old and young; 100,000 men and more sleep in cellars and attics. In one house as many as 2,000 persons are found herded together. The number of illegitimate births in Berlin is 16 per cent, or double the number in London. The prices paid for rooms are high, and one consequence of this is that many of the 50,000 prostitutes in Berlin are received into families as lodgers with a view to the lessening of the rental. They are the ladies of the house, and both parents and children shun them; and the latter, seeing the idle life these lodgers live and the beautiful clothes they wear, soon learn to enter on the same awful course.

How Harrison Writes His Message.

The Baltimore *American* tells how the President catches ideas to be used in his message:

He keeps upon his table a scratch tablet, and whenever an idea occurs to him which he wants to incorporate into his message he makes a memorandum of it and drops the sheet into a private drawer. He has received a great many ideas by his frequent talks with public men and private citizens, and as soon as a practical suggestion is made to him he stops his conversation or work long enough to jot down a reminder. Thus he has a great number of these little sheets of scratch paper containing ideas to be worked into his message. When he has covered all the topics he wants to treat of in his message he will take out his memoranda, and, after classifying the subjects, will begin to put them together into permanent form.

The New York *Sun* submits several scratch points, among them these two:

Presidents who fix their main attention upon getting a second term are sure to make a botch of their first.

Cut the message short.

Judge Gresham.

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican:* Judge Walter Q. Gresham is being urged upon President Harrison by the New York *Press* as the best possible choice for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. No better selection certainly could be made, but it is questionable whether the President would be able to rise so far above personal prejudices as to make it. Then, too, Judge Gresham has lately been expressing himself in favor of tariff reform. Speaking before a meeting of Chicago business-men the other day on the Pan-American Congress, he declared that while he was not a free trader, yet he was not "in favor of laws which deny to our business-"men the opportunity to enjoy the trade of "other countries." "Let us," he continued, referring to the tariff, "modify our laws." Of course a man with such views cannot expect recognition from this Administration [?]. The New York *Press* will also hasten to drop him when these facts are learned.

Democratic Advice to David B.

Memphis *Avalanche:* Let Gov. Hill go home and look after "Tammany Hall" and let us alone. He knows but little more of us as a people, and not half as much of our country, as the birds of the air that come to us every winter from his frozen region to enjoy our better climate. We will by our genius and industry make our country to blossom as the rose if only the blatherskites and demagogues of the North can be persuaded to let us alone.

St. Louis *Republic:* The next time Mr. Hill gets outside of New York we advise him to take his encyclopedia along and study it carefully. This is a large country. There is a great deal of it outside of Albany. The Albany statesman who talks to any section of it without knowing what he is talking about is liable to find that acuteness is a delusion and slickness a snare.

Gov. Hill as a Plagiarist.

The Charleston *News* (Dem.) brings the charge of plagiarism against Gov. Hill. It says: "Gov. Hill knows a good thing when he sees it, or reads it, or hears it. Upon his recent visit to Rome, Ga., he made an eloquent address in which he said: 'I repeat what I have had the honor of saying upon other occasions, that I am a Democrat and belong to the Democrats. It is a grand old party and the history of the country shows that it intends to subserve the best interests of the country.' In response to the notification of his nomination for President July 29, 1884, Grover Cleveland spoke as follows: 'I am a Democrat. . . . I have kept the faith because I believe if rightly administered and applied Democratic doctrines and measures will insure the happiness, contentment, and prosperity of the people.' It may be true, as Gov. Hill said in his Atlanta speech, that he left his encyclopedias at home, but it is evident that he made a very close study of his notebooks before he started out on his Southern tour."

The Prince of Wales' Actual Condition.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Courier* writes: "I have taken the trouble to ascertain from an undoubted authority how the Prince of Wales really is. My informant told me that this spring the Prince was indeed ill. Like almost every member of his family, he has a tendency to gout and to rheumatism. Some years ago he suffered from a varicose vein, and, as ill luck would have it, a sharp attack of rheumatic gout came on at the time when the varicose vein had swollen—as is frequently the case—and was 'bad.' This necessitated the Prince resting, and he is a man with whom rest is the reverse of beneficial. He needs a good deal of outdoor exercise, and that of a rather violent character, and confinement has not improved his condition. There is also no doubt that his kidneys have been much out of order, but there is no permanent disease."

The Great Issues Involved.

Rochester *Democrat:* The Chicago trial involves something more than the lives of the accused at the bar. It involves the reign of law which is threatened by secret organizations which usurp to themselves the functions of courts of justice, and assume, within darkness and mystery, to try and condemn to death men who are obnoxious, as a Venetian council might do in medieval times.

The Fair as a "Moneymaking Chance."

New York *Sun:* The project of holding a World's Fair here is on its feet—are you going to let it die? It is said that New-Yorkers have no enterprise or public spirit—have they or not? Are you going to lose the best moneymaking chance of a hundred years?

The Truly Good Editor Suggests a Boycott.

New York *Mail and Express:* The *Evening Post* has sold out to Chicago. It opposes holding the World's Fair here. It has returned its subscription book to the Finance Committee, both refusing to subscribe itself or to allow others to

subscribe at its office. Who will be unpatriotic enough after this either to buy or advertise in the *Post*?

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

At the Columbia Theater last evening the Boston Ideals gave a performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor" which for smoothness and general excellence left little to be desired. In many respects it was a remarkable presentation of the opera and one which will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness it. Mme. Pauline L'Allemand appeared in the title rôle, of which she gave a superb representation. In the difficult music of the part she was thoroughly at home, singing it without the slightest indication of exertion. Several times her voice mounted up to D above the staff with apparently the same ease and certainly the same beauty and purity of tone which marked her delivery of passages lying in the medium register. In the dramatic scene with Edgardo, which follows the great sextet, her portrayal of the character was full of intensity, and as the Edgardo, Mr. Bassett, acted his part admirably, the whole scene produced a profound impression. In the mad scene, however, Mme. L'Allemand's impersonation was even more impressive. In shading, phrasing, and all that belongs to the technical part of the performance her singing was of rare artistic worth, and upon the dramatic side her work was equally meritorious. Taken all in all, a more perfect performance of this scene has not been given in this country within the last twenty-five years. This is high praise, but the statement is made with a full knowledge of the abilities of all the great soprano vocalists who have visited this country during that period.

Mr. Charles Bassett sang the part of Edgardo. He has not fully recovered from his severe cold of Sunday evening, but it did not appear to affect his singing otherwise than possibly to require a little more care than usual in the management of his tones. His interpretation was deserving of high praise. Mr. W. H. Clark as Bide-the-Bent was excellent, as was also Mr. Mertens as Ashton.

This evening the opera will be "Faust," with Miss Klein as Marguerite, Mr. Scovel in the title rôle, Mr. W. H. Clark as Mephistofele, and Mr. Mertens as Valentine. Miss Bella Tomlins, for many years a resident of Chicago and well-known in this city, will be the Siebel. Miss Cores will sing the part of Martha.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday: For Illinois Indiana, Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan, and Wisconsin, fair, except light rain in Illinois, stationary temperature, southeasterly winds.

For Missouri, rain, slightly cooler, easterly winds.

For Minnesota and Dakota, fair, except light rain in southern portion, slightly cooler, winds becoming northwesterly.

For Iowa and Nebraska, light rain, followed in Western Nebraska by fair, cooler, variable winds.

For Kansas and Colorado, fair, preceded by rain in Eastern Kansas, cooler, northerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation for 24 hours.
Montreal	30.18	36	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Minnedosa	29.86	26	36	N. W.	Rain	
Medicine Hat	29.92	40	50			
New York	30.06	46	52	N. W.	Rain	
Washington, D. C.	30.08	50	58	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Norfolk, Va.	30.14	50	54	Calm.	Cl'udy	
Charleston, S. C.	30.08	60	68	Calm.	Clear.	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.10	60	70	E.	Clear.	
Pensacola, Fla.	30.04	70	70	S. E.	Clear.	
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.88	70	78	S. E.	Clear.	
New Orleans, Fla.	30.00	68	76	S. E.	Clear.	
Galveston, Tex.	29.88	74	80	E.	Clear.	
Nashville, Tenn.	30.08	54	60	E.	Clear.	
Cincinnati, O.	30.18	44	54	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.20	40	46	N.	Fair.	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.16	40	42	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.20	40	42	N. W.	Rain	
Erie, Pa.	30.20	42	42	E.	Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O.	30.22	42	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Sandusky, O.	30.20	42	42	Calm.	Cl'udy	
Toledo, O.	30.22	40	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.22	40	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Alpena, Mich.	30.24	34	40	E.	Clear.	
Manistee, Mich.	30.20	36	44	E.	Clear.	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.20	36	46	E.	Clear.	
Marquette, Mich.	30.16	36	50	S. W.	Clear.	
Port Huron, Mich.	30.28	38	40	S.	Cl'udy	
Chicago	30.14	46	52	E.	Clear.	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	44	50	E.	Cl'udy	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.18	44	44	N.	Cl'udy	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.14	44	52	N. W.	Clear.	
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	40	48	N. E.	Clear.	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.10	40	50	E.	Fair.	
Davenport, Ia.	30.08	42	54	E.	Clear.	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.00	46	54	E.	Cl'udy	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.10	48	56	S. E.	Clear.	
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	58	62	E.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	50	58	S.	Cl'udy	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.02	54	58	S. E.	Rain	.02
Springfield, Mo.	29.80	50	58	E.	Cl'udy	
Omaha, Neb.	29.96	52	60	E.	Rain	
Huron, Dak.	29.98	52	60	E.	Fair	
Sioux City, Ia.	29.98	52	60	E.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.96	50	56	S. W.	Clear.	
St. Vincent	29.90	46	48	S. W.	Fair.	
Bismarck, Dak.	29.96	44	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Fort Buford	29.96	40	54	N. W.	Clear.	
Helena, Mont.	29.98	42	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.16	30	34	N.	Clear.	.10
Denver, Colo.	30.14	36	40	S.	Fair.	.02
Dodge City, Kas.	29.94	46	48	N.	Cl'udy	.04
El Paso, Tex.	29.84	52	62	N. W.	Clear.	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.16	42	44	Calm.	Cl'udy	
Portland, Ore.	30.00	46		S.	Cl'udy	
San Francisco	30.18	52		S.	Clear.	

*Morning reports.

GUILTY ONES AT LAST DISCOVERED.

Probability That the Foreman Murder Will at Last Be Avenged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Again the Foreman murder, one of the most mysterious of bloody crimes ever committed in Indiana, is before the public. Many ambitious Hoosier Hawkshaws have tried their detective skill in endeavoring to ferret out the murderers, with the result that a number of persons have been arrested at different times within the last six years. But none of them have been brought to trial in court, the release of the prisoners having been ordered in every instance after the evidence against them had been presented to the grand jury. The crime was the murder of two aged women, mother and daughter, who possessed some wealth and lived alone on a farm ten miles distant from Indianapolis. Robbery or the acquirement of their property has been supposed to have been the motive for the murder, and suspicion was at first directed against relatives, two or three of whom were among the number arrested for the crime. Two weeks ago an insane man was implicated in the murder by the statements of his wife, but her story, although minutely circumstantial, has been given little credence.

It is now claimed that at last evidence has been found which will fasten the crime upon two persons who have not hitherto been suspected. This evidence was today given to the grand jury by James Cassidy, a merchant at Brownsburg. His testimony embodied information which he received from Miss Kate Weaver, a young woman who will be the most important witness in the trial of the persons about to be arrested. Three years ago she told Cassidy her story under promise that he would not repeat it but he has at last succeeded in persuading her to divulge her secret so that the murderers may be brought to justice. Miss Weaver and her aged father were the nearest neighbors of the Foremans, and early in the evening that the murder was discovered while out together for a walk they saw two men well known in the neighborhood come out of the Foreman house.

Later in the day, after the murder had been discovered, these men called on Miss Weaver and her father and told them that they must say nothing about having seen them come out of the house. "If you do, you shall follow the Foremans," was the threat, with which the men left them, and it was effective in making them keep the secret.

FAILURE OF A PHILADELPHIA FIRM.

Heston & Erben, Wool Dealers, Assign with Liabilities of About $400,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—The firm of Heston & Erben, wool dealers, No. 110 Chestnut street, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to George W. Fiss and Samuel Lea. The assignees decline to make a statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm today, claiming that they have not the exact figures. It was learned, however, from a trustworthy source that the liabilities are between $300,000 and $400,000—probably $350,000. The assets are not known.

The members of the firm say that if given a little time they will be able to pay dollar for dollar. They attribute the failure to a dull wool market and the high rates for money, which have made the banks hesitate to make any accommodation loans. They have been unable to convert their stock of wool into money on account of dullness of the market, and, although the market is becoming firmer now, with a better demand, they were unable to wait for it as obligations were coming due. They therefore felt that it was for the best interests of all their creditors to make an assignment.

Still His Head Is Said to Be Large.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Emperor William is having new crowns made for himself and the Empress. The reason is not made public, but it is highly probable that grandpa's was too big for him.

TIME GETTING PRECIOUS.

CHICAGO WILL BEGIN ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE FAIR.

The Question of Location Being Settled in Her Favor, a Site Will Be at Once Selected and Work Begun on the Buildings—Commissioner Jeffery Instructed to Purchase Buildings at Paris—Railroad Subscriptions—Exposition Notes.

"Relying on the promised Congressional recognition," as the resolution states, Chicago will now proceed at once to begin active preparations for the World's Exposition.

"It is no longer a matter of conjecture," says T. B. Bryan, "and there is no question as to recognition by Congress. Therefore the work must begin. The greatest element in the question as it now stands—the matter of location being out of the way—is that of time."

"What is the good of having $100,000,000 or of any amount of legislation," says Mayor Cregier, "if we have not the time to construct the buildings. You can purchase anything but time."

It was expected when the World's Fair Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon that there would be great and general rejoicing over the news that a majority of the National Legislature had been gained for Chicago. But it was not so. Dismissing that branch of the subject the committee at once faced the necessity of beginning the practical work, and went to work with a will.

A meeting of the Committee on National Coöperation was convened hastily in the morning and preambles and a resolution adopted for submission to the Executive Committee. Mr. Bryan accordingly submitted the following:

THE RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The proposed World's Exposition of 1892 is designed to be on a more extensive scale than that of any former World's Fair, and yet has far less time intervening for due preparation than that consumed in the instance of any such prior exposition; and

WHEREAS, The ablest architects and experienced judges in such undertakings declare that in view of inevitable delays, such, for instance, as in procuring the required site, steel, and other materials of work in the erection of great edifices, and in view also of the years of notice needed for many foreign exhibiters, and in view generally of the stupendous character of the projected undertaking, immediate action is absolutely essential to its successful execution, some insisting that even now the time is much too scanty; and

WHEREAS, Chicago was the first city to assert, as she did several years ago, her claim in the Nation's interest, to the Columbus Fair, and was also first actively in the field to raise the needed funds; and

WHEREAS, The vast majority of the press and people of the country recognize the right in turn, as well as the wisdom, of holding the next exposition in the interior, the almost unanimous action of City Councils, Boards of Trade, and other commercial bodies of the West and South, indicating an irresistible momentum of public sentiment in favor of such holding in the greatest inland city of the Continent, because of her central location and convenience to the great body of the people, because of the transportation facilities by land and water, because of her inviting summer climate, and because (as a distinguished New York journalist frankly admits) Chicago is a miracle among cities, and could certainly accommodate and conduct a World's Fair with the utmost liberality, skill, and success"; and

WHEREAS, In support of Chicago as the Nation's choice a sufficient number of Congressmen have already avowed openly their readiness to vote for Congressional recognition, thus relieving the enterprise from the degrading necessity of undue lobbying, and avoiding—what would be worse—political or sectional complications; and

WHEREAS, The issue is narrowed down to success or failure, depending to a large extent upon instant action to render the enterprise worthy of the great occasion and thus to reflect credit rather than discredit upon the nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the people are entitled to their choice of location for the World's Fair of 1892, and the men and women of Chicago, gratefully accepting the general declaration of that choice and confidently relying on the promised Congressional recognition, now unite in requesting the incorporators of the World's Exposition of 1892 to complete their organization and to proceed at once to determine upon and carry into execution plans for the projected Exposition.

The resolution so admirably expressed the unanimous opinion of the committee that, although the Chairman, Mayor Cregier, called for some discussion of the question on account of its importance, there was no debate and the resolution was adopted by acclamation.

TIME IS PRECIOUS.

Some discussion then arose over the report of Victor F. Lawson, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, recommending that as soon as the Finance Committee should give the word the incorporators should call a meeting of the stockholders and have a Board of Directors elected. Secretary Cragin stated that the Committee on Congressional Action desired to confer with the Committee on Permanent Organization, with a view of preparing a plan that would give the Federal Government representation on the Board of Directors. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was withdrawn for the purpose of holding such a conference.

Mayor Cregier made a brief but emphatic statement, insisting on the necessity of losing no time. R. A. Waller, Ferd. W. Peck, and Robert Lindblom were of opinion that the committee need not wait until the corporation was organized, since that was merely a matter of form and there was no doubt that the corporation would sanction whatever this preliminary committee might do. They wanted to have immediate steps taken to receive plans for the Exposition buildings. The matter was discussed at length, Messrs. Bryan, Lawson, Scott, Cragin, Keyes, Pearce, and Black taking part in the debate. A letter from Gen. Carson on the same subject was read. There was a strong disposition to commence work at once. W. J. Onahan, however, called attention to the fact that E. T. Jeffery, who was now in Paris, was practically covering the same ground as would be assigned to any one who might be employed to suggest plans, and it would not do to put some one else over him, nor should anything be done hurriedly without an estimate of the expense. A motion by Mr. Lawson was finally adopted, looking to the appointment of a committee of three to consider the subject of plans for buildings, consult architects and engineers, and confer with Mr. Jeffery and report to the Executive Committee as soon as possible.

Mr. Peck suggested a plan which Mayor Cregier said was "purchasing time." It was that Mr. Jeffery be instructed while in Paris to inquire about the practicability of purchasing buildings or parts of buildings now being used in Paris for the Exposition with a view of transporting them to Chicago. The Secretary was directed to so instruct Mr. Jeffery.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

The employés of W. W. Kimball & Co. have subscribed for 126 shares of stock.

Sunday, Oct. 13, the attendance at the Paris Exposition, according to E. T. Jeffery, was 400,000.

The address of T. B. Bryan before the business-men's meeting at Providence, R. I., has been printed and is being circulated in New England.

The City Council of Cedar Rapids, Ia., resolved "that it is the sense of this Council that the City of Chicago shall be selected as the location of the World's Fair."

The meetings for today are: Press, 2:30 p. m., headquarters; preliminary expense, 3 p. m., headquarters; entertainment, 4 p. m., headquarters; Kansas, 8 p. m., Sherman House.

"All join hands and circle to the right for Chicago for the World's Exposition of 1892" is the way an article concludes in the *American Creamery*, the only paper representing the dairy interests of this country.

Mr. E. St. John, Chairman pro tem. of the Railroad Sub-Finance Committee, stated yesterday that he had received a subscription of $50,000 and that two others amounting to $100,000 would be turned in before the end of the week.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Auxiliary Committee it was stated that Boston would be for Chicago in preference to New York. Private letters to that effect were read. The names of twenty newspapers in Massachusetts favoring Chicago were given.

Mr. E. T. Jeffery, the Chicago Commissioner, in a recent letter details the experiences of himself and Mr. Chanute in finding quarters in Paris. His object is to call the attention of the Chicago committee to the necessity of having bureaus of information and in every way see to it that visitors are accommodated properly and not imposed upon.

Dr. De Wolf has prepared a comparative statement of mortuary statistics from the published municipal reports of the Cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, and New York. There is, in some instances, a difference of 40 per cent in favor of Chicago as against New York and considerably less against Washington, while as against St. Louis there is only a small but nevertheless favorable difference.

The Missouri Auxiliary Committee has issued an excellent address to the people of Missouri calling their attention to the great advantages of Chicago. The address brings out its points with force, yet with tact avoids anything that might irritate the friends of St. Louis. Its conciliatory spirit is having a wholesome effect upon Missourians and conflicts with none of their prejudices in favor of their own commercial capital. It is signed by F. J. Moulton, Taylor E. Brown, and H. S. Brown.

The former residents of North Carolina met and organized by electing the following officers: President, George Fisher; Secretary, J. B. Johnson; Entertainment Committee, T. J. Mead and R. W. Hyman Jr. All former residents of North Carolina now living in Chicago are requested to send their name and address, together with the county they came from, to the Secretary.

Lieut. A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, and Louis Manasse, the Chicago optician, have prepared comparative statements of the mean temperature for New York, Washington, St. Louis, and Chicago during the summer months for the last four years. According to their figures Chicago is the coolest city by an average of from three to nine degrees, which means a good deal.

A slight error was made in the computation of the majorities for Chicago in Congress in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Including the four new States the Lower House of Congress will have 330 members instead of 325 as hitherto, there being two from South Dakota and one from each of the other States. This will make the requisite number for a majority in the House 166, of which 162 are assured. But there is a sufficient number of Senators to insure a majority on joint ballot.

FAREWELL GIVES SOME REASONS.

The Senator's Article Showing Why Chicago Should Have the World's Fair.

United States Senator Charles B. Farwell has an article on "Chicago's Candidacy for the World's Fair of 1892" in the November *Cosmopolitan*, with numerous illustrations of public and private buildings, parks, and monuments. The illustrations include the Rookery Building, which Murat Halstead called "the most noble business building in the world," the water tower, Board of Trade, Insurance Exchange, Art Institute, and Post-Office. Then there are some private residences, those of W. E. Hale and R. R. Cable standing as samples of individuality and taste in architecture. Scenes from the parks, with their lake-shore drives, artificial lakes; and flower beds, and a view of the Lincoln monument complete the list.

Senator Farwell speaks of the importance of the question where the Fair should be located, and comes to the conclusion that it should be decided "on grounds the broadest and most National." Whatever diversity of views may obtain concerning details, the proposed Fair should certainly be on a grand scale. This implies so vast a congregation of people that abundance of good air and water as well as facilities of transportation and hotel accommodations, together with unrestricted space for all exhibits, become requisites of prime importance, as well as centrality of location for the convenience of Americans, for whose education and general benefit the Exposition is principally designed.

Turning to the advantage of Chicago the shafts of ridicule of her opponents the Senator says: "The 'windy city,' as facetiously styled, has no occasion to deny the frequent breezes from prairie and lake that render her summer climate so peculiarly comfortable and salubrious, and if Lake Michigan cannot insure an ample supply of pure water it were vain to expect it elsewhere."

He speaks of the "thousands of broad acres within easy reach of the center of population, the inexhaustible hotel accommodations, permanently ample for 150,000 persons without more than filling the ordinary space of the hotels. The main or trunk railroads entering Chicago have a mileage of 32,000, while the mileage of their branch lines is over 88,000, a total of 70,000 miles directly tributary to Chicago. Over 800 trains arrive and depart daily. The boulevards have a total length of thirty miles, largely on the lake shore, independently of the new and incomparable Sheridan drive which is to extend some twenty-five miles northward. The parks embrace over 2,000 acres."

The writer then quotes a number of newspaper writers of national reputation, who, after attending the Republican National Convention last year, sounded the praises of Chicago all over the country. Coming here, for the most part, either indifferent or prejudiced against Chicago these newspaper men, whom Senator Farwell calls the "closest of all observers," became enthusiastic admirers of the "summer city par excellence," and the "marvel not alone to capitalists, to builders in stone and wood and furnishings, but to men of observation and travel, who looked upon its earlier prosperity with astonishment and who regard its present seven league steps toward the uppermost height of metropolitan imperialism with undisguised amazement."

Joe Howard says: "As an illustration of American possibility Chicago stands unrivaled. The felicitous combination of capital, brains, and physical opportunity has made it, in a comparative twinkling of an eye, the proudest monument America can show to intelligent industry."

Senator Farwell also quotes Griffin's "Mexico of Today," Julian Ralph, and John A. Sleicher, besides Howard and Halstead, and concludes this part by quoting from Erasmus Brainard of Philadelphia: "Not the 'Windy City' but the 'Wonder City,'" and from Lloyd Breeze of Michigan, who says: "New York may be cosmopolitan, Boston cultured, Washington beautiful, Philadelphia pious, Cincinnati musical, and Baltimore the home of beautiful women; but Chicago is American—the one purely and distinctively American city on this continent."

The central location of Chicago, says Senator Farwell, suggests several leading considerations that may be briefly summed up:

First—The farmers and stock-raisers can here best be provided with an opportunity of properly displaying their exhibits. The Secretary of Agriculture justly pronounces Chicago "the center of the greatest agricultural and stock-raising region on earth."

Second—Like emphatic choice of Chicago is expressed by the lumbermen, iron-men, miners, and other important industries.

Third—Hitherto all great exhibitions with National sanction and support have been held in the extreme East and South. It is the turn of the West now. Foreigners who desire to exhibit or to visit America will not be deterred by one day's farther travel, especially as there is an increasing curiosity in Europe and other lands to see the phœnix city of America. There are many countries to which Chicago is more convenient of access than would be the Atlantic coast, and that is also especially the case with the vast majority of Americans.

Finally, if, as is rightly claimed, it is peculiarly appropriate that "the Columbus Exposition should be distinctively and grandly American," where can this be so effectually accomplished as in Chicago?

Throughout the essay Senator Farwell reasons on the basis of Chicago and New York being the chief competitors and that Chicago reverses the reasoning of New York by insisting that the Columbus Exposition should not be held at the seacoast, but at the great railroad capital of the country, best representing its manifold industries and as most accessible to the vast majority of its own people.

More Indorsements by Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Last night the City Council, in response to a communication from the Chicago Council, unanimously passed a resolution declaring Chicago the representative American city and the best place for holding the proposed great exposition. This morning at its weekly meeting the Chamber of Commerce adopted a similar resolution without a dissenting vote.

TIPS ON THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Kansas City *Times:* Even the women of Chicago have taken to hustling for the World's Fair. There's enterprise for you.

New York *World:* New York is discrediting herself and risking the loss of the Fair by her pottering progress in raising a bagatelle of $5,000,000.

Philadelphia *Record:* This World's Fair business, in truth, seems to be regarded over in New York as a matter of opera bouffe rather than of solid enterprise.

New York *Herald:* If New York is to have the Exposition those $5,000,000 must be raised right away. That fact stands out on the dark landscape like a pillar of fire.

Lincoln (Neb.) *Call:* Chicago will have the World's Fair. It will have it because it is the only city in America that goes about the getting in a thoroughly business way.

Peoria *Transcript:* It is asserted as an actual fact that the millionaires of Gotham have subscribed $250,000 to the World's Fair guarantee fund. But there is a string to every dollar.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* New-Yorkers are subscribing to the World's Fair fund in a half-hearted way. They realize that it is forever too late; that Chicago has already knocked the persimmon.

Milwaukee *News:* The New York papers which started the contest with loud proclaimings about Chicago wind for a World's Fair are preserving a silence about wind just now so dense that sunshine would disturb it.

Philadelphia *Times:* The New York *Mail and Express* claims to have received several subscriptions for the World's Fair, but refuses to make them public. They are possibly as follows: George Francis Train, a poem; the Rev. Dr. Talmage, a pamphlet; Dr. Depew, a speech; Brother Buddensiek, a house and lot; Sheriff Flack, a bill of costs; a newsboy, $10.

CONDITION OF THE ABILENE BANK.

Indications That All Liabilities Will Be Met if Time Is Allowed.

ABILENE, Kas., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A careful examination of the books of the Abilene Bank shows that the liabilities will reach $428,000. The members of the firm have individual property to the extent of $500,000, and they are turning it and collateral security over to the heaviest creditors as rapidly as possible. There was $130,000 worth of indebtedness settled today by deeding the proprietors' private residences and the bank building to depositors.

The rediscounted notes, the demand for the interest on which caused the trouble, have been satisfied. The depositors generally have confidence in Messrs. Lebold and Fisher, and for this reason there has been little excitement.

A card was published today in which the firm said: "We wish to caution our creditors not to sell their claims at a discount, as we can and surely will pay every dollar we owe, if we are not hampered by litigation. Thus far no one has sued or even threatened suit. We are slightly disfigured but still in the ring."

The Lebold-Fisher Loan and Trust company, which had Senator Ingalls as one of its chief directors, will probably close business. It had been organized but a month and has not done much.

Rumors that late tonight Eastern correspondents had filed suits was denied by the firm, who claim that they can open their doors in thirty days if creditors will be patient. The local banks have been affected by the feverish feeling, but as they were prepared nothing has resulted seriously.

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"After the use of Ayer's Pills for many years, in my practice and family, I am justified in saying that they are an excellent cathartic and liver medicine—sustaining all the claims made for them."—W. A. Westfall, M. D., V. P. Austin & N. W. Railway Co., Burnet, Texas.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver. I suffered for over three years from headache, indigestion, and constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time. By using three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured."—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas.

"I was troubled for years with indigestion, constipation, and headache. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, used in small daily doses, restored me to health. They are prompt and effective."—W. H. Strout, Meadville, Pa.

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Parties interested should be on hand early on

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GOLD MEDAL

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AT 25c

FANCY RIBBONS

Reversible G. G. and Satin Ribbons,
Millinery Ribbons,
Dress Trimming Ribbons,
Fancy Velvet Ribbons,
And all sorts of Art and Fancy Work Ribbons, Etc.

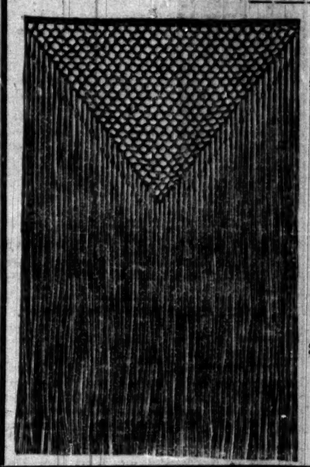
Nos. 22, 30, 40, 50, 5 Inches.

All Desirable—This Season's Production.

"Nothing Short" ASST., QUALITY, QUANTITY, HELP.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 128 STATE-ST.



TRIMMINGS

In addition to our stock of High Novelties have placed on sale today

$7.50 Value for $3.25

VAN DYKE POINT DRESS FRONT,

25 inches wide, 40 inches long, made of Pure Dye Silks,

$3.25 The most effective Dress Trimming of the season.

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 123 State-st.

Shoe Dept.

SECOND FLOOR.

Special and Attractive GOODS AND PRICES

FOR THIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

We offer today 1,265 pairs Ladies' Glazed Dongola Button and Lace Shoes, with Patent Leather Tips. Regular $4.00 value.

Price for this sale, $3.00.

789 pairs of Ladies' Daisy Kid and Button Shoes, flexible sole, handsewed. A splendid Dancing and Dress Shoe.

Price for this sale, $3.75. Good value at $5.00.

465 pairs of Ladies' Suede Leather One-Strap Slippers. All the new shades.

$3.50. Well worth $5.00.

Inspection invited. Mail orders receive prompt delivery.

Every parent should know it.

5 Dollar

SALES GROWING

Rouse up, parents, the opportunity for Children's Winter Suits is knocking loudly at your door. 5 dollars is the price we're asking, and they're worth $6 to $8 every one of them—because they are made of all-wool goods, and in many handsome patterns, sizes 4 to 15 years.

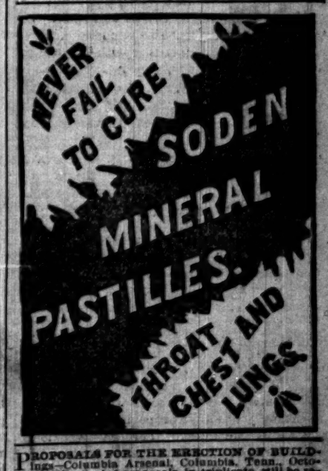
Men's and Young Men's Clothing.

If you are coming in today, tomorrow, or whenever you're ready, you'll find everything is in perfect shape for you—overcoats and suits in abundance, and such handsome and shapely garments, too. If there's such a thing as doing better for you than we have in the past, we can do it now.

Wanamaker & Brown,

State and Adams-sts.

EYES EXAMINED FREE. OPTICAL INSTITUTE 90 E. Randolph St. Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Satisfaction guaranteed.



PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS—Columbia Arsenal, Columbia, Tenn., October 24, 1889—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1889, for the erection of one Main Storehouse, Commanding Officer's Quarters, Office, Guardhouse, Workshop, Magazine, Stable and Shed, and two sets Barracks for Enlisted Men. Bids may be made for the whole work complete or for each building separately. Plans and specifications may be seen at this office and at the office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. Blank forms and full information can be had on application. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids or parts thereof. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for the erection of buildings" and addressed to MAJOR CLIFTON COMLY, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Commanding.

MISSION WORK AT HOME.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION.

New England Congregational Church Crowded with Delegates from All Parts of the Country—An Interesting and Instructive Report of the Last Year's Work Read—The Woman's Home Missionary Unions Unite in a Mass-Meeting.

The forty-third annual meeting of the American Missionary Society opened yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the New England Congregational Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Delaware place with President the Rev. William N. Taylor, LL.D., pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, New York, in the chair. About 200 delegates from all parts of the country were present. After brief devotional exercises an address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Seaver of the New England Church, who said that with outstretched hands the members of that church welcomed the American Missionary Association—welcomed them as the exponents and promoters of true philosophy and embassadors of true Christianity.

The Chairman in responding to this welcome remarked that Dr. Seaver had worked with him in New York seven years ago, when at one of their meetings they raised $10,000 for the Brooklyn Institute. "The American Missionary Association gladly received the welcome of the New England Church," he said, "for there was that about their business which hallowed the heart of those engaged in it."

At the close of the happy exchanges of welcome, the Revs. J. C. Armstrong of Chicago and E. G. Williams of Minneapolis were appointed secretaries. Upon motion, the chair appointed the following Committee on Nominations: The Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D., of Illinois; the Rev. H. P. Higley, D. D., of Wisconsin; the Rev. A. M. Archibald of Iowa; the Rev. A. B. Allen of Missouri; the Rev. A. C. Kodges of Massachusetts.

The reading of the reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee consumed the remainder of the afternoon. The reports were referred to a special committee. The Treasurer's report, submitted by N. W. Hubbard, contained the following data condensed from the detailed and interesting report submitted by the Executive Committee: Total receipts, $376,316.88; expenditures of the year, $366,104; paid debt of last year, $5,641.21; total expenditures, $371,745.21; balance on hand Sept. 30, 1889, $4,471.67. In addition to the above the association has received as income for eight months from the Daniel Hand fund the sum of $86,999.71.

This year's income has already enabled more than 300 to attend school who otherwise would not have had the privilege, and has greatly enlarged our school accommodations. Another year will afford opportunities to a much greater number. It was a noble gift from a noble man, and it will do a noble work.

"In the South," continued the report, "we are directly reaching three classes—the colored people, the mountain whites, and the new settlers from the North and from the old countries. We have a total of sixty schools. Of these five are chartered institutions, and normal graded schools, 18; common schools, 37; instructors, 260; pupils, 10,094. These pupils are found in every grade from primary to college and theological. Nearly all our schools, chartered, normal, and even common, give some industrial training. The young men are taught woodworking, farming, carpentry, printing, painting, glazing, tinning, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, and in one school floriculture. The young women are taught housekeeping, cooking, nursing, dressmaking, plain sewing, and other needlework.

"The number of churches aggregate 136; missionaries, 113; church members, 8,438; added during the year, 989; Sunday school scholars, 14,785. We report new churches at Glen Mary and Athens, Tenn., Roseland, La., Fort Payne, and Alco, Ala. In Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, and Tennessee we have already aided in establishing churches among the new settlers of the South who have connected themselves with the regular State organizations of Congregational churches. Among the Indians we have six churches, church members, 401; schools, 18; missionaries and teachers, 68; pupils, 658; Sunday-school scholars, 1,332. One new church was added this year. There are 260,000 Indians in this country. We shall meet our obligations but in part when we do all we can to save them.

"Among the Chinese we have 16 schools, 35 missionaries, and 1,380 pupils. The enrollment is larger by 249 than that of the previous year. Among these members of our schools there are 211 that profess to have ceased from idolatry, and 150 who are believed to be true disciples of Christ. About forty have professed conversion this year.

"The expenditures have been $11,019. Of this amount $1,600 was given by the Chinese themselves, while their offerings for mission work in China and expenses in connection with Christian work in California would show a giving on their part of at least $2,500 during the year. Extensive buildings and improvements have been called for this year. At Macon, Ga., a Girls' Hall has been erected at a cost of $7,500, the gift of our generous friend Mr. Ballard, who also aided in the enlargement of the buildings at Williamsburg, Ky. The Chandler Normal School Building at Lexington, Ky., is nearly completed at a cost of $15,000, the gift of Mrs. Chandler. At Fairbanks, Fla., a school building and lot worth $2,500 have been given us by Mrs. Merrill of Bangor, Me. At twenty-four other places buildings have been erected, enlarged, or repaired.

"Twenty-six women's State organizations now coöperate with us in our missionary work. Each year shows the increasing importance and helpfulness of the women's bureau. From it go counsel, help, and inspiration to the lady teachers in the field and missionary news and helpful suggestions to the ladies of State associations. Through it pass the sympathy and the help of the earnest workers in the older churches to the earnest workers in our mission churches and schools."

THOSE WHO ARE PRESENT.

The delegates and life members of the association in attendance are:

President William Taylor, D. D., New York; the Revs. R. R. Meredith, D. D., Brooklyn; Frank P. Woodbury, D. D., Minneapolis; Amos Dressner, Camp Creek, Neb.; William M. Jones, Minneapolis; C. V. Spear, Oberlin, O.; Roger M. Sargent, Dover, Ill.; W. A. Lloyd, Chicago; F. A. Noble, Chicago; Clinton Douglass, Yankton, S. D.; I. W. Chase, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Homer W. Carter, Platteville, Wis.; J. B. Davison, Ashtabula, O.; Erastus Colton, Roscoe, Ill.; Smith Norton, Pecatonica, Ill.; L. R. Royce, Danvers, Ill.; William R. Tenney, Cleveland, O.; W. E. Barton, Litchfield, O.; David Beaton, Redfield, S. D.; V. Hiatt, Cleveland, O.; W. H. Chandler, Atkinson, Ill.; C. J. Ryder, Boston; Stanley E. Lathrop, Sherwood, Tenn.; Robert F. Wheeler, Hartford, Conn.; Charles W. Shelton, New York; Robert Kerr, LL. D., Wakefield, Kas.; Andrew W. Archibald, Davenport, Ia.; J. E. Snowden, Le Mars, Ia.; Alfred E. Colton, Galesburg, Ill.; W. F. Cooley, Elmhurst, Ill.; Norman A. Millerd, Milburn, Ill.; Warren F. Day, Ottawa, Ill.; Thomas Kent, Abington, Ill.; R. F. McCord, Sheffield, Ill.; W. A. Bartlett, Ridgland, Ill.; H. A. Miner, Madison, Wis.; Frank A. Allen, Milwaukee; C. H. Richards, Madison; J. F. Dudley, Eau Claire, Wis.; H. P. Higby, Beloit, Wis.; Henry A. Todd, Whitehall, Mich.; M. M. Martin, Three Oaks, Mich.; D. M. Fisk, Jackson, Mich.; George E. Lincoln, Webster, Mich.; S. A. Norton, Princeton, Ill.; Colvin Keyser, South Egremont, Mass.; J. C. Myers, Naperville, Ill.; E. G. Smith, Princeton, Ill.; George H. Wilson, Hinsdale, Ill.; W. E. Coquillette, Winnebago, Ill.; Josiah Beardsley, Wilmette, Ill.; W. W. Lyle, Bay City, Mich.; Jacob R. Richards, Wheaton, Ill.; Dwight P. Reed, Michigan City, Ind.; E. S. Hill, Atlantic, Ia.; Edwin Sidney Williams, Minneapolis; C. O. Brown, D. D., Dubuque, Ia.; Edward M. Williams, Northfield, Minn.; William Burgess, Newaygo, Mich.; R. H. Battey, Milbank, S. Dak.; Henry M. Tupper, Concord, Ill.; F. E. Knopf, Elkhart, Ind.; W. C. Stanjenmire, Chenos, Ill.; Elmer W. Butler, Windsor, Ill.; G. L. Shull, Ivanhoe, Ill.; M. A. Kelsey, Hart, Mich.; R. E. Helms, Mazon, Ill.; Mrs. C. H. Bissell, Morris, Ill.; J S. Clinton, Ivanhoe, Ill.; Misses Emma and Nellie McDougall, Milburn, Ill.; Otis Weld, Bloomington, Wis.; Miss Genevieve Otis, Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. E. M. Cravart, Nashville, Tenn.; B. W. Hoyt, Oak Hills, Ill.; Gen. Charles H. Howard, Glencoe, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Deshaster, Batavia, Ill.; O. Davison, Elgin, Ill.; H. W. Hubbard, New York; C. D. Colton, Princeton, Ill.; James M. La Bach, Wahpeton, N. Dak.; C. R. Leonard, New Lebanon, N. Y.; Mrs. F. M. Merrill, Hinsdale, Ill.; Mrs. W. W. Lyle, Bay City, Mich.; H. W. Ditkin, Philadelphia; W. A. Minnich, Kewanee, Ill.; E. N. Andrews, Hartford, Wis.; G. N. Palmer, Kewanee, Ill.; Isaac Terry, Dexter, Mich.; J. H. Geer, Peru, Mass.; Prof. George N. Ellis, Olivet, Mich.; Mrs. E. D. Snyder, St. Joseph, Mich.; F. J. Lamb, Madison, Wis.; Samuel H. Hastings, Madison, Wis.; F. Bascom, Princeton, Ill.; Mrs. C. S. Bartlett, Chicago; Mrs. F. M. Merrill, Hinsdale, Ill.; H. A. Bushnell, Galesburg, Ill.; William Burnett Wright, New Britain, Conn.; George Hanger, Clark's, Neb.; R. J. Bennet, Ravenswood, Ill.; Henry M. Tenny, Oberlin, O.; A. H. Hiatt, M. D., Wheaton, Ill.; George B. Hopkins, Peru, Ill.; Deacon and Mrs. D. W. Fairbank, Jacksonville, Ill.; Lovejoy Johnson, Stillman Valley, Ill.

THE WOMEN'S MISSIONARY UNION.

A Large Number of Earnest Workers Meet in Convention.

The mass-meeting of the Women's Home Missionary Unions held yesterday in the New England Congregational Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, in connection with the American Missionary Association, was attended by nearly 250 ladies, the greater number of whom were present from different parts of Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan. The meeting was opened at 10 o'clock with the singing of the missionary hymn and prayer by Mrs. Palmer of Massachusetts. Mrs. S. E. Williams of Minneapolis presided and Mrs. F. P. Woodbury of the same city acted as Secretary.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Burke F. Leavitt of Chicago.

Mrs. Blatchford, in behalf of the New England Congregational Church, extended a cordial greeting to the visitors in the following words: "We greet you in the name of the Lord to plan, and think, and pray together. How gracious the Lord has been to us to let us join that procession whose names may not be written down except in Heaven. The work of missions is all one. China is as near as Illinois. In the name of the Woman's Board I greet you."

Miss D. E. Emerson of New York, Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Association, was introduced and greeted the assemblage in the name of the noble association she represents.

The calling of the roll of representatives of the several State unions was conducted by Mrs. George M. Lane of Detroit. Responses were heard from thirty-two States and thirty organizations, which showed that the work was being carried on in all parts of the Union with great success.

In the afternoon Mrs. George M. Lane, President of the Michigan Woman's Missionary Union, delivered a short address on "Indian Missions." Mrs. Flora K. Regal of Oberlin, O., gave an entertaining description of the Bohemian Bible Readers' Home in Cleveland, a branch of the home missionary work conducted by the unions in Ohio. Among other addresses of the afternoon were "How to Interest Women of Wealth to Give to Missions," by Mrs. E. L. Williams of Minneapolis, "Mission Work in Utah," by Mrs. Bailey of Ogden, Utah, and "An Idea of the Work Among the Dakota Indians" as told by a converted squaw, Elizabeth Wingen, whose talk was interpreted by Mrs. Riggs, a missionary from that district.

Among the ladies present were: Mrs. C. L. Goodell, Mrs. E. P. Bronson, Mrs. C. W. Cobb, Mrs. T. H. Leaviett, Missouri State Union of Nebraska; Mrs. A. W. Archibald of Iowa; Mrs. T. O. Douglas, Iowa; Mrs. S. P. Wilder, Wisconsin; Mrs. E. F. Grabill, Greenville, Mich.; Mrs. Leroy, Warren, Mich.; Mrs. W. E. De Riemer, Sabula, Ia.; Mrs. A. T. Waterman, Michigan; Mrs. J. W. Martin, Bancroft, Mich.; Miss Mabel E. Peck, Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. E. Lawrence, Mrs. Florence Millerd, Milburn, Ill.; Mrs. Henry M. Tupper, Concord, Ill.; Mrs. Warren F. Day, Ottawa, Ill.; Mrs. C. E. Maltby, Champaign, Ill.; Mrs. C. J. Chamberlain, Three Oaks, Mich.; Mrs. J. H. Hatfield, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. L. G. Russell, Memphis, Mich.; Mrs. G. H. Holman, Flint, Mich.; Mrs. Flora K. Regal, Oberlin, O.; Mrs. George M. Lane, Detroit, Mich.

UNITARIANS COMPARE NOTES.

Opening of the Annual Conference in Philadelphia—Encouraging Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28.—The National Conference of Unitarian and Other Christian Churches commenced its sessions here this morning. Dr. Francis H. Brown of Boston presided. Samuel F. Miller of the United States Supreme Court is President of the conference. The Rev. James de Normandie of Worcester, Mass., read a paper entitled "The National Conference." The Rev. Grindell Reynolds of Boston, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, read the report of that organization, in which he said that before the war there were only 250 churches represented in the conference; now there are over 400.

The Rev. David N. Utter of Chicago, representing the Western Unitarian Association, made a brief but encouraging report of the operations of that body, and was followed by the Rev. C. Beard of Dedham, who reported on the Eastern and local conferences. Progress was also reported from the New York and Middle State conference by the Rev. D. W. Morehouse of New York. The Rev. George L. Chaney of Atlanta read a report from the Southern Conference. "Our labor of seven years is just sprouting." The Rev. T. L. Eliot, D. D. of Portland, Ore., gave a description of the progress of Unitarianism on the Pacific coast.

Vessel Movements of Oct. 29.

MIDLAND—Arrived: C. A. Street.

SANDUSKY—Cleared—Belle Hanscomb, Racine, coal.

CHEBOYGAN—Arrived—Flying Cloud, City of Charlevoix.

MANISTEE—Sailed—Marks, Edda E. Coates, Toledo, Chicago.

KINGSTON—Arrived—James Mowatt, Pensaukee, Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE—Down—Newburg, Up—Averill, Frost, Waverly.

PORT DALHOUSIE—Up—Frost, Blanchard, to Chicago. Down—Smith, Pridgeon.

MUSKEGON—Cleared—Forest, Chicago; W. H. Chapman, Milwaukee; J. Boyce, Michigan City.

ERIE—Cleared: Susquehanna, sundries; Ira H. Owen, G. W. Morley, F. D. Owen, coal, Chicago.

SHEBOYGAN—Arrived—Waleska, Elva. Departed—Evening Star, Pine Lake; Mary, White Lake. Wind southeast, light; clear.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Mineral State, Manchester. Sailed—T. H. Howlett, Rockaway, Conneaut, A. R. Upright, Parks, Foster, J. E. Rumble, Twoheny.

MINORVILLE—Down—Dunbar, George Burnham, Sawyer, Stephenson, Judd, Carry Robinson, Westover, Rainbow. Up—Truman, Moss, Clara Springer.

ESCANABA—Arrived—Penokee, coal; Cambria, Roby Egan. Sailed—Butts, Flint, Watson, Cambria, Ashtabula; Estelle, Toledo; Davidson, Buffalo; Massachusetts, Manhattan, Chicago. Wind south, light.

MACKINAW CITY—Down—Boston, 10 p. m.; Conemaugh, 10:10; Niko, O'Neil, 9:10 a. m.; Durr, Johnson, 12 noon; Emma Thompson, 12:50 p. m.; Avon, 2:40; Haskell, 4:40. Up—Harlem, 9:30 p. m.; Charles Marshall, 12 noon; Plankinton, 2:40 p. m.; Neosho, 2:50; Oneida, 4:40; Devereux, 7:30. Calm, clear.

EAST TAWAS—The following boats started out but ran back Monday night: Messenger and tow, Mineral Rock and tow, Southwest, Three Brothers, Canton. Passaic and tow ran back but left again. The entire fleet will probably get away at night excepting the Araxes, which has a disabled engine.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Down—Spinner, Shawnee, Godfrey, 7:10 p. m.; Oneida, 9:20; Neshoto, 11:50; Potts, Keweenaw, 3:40 a. m.; Acadia, 4:10; Robert Mills, 6; Cuba, 7; Livingstone, 6:40; Drake, 9:30; Ellinmere, Wadena, R. A. Packer, 11:30. Up—Mecosta, 10:10 a. m.; North Star, 10:40; China, 12:30 p. m.; M. B. Grover, 3:30 p. m.

BUFFALO—Arrived—Scranton, Gordon Campbell, Hope, H. E. Packer, Rugee, Nahant, Portage. Cleared—With sundries: Conestoga, for Chicago. With coal: America, Gilchrist, Packer, Eddy, Oceanica, Palmer, for Chicago; Majestic, Hope, Owen, Peck, Siberia, Italia, for Duluth; Continental, Marquette. Light: Bloom, Escanaba. Water still low.

DETROIT—Up—Ketcham, 3:40 p. m. Down—Business, 12 m.; Philip Minch, 3:30 p. m.; City of Rome, Joseph Paige, Newsboy, Philadelphia, 9:20; Wyoming, 10; Mercur, 12:20 p. m.; Sage, Moonlight, Burton, C. P. Minch, 1:30; Calument, 1:40; Sheldon, Ely, 2; Parnell, Specular, 2:50; Rube and May Richards, George Williams, 3:40; Arabia, 3:40.

Later—Up—Lycoming, 7:30; Pease and barges, 7:50. Down—Rochester, 6:10 p. m.; Cayuga, 6:30; Lockwood, Argonaut, 6:40; City of Cleveland, 6:50; Donaldson and consorts, Higgie, 7:10; Colorado, 9:10; Aurora, Adams, 10:20; Hebard and consort, 11; Delaware, 11:30; Caliyuga, Fontana, 11:50.

PORT HURON—Up—Sparta and consort, Minneapolis, Sandiego, 4:20 a. m.; Shepherd, Samoa, Vance, Roberts, Colonial, Viking, Hayes, 4:50; Saveland, Sachem and consorts, 6; Wetmore, Brunette, Ruby, 6:30; Toledo, Montblanc, Butteronl, Galatea, Weston, John Owen, Austin, Gerlach, Fitzhugh, Montgomery, 7; Hattie Wells, Volunteer, Whitney and consort, 8:30; Corsician, 9; Ayer, 10:40; Northern Queen, Panlow, 11:40; Rust, Toxio, 12:50 p. m.; Townsend, Kelly, 1:30; Hecla and consort, 2; North Wind, 2:20; Egyptian and consort, Howard, Scotia, 2:30; Albany, 3:40. Down—Rochester, Argonaut, 12:30 p. m.; Lockwood, 1; Cuyahoga, 1:30; Oregon, Foster, 2:15; Hebard and consort, 2:30; D. Stewart, Ishpeming, 2:40; Aurora, Adams, 3:20; Keystone, Masten, 3:20; Delaware, 4:40; Dean Richmond, Wocoken, Pelican, 5:10. Wind northeast, light. Later—Down—Wallace and consort, 6 p. m.; Passaic and consort, 8; Alcona, Alta, 9. Up—Roumania, Georger, 7. Departed—Barnum, Idaho, Pandora. Wind south, light.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The marriage of Homer C. Winklebleck of Chicago to Margaret White was solemnized at Logansport, Ind., yesterday.

Negotiations for the settlement of the Spring Valley miners' strike have fallen through, and the end now appears as far off as ever.

The stock of drygoods of J. M. Carpenter of Beloit, Wis., mortgaged to J. V. Farwell & Co. of Chicago, was yesterday sold at auction.

Dr. Fish, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Feeble-Minded in Lincoln, Ill., was married last evening to Miss Lina Stryker, matron of the institution.

A team of horses which John Wood was driving backed off a bridge near Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday. The wagon fell twenty-five feet, and Wood and his wife were fatally injured.

Fritz Bode, an Omaha patient at the State Insane Hospital near Lincoln, Neb., committed suicide Monday night by hanging himself to a bedpost by his suspenders. His wife is also a patient in the hospital and he leaves three children in Omaha.

CAPTURED BY LABORITES.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION NOMINATES CRAWFORD FOR RECORDER.

Incidentally There Is Even More than the Usual Disorder and the Police Are Called In to Prevent a Riot—Judge Shepard Renominated and the Indorsement of Driggs Referred to a Committee—Nominees for County Commissioners.

Recorder.................MARK L. CRAWFORD

FOR COMMISSIONERS—CITY DISTRICT.

West Division.

GEO. EDMANSON, JOHN W. REILLY, MICHAEL M. HAYES, JACOB STAINER.

South Division.

JOHN C. SCHUBERT, JAMES T. KELLY, ISIDORE MONNHEIMER.

North Division.

HERMANN LIEB, P. F. MALONEY, A. W. BONNER.

COMMISSIONERS—COUNTRY DISTRICT.

MARTIN M. GRIDLEY..............Evanston
MATHIAS WARNER..............Lemont
HENRY C. BATTERMAN..............Palatine
D. J. HULL..............Riverside
HENRY BEHRENS..............Washington Heights
Judge of Superior Court. HENRY M. SHEPARD
President of County Board.. GEO. EDMANSON

The ticket as printed above is that which was presented to the voters of Cook County yesterday by the most turbulent and riotous gathering, claiming to be a deliberative assembly, in the political history of Cook County. The presiding officer was forced in sheer despair to send for a platoon of police.

PRELIMINARY WIREPULLING.

At midnight Monday Gen. John C. Black was asked to become a candidate for the Recordership, and consented. This did not suit the chiefs, because his sponsors refused to make any promise about a campaign fund. When the delegates began to assemble it was noted that they did not take to the notion of Black with any startling degree of enthusiasm. The labor men got into the councils of the Winnewhaskies and did efficient work for Mark Crawford. The announcement later on in the morning that Bunker had declined to take to the warpath encouraged the Crawford following mightily, and it was evident before the gathering was called to order that Crawford would be the choice for Recorder. The chiefs did not take kindly to Crawford and they hoped that the political scouts would turn up with some person more to their liking. This is why the convention was not rapped to order until nearly 12 o'clock.

The preliminary motions and maneuvres were part of the cut and dried program which Goudy, Donnersberger, McDonald, Crafts, and a few other of the medicine men of the Winnewhaskies had fixed up the night before. The resolutions were, of course, a transparent humbug. They were prepared by little Joe Gruenhut, and are identical in idea and almost in literal construction with those which he introduced at the Waverly Hall gathering last Sunday. Jake Richards was most unfortunate in the selection of a man to present them. Hughes, who supplanted Goudy as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, has been the attorney and lobbyist of Treasurer Roesing before the Council Committee in defense of his principal's grab of the people's money, and McDonald Hutchinson, and the other big chiefs laughed to themselves as the attorney unctuously read off his resolution declaring in favor of the County Treasurer paying interest on the county funds into the County Treasury.

The hypocrisy of the whole thing was shown a few minutes later when through the malapropos amendment of Ald. Haynes in favor of giving effect to the eight-hour law, Cullerton in behalf of the city administration protested, and Charley Schwab, the prison labor contractor, and Adolph Kraus, the Corporation Attorney, intimated that the whole thing was buncombe. The subsequent acceptance of the amendment by the convention, including Cullerton, Schwab, and Kraus, only emphasized the hypocrisy. Joe Gruenhut, who sat in a corner of the gallery, groaned at the readiness with which the chiefs and the tribesmen swallowed his socialistic nostrums one after the other.

THE WINNEWHASKIES.

The character of the Winnewhaskies, which has superseded the regular organization of the party, may be judged from a perusal of the following list of eminent chiefs present: Ex-Senator Tom Cloonan, United States Marshal "Fatty" Lawless, "Jedge" Kerstens, "Big Sandy" Walters, Clayton E. Crafts, "Make a Boodle" McAbee, Mattie Gilday, Sol Van Praag, Billy Ward, Harry Murray, Col. F. W. Tourtellotte, "Free Lunch" Bill Gleeson, Joe Scofield, Louis Adams, Gen. Lieb, "Paddy" Carroll, Millard Bonaparte Hereley, "Reformer" Wisner, "Larry" Ennis, "Billy" O'Brien, Charley Schwab, "By Dang" Evans, Francis A. Hoffmann Jr., "Red" Sheridan, Walter Boyle, John Spelman, Ed Phillips, N. B. Boyden, Billy Niehoff, George Silver, George A. Kettelle, "Nigger" Dawson, Johnny Leindecker, Jim De App, Tim Ryan, Capt. James H. Farrell, John M. Dunphy, Morgan Murphy, ex-lawmakers Carmody, Jimmy Quinn, Thomas Emmett McElligott, Mat Murphy, Joseph P. Mahoney, Eugene Bassler, Dr. Spray, Jim Bradley, Ike Abrahams, Jim Walsh, Bill Goggin.

GOUDY KNOCKED OUT.

Jake Richards, the grand "Ramacaboo" of the Winnewhaskies, was the Temporary Chairman of the convention. The chiefs and leading warriors selected Jake at the secret meeting held Monday night, and the gentleman was primed with a speech, which he fired at the delegates. He referred to that "great chief afraid of his whiskers," De Witt C. Cregier, and the army of bridgetenders in the galleries set up a mighty yell of approval. Jimmy Strain was made Secretary, with Billy Niehoff, John J. Cochrane, and John Hopkins as under studies. There were no contests, and the temporary organization was made permanent.

Then Barrister Larry Ennis read a series of resolutions from trade and labor organizations indorsing Mark Crawford for the Recordership. These were buried by a reference to committee without reading. Mr. Dombowsky moved the appointment of a committee of five on resolutions. The motion prevailed and Richards named W. C. Goudy, Joe Donnersberger, Revis McNeill, W. E. Hughes, and Michael McInerny. Austin O. Sexton objected to Goudy as a gentleman who didn't happen to have a certificate of election as delegate. Richards settled the question by appointing Sexton in place of Goudy and the shorthairs got up on their hind legs and howled with glee. After the appointment of a central committee the Chair selected Patrick Clabby and Millard Bonaparte Hereley as sergeants-at-arms.

THE JUDGESHIP AND RECORDERSHIP.

Then the convention got down to business, and John C. Richberg moved that Henry M. Shepard be nominated by acclamation. There was a brief but painful wait. Everybody expected some of the friends of the old boodle Commissioners would interpose objections, but none came. Judge Shepard went through with a rush.

There was another wait, and Mr. Richberg, resuming the floor, said, "Seeing as how," etc., he would move that the Democrats put the name of George Driggs on their ticket provided the Republicans returned the compliment with Judge Shepard. This motion would have prevailed without any trouble but for Larry Ennis. "We have been betrayed by the Republicans about these Judgeships," said he. "Are we going to trust them again?" Cries of "No," "No," were heard, and Mr. Ennis in conclusion thanked God that they had lots of good men for the Judgeships. Reformer Wisner moved to table Mr. Richberg's motion, and the convention indorsed the idea. Joseph P. Mahony, an incipient statesman, nominated Jeremiah Leaming, and W. E. Hughes of Bloomington and Chicago performed a similar service for that rock-ribbed patriot, George H. Kettelle. The more crafty statesmen didn't want Leaming or Kettelle, and began skirmishing about in the hope of getting out of the perplexing situation. After much debate and parliamentary chicanery, the whole business was referred to the Executive Committee of the campaign committee with power to act. There were four or five motions for recesses and adjournments, all necessitating roll calls and delays. The delegates by their votes evinced a disposition to stay in the hall and settle the business of the day before adjourning. "Let 'em go it now, Jake," said Col. McDonald to the Chairman. "Let 'em go it, and crack away at each other."

Ramacaboo Richards took Col. McDonald's advice, and nominations for the Recordership were declared in order. Lawrence Ptolemy Boyle, pitching his voice at an angle of 45°, named Mark L. Crawford. Louis Adams, Frank Scales, Michael McInerny, Austin O. Sexton, McAboodle McAbee, and ever so many more sent in seconds. With a mighty howl the convention indorsed the scheme. The unanimity with which Crawford was nominated caused some of the friends of the other candidates to look yellow. Ramacaboo Richards appointed McAboodle McAbee, Frank Scales, and Lawrence Ptolemy Boyle as a committee to bring Mr. Crawford before the convention. The task was an easy one, and Mr. Crawford on being introduced returned thanks, etc., etc. The nomination was, he said, all the more gratifying, because he stood on the old platform of twenty-five years ago on the labor question.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.

The convention had not encountered any breakers up to this time, and to all appearances nothing but smooth sailing would be the order of the day. The nominations for the Commissionerships precipitated the most noisy, turbulent convention on record, and Ramacaboo Richards had a rocky road to travel. This branch of the business led off with a motion from Henry Geider, apportioning the ten City Commissioners as follows: Three to the South Side, two to the North Side, and five to the West. On motion of Michael McInerny the West was given four Commissionerships and the South and North three each. It took a long time to get this scheme through the convention, but in the course of an hour Ramacaboo Richards called for nominations as Commissioners from the West Side. At least a dozen candidates were trotted out, the most noteworthy being Jacob Stainer, Michael E. Cronin, a saloonkeeper; Frank Riley, a saloonkeeper; George Edmanson; John Reilly, a dry goods merchant; C. B. Le Moyne, a Franco-American; John J. Bloch, John M. Dahl, Michael M. Hayes, a saloonkeeper; George Lambersky, a Pole, proposed by Ald. Cullerton; John O'Loughlin, an ex-officeholder; William Johnson, and Thomas P. O'Connor, a saloonkeeper. There was so much confusion and noise Ramacaboo Richards said he would not recognize anybody until order was restored. Then he shouted:

"I want that main aisle cleared. I call on the city police to clear that aisle." Half a dozen "peelers" finally succeeded in securing some kind of order, and William Rockwood and W. G. Armes were also put in nomination. Ald. Cullerton moved that the roll be called and the four candidates receiving the highest number of votes be declared to be the nominees. The motion prevailed amid the greatest confusion. The floor was filled with delegates and the friends of the candidates, all yelling and shouting. A roll-call was out of the question and the Chairman roared:

"Where is Hereley and where is Clabby? Will somebody get a couple of officers? I am going to have this hall cleared of all except those who come here to do business. Capt. Farrell, will you get some city officers and clear the floor of all but delegates? I have bellowed at these people until I am all bellowed out." Half an hour after, while the roll-call was in progress, a violent row broke out in the delegation from the Nineteenth. The police finally got the delegates into their seats, but the task was anything but an easy one. Presently the Sixteenth got into a quarrel and the delegation was marched up to the stage and polled by the Chairman of the convention.

The first ballot showed up as follows: Stainer, 288; J. W. Reilly, 248; Hayes, 188; Edmanson, 186; Dahlman, 151; Cronin, 123; with smaller votes for the other candidates. According to the express terms of Ald. Cullerton's resolution Stainer, J. W. Reilly, Hayes, and Edmanson were nominated, being the four highest.

FINE WORK.

For some reason or other best known to himself Mr. Cullerton allowed the Chair to declare Stainer and Reilly to be nominated and order a second roll-call on the other brace. The Chairman said each nomination must be made by a majority of the convention, and on the next ballot Edmanson got out of the woods. Mr. Edmanson's nomination required a vast deal of expert figuring on the part of the secretaries, which the delegates saw, but could not resent. The delegation from the Ninth Ward, through its Chairman claimed a foul, but the Chair would not listen to it. The irrepressible Haynes popped up, as did half a dozen others, and yelled, "Fraud, for shame!" Ramacaboo Richards looked appealingly at Col. McDonald, who sat near by, and finally asked him to "Speak to the boys." The Colonel, whose whole nature is peaceful, advanced to the front of the stage, and in his sweetest notes assured the delegates that the Secretary and Chairman would do right if order was kept. Another yell of dissatisfaction went up. Ramacaboo Richards weakened and told the clerks to verify the roll. Edmanson's strength shrunk to some extent, but not enough to defeat him. The Chair declared him nominated, and told the Secretaries to call the roll for the fourth candidate from the West Side. There was a strong effort to beat Hayes, in the interest of Dahlman, and the convention bade fair to break up in a row. The Sixteenth-Warders were yelling fraud, and corruption, but all to no purpose. Hayes got 271 votes, and was declared the winner.

It was 6 o'clock by this time, and the delegates were hungry and thirsty after their eight-hour session. They closed up the business of the day by the nominations as given above.

James Thomas, a Labor man, was nominated for one of the South Side Commissioners and received 146 votes cast to 167 cast for Monheimer. His friends thought he got more, accused the secretaries of foul play, and the delegates from the Sixth Ward withdrew in anger.

George Edmanson was nominated for President of the County Board by acclamation, and the county delegates named their candidates as given above.

NEW COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following is a list of the new County Central Committee: First Ward, John P. Leindecker, Sol Van Praag; Second, Henry T. Murray, Charles H. King; Third, Jonas Hutchinson, James C. Strain; Fourth, M. D. Flavin, M. P. Evans; Fifth, Pat Wall, Anton Anttweiler; Sixth, John McCormick, Christopher Read; Seventh, T. F. Murphy, M. Leib; Eighth, George P. Bunker, John G. Pannoch; Ninth, W. H. Dunne, Joseph Kane; Tenth, P. J. McMahon, J. J. Cullerton; Eleventh, M. C. McDonald, Joseph Schofield; Twelfth, W. S. Bogle, Thomas Fitzgerald; Thirteenth, P. Donahoe, J. P. Murphy; Fourteenth, H. O. Hansen, J. J. Bloch; Fifteenth, J. C. Merrick, John Durkin; Sixteenth, William Griffin, Charles B. Stone Jr.; Seventeenth, William H. Ford, John Ralson; Eighteenth, Horace Benyon, Dennis Galvin; Nineteenth, M. J. O'Brien, F. Kennedy; Twentieth, H. Ebertshauser, B. F. Jenkins; Twenty-first, W. C. Niehoff, F. X. Brandecker; Twenty-second, J. H. Farrell, J. S. Seward; Twenty-third, J. F. O'Malley, E. Colford; Twenty-fourth, Fred Greisheimer, J. B. McAbee; Twenty-fifth, Leo Austrian, Austin O. Sexton; Twenty-sixth, Herman Aschuler, Aaron McKay; Twenty-seventh, George Feurst, Leonidas Thomas; Twenty-eighth, Thomas Clifford, William Monroe; Twenty-ninth, T. Carey, William Prendergast; Thirtieth, Tom Byrne, Joseph Fitzgerald; Thirty-first, Philip Bartemus, Ed Brown; Thirty-second, T. X. Combs, W. C. Asay; Thirty-third, J. C. Dickson, Thomas Egan; Thirty-fourth, J. W. Brown, James Tobin; Second Commissioner's District, M. M. Gridley, Adam Heron; Third Commissioner's District, W. A. Loomis, Charles Sigwalt; Fourth Commissioner's District, C. E. Crafts, George E. Stevens; Fifth Commissioner's District, Ed Smith, George F. Borman; Sixth Commissioner's District, John Conley, J. W. McCarthy.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

Something About the Men Named by the Convention—Dissatisfaction Expressed.

Mark Crawford is perhaps the best known of the candidates. He is a native of Indiana, and is about 43 years of age. He worked for nearly twenty-five years as a printer. He has been President of the Typographical Union and of the Trade and Labor Assembly.

George Edmanson is now a member of the County Board and is in the fish and oyster business. He is about 50, and an American.

John W. Reilly is an Irish-American. He was formerly a postal clerk and is now in the dry goods business on Blue Island avenue. He is about 40 and is a bachelor. He is a man of good character and intelligence.

Michael M. Hayes used to be a deputy clerk under County Clerk Ryan. He is an Irish-American of about 40 and is a member of the present board.

Jacob Stainer is one of the present Commissioners and is about 40. He is a brewery agent and was born in Bohemia.

John C. Schubert is a German-American, a member of the present board, and is in the hair goods business on Twenty-second street. He is about 35.

James T. Kelly is about 40, and was born in Vermont of Irish parents. He is in the contracting business at the Stock-Yards, where he has built several school-houses.

Isidore Monheimer is a son of Monheimer the liquor-dealer and is in business with his father. He is a son-in-law of ex-Controller Charley Schwab.

A. W. Bonner is in the real-estate business in Lake View and was an Alderman of that city before annexation. He is an American.

Gen. Hermann Lieb is a Swiss by birth and has frequently held office in this city and county as County Clerk, Chief of the Water Department, etc.

P. F. Maloney is Secretary of the Liquor-Dealers' Association, and probably owes his nomination to that fact. He is of Irish parentage and was born in Canada 40 years ago.

Martin M. Gridley is a young lawyer who was formerly connected with the press of this city. He has resided in Evanston since 1872. He is a graduate of the Northwestern University.

Henry Batterman resides at Palatine, and is a clerk in the County Treasurer's office, having charge of tax sales.

Henry Behrens is a German-American real-estate dealer residing at Washington Heights.

David J. Hull is a commission merchant residing at Riverside.

Mathias Warner used to be a constable at Lemont. He became a bailiff, and subsequently a postmaster. He is now in the real-estate business.

Three of the candidates nominated yesterday are from the Second Ward—Schubert, Crawford, and Monheimer. The West Side candidates are also located in contiguous territory. There is much complaint growing out of this fact. The Hyde Park Democrats are specially sore that their candidate, Jewell, has been ignored.

THE REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE.

County Central and Campaign Committees Elect Officers—The Ticket Indorsed.

At the meeting of the Republican County Central Committee last evening the new members were all present and they proceeded immediately to reorganization. On the motion of ex-Ald. Wheeler Ald. Dixon of the First Ward was elected Chairman of the committee, to succeed J. L. Woodward, whose term expired. George B. Swift was reëlected Secretary and F. C. Kyle was chosen Assistant Secretary. The election was by acclamation, Ald. Dixon being the unanimous choice of the committee.

The quarrel about the committeemanship from the Seventeenth Ward between Edward Dwyer and Coroner Hertz's man, Householder, was referred until after the election.

On motion of Senator Humphrey the question of nominating a Judge was referred to Chairman Dixon and Secretary Swift with power to act. On Mr. Swift's suggestion the committee will confer with the Democratic Executive Committee, which meets this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and report the result of their conference to the Republican County Committee at its regular meeting tomorrow night at the Sherman House.

The Republican Campaign Committee held an executive meeting yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House and elected officers: James W. Nye, Chairman; P. Bird Price, Secretary; and Sam B. Raymond, Treasurer. The candidates were present, and these additional committeemen were named: Third Ward, Eli Smith; Fifth, W. F. Bossi; Seventh, W. Lorimer; Eighth, Valentine Kopt; Seventeenth, George H. Peck; Eighteenth, John M. Smyth; Twentieth, George Reich; Thirtieth, L. L. Rhinehart; Thirty-third, John Hamburg. Headquarters have been secured at the Sherman, where committee meetings will be held daily at 2 p. m. At today's meeting Chairman Nye will name a Finance Committee.

Thirty-fourth Ward Republicans met last night at Grand Crossing and indorsed the ticket. Short speeches were made by ex-Judge Keightley of Hyde Park, Col. John D. Adair of Kenwood, and ex-Congressman R. W. Dunham.

ALBERT JOHNSON TALKS.

HOW THE BALL-PLAYERS' BROTHERHOOD PLAN ORIGINATED.

Ed Hanlon the Man Who First Suggested the Scheme—How the Players of the Various Clubs Fell Into Line—Scope of the Organization—New York Wins the World's Championship—First Day of the Nashville Races—General Sporting News.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—Albert L. Johnson, who, it is claimed, is the originator of the Base-Ball Brotherhood, and whose money will be invested in the interest of the new organization, has at last given to the public a statement of the situation as he sees it.

"One evening last summer," says he, "Ed Hanlon called on me and asked if I did not have a ball ground on my street-car line. He spoke of how the league had broken faith with them so often, and said that he, Ward, Pfeffer, and Fogarty, on their trip around the world, had thought of getting capital in each city to build the grounds for them, for which they would allow a fair percentage for the risk, the players to receive a portion of the profits, and to try, if such were possible, to liberate themselves from the tyrannical rule of the league. I suggested that he introduce some one of the Clevelands to me, for I was then only acquainted with the older members of the league.

"The result was he brought Twitchell the next evening to see me, and after a long talk and their assurance of the feelings of all the players I agreed to lend all the assistance in my power to help them accomplish their aim. So as each visiting club came we held meeting after meeting, until every league player had heard our views and had been given a chance to express himself and suggest whatever he thought would be for the best interests of such an organization.

"While at first sight one may be misled into thinking that coöperation is against good discipline, yet we think, our interests being identical, that with stringent rules there is a sufficient guaranty that instead of lessening we will increase the chances of better behavior on the part of the men; and as we intend that the first club shall receive $7,000, the second $5,000, the third $3,000, the fourth $2,000, the fifth $1,500, the sixth $1,000, and the seventh $500, offering no inducement to the last, there will be, even to the end of the season, something more than empty honor, as at present, to play for.

"I know of but three league players today who have not pledged themselves to support this organization with every possible influence within their reach. As I have said, they have all pledged themselves, and there yet remains only the question as to whether or not they will keep their word; for as certainly as they do the capital awaits them in every city, and I feel assured that an anxious public will watch the opening of spring to help those who are endeavoring to help themselves.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

"If the public had an opportunity to know what I have learned through the many meetings I have held there would be left in their minds no room for doubt as to the sincerity of these men or as to their capability for performing the duties that are prescribed for them next season.

"To show how they feel I will state what happened at one of our meetings. Every player of both New York and Cleveland had attended three evenings in succession, and our sessions were never less than three hours' duration. At none of those meetings had Ewing attended. When at the third meeting I again asked why there was a painful silence, and, fearing that some might doubt his sympathy with the movement, I said I would go after 'Buck,' for of all the players in the country I was best acquainted with him. It was but a few minutes until I returned with him, and he stated that while he thought John B. Day the fairest base-ball manager in the business, and that he himself felt as though he was treated as well as any other ball-player on earth, he knew that this would be a blessing to Connor, Welch, Keefe, and others who had played ball with him for years, and if they were to be benefited by it he himself would make every possible endeavor to assist, and he was the first to sign an agreement of good faith to join in this move.

"After having heard all the encouraging things that have been said to John Ward and myself in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn, where I spent quite a long time trying to organize and perfect this plan, I have every reason to believe that there is nothing but success awaiting us, notwithstanding the threats of Mr. Spalding or the sarcastic speeches of Mr. Von der Ahe, or even the wonderful legal knowledge of Messrs. Mills and Rogers, for if the league can hold a man on a contract for any or all time that they may desire, when they simply guarantee to him ten days' pay (for that is everything in the world it does for the player), why, then the laws of our land are worse than those of any other nation on earth, and instead of progressing, as every civilized country is struggling to do, the sooner we turn back the better.

THE LEGAL POINT.

"I hope that those gentlemen of wealth and influence don't think that there is a Judge insane enough to go against public policy by trying to restrain a man from exercising the rights of an American citizen by signing, after the expiration of an old contract, where he thinks it is to his best interests.

"I see that Ward and Pfeffer are termed 'Anarchists.' I can hardly see how the term fits them, for it is not a division of profits gained in the past they ask for, nor is it the wild, visionary scheme of Socialism that this struggle is for. If the league intends to try to scare these men by threatening to blacklist or boycott them, as it has done in the past, I have sufficient confidence in the public to know that they will never indorse such action.

"While it may be a bitter pill for the magnates who claim to have the ownership of these men this move is not made through any personal feeling towards Messrs. Spalding, Rogers, and Company, but simply from the fact that these men believe that they ought to share in that which they earn, and it will simply be an advance in wages paid skilled labor, besides a step up from hired hands to employers. And the Cleveland public will, if we are successful, see next year the best of what players we have here, with three new faces of good batters, the thing we most need."

Tom Loftus, manager of the Cleveland Base-Ball Club, left for St. Louis today. He will go to Cincinnati next year as manager of the American Association team there at a salary of $3,500. The Cleveland directors would have liked to retain him, but the brotherhood movement has thrown them into confusion, and all they know at this time is that they will remain in the league and fight the brotherhood. The Cleveland brotherhood club wanted to engage his services, but he declined the honor, saying that if he was to manage a club he wanted to manage ball-players and not directors. Four of the Cleveland brotherhood team will be directors, and Loftus did not fancy that arrangement.

THE BROTHERHOOD LEAGUE.

The Meeting of the Business Association Postponed Until Wednesday.

On account of the election in New York Tuesday the first meeting of the United Business Association, which is to operate the brotherhood league of next season, will not be held until Wednesday next, though the brotherhood will meet Monday. A special from New York says:

"The brotherhood will not conflict with the American Association (except in case of Charlie Comiskey who will play first base and captain the Chicago nine) unless this body amalgamates with the National League."

This is wild talk. Comiskey has not been here and has made no move toward the brotherhood except to express sympathy for it.

Manager Buckenberger of the Columbus club of the association goes on record as saying "the association must stand by the league and help it out as much as it is in our power. We must do this to protect ourselves, for the brotherhood may jump into our ranks next."

To this young Napoleon it may be said that he is a good guesser.

GIANTS ARE THE CHAMPIONS.

Brooklyn Defeated in the Final Game—Enthusiasm Among the Gothamites.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The ninth and final game of the series for the championship of the country between the New York and Brooklyn teams was played at the polo grounds today and the Giants won their sixth victory. The weather was cold, damp, and disagreeable, yet 3,063 people were present. Both teams played desperately. Terry and O'Day pitched with telling effect. O'Day having slightly the best of it, in spite of his occasional wildness. While the Giants made more errors than their opponents, their blunders were not nearly so costly. Bushong's error in the seventh inning gave New York the winning run. Smith had a chance to retire Ward in the sixth inning, but he threw to first instead and Ward scored the tying run. O'Rourke, Ward, and Collins did good work with the bat. Collins, Ward, Connor, and Whitney did brilliant work in the field. At the conclusion of the game the spectators joined in the Giants' battle cry. "We are the people." They then crowded around the big gong, and the noise that followed was deafening. There was also much rejoicing at the Giants' club-house. Gen. "Hi Hi" Dixwell of Boston made a unique speech. The following is the score:

New York.	AB	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	AB	B	P	A	E
Slattery, c. f.	4	1	3	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	1	0	3	0	0
Tiernan, r. f.	3	1	1	0	0	Collins, 2b	4	2	2	4	0
Ewing, c.	3	0	4	3	2	Burns, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0
Ward, s. s.	3	2	3	6	1	Foutz, 1b	3	0	10	1	0
Connor, 1b	4	1	7	2	0	Pinkney, 3b	3	0	1	0	0
Rich'dson, 2b	4	0	5	0	1	Terry, p.	4	0	1	2	0
O'Ro'ke, l. f.	4	2	1	0	0	Visner, c. f.	4	0	4	1	0
Whitney, 3b	4	0	3	2	0	Smith, s. s.	4	1	1	3	0
O'Day, p.	2	1	0	0	1	Bushong, c.	3	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Totals	31	8	27	13	5	Totals	30	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	2

New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	*—3
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Burns, Tiernan. Three-base hit—Ward. Stolen bases—Connor (2), O'Rourke (2), Slattery, Ward, O'Brien, Smith, Collins, Foutz, Pinkney. Double plays—Whitney-Connor; Smith-Collins. First base on balls—O'Day, 1; Terry, 3. Struck out—By Terry, 1; by O'Day, 3. Passed ball—Bushong. Wild pitch—O'Day. Time—2:05. Umpires—Lynch and Gaffney.

Tom Decker Sets Himself Right.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Catcher Tom Decker of the Philadelphia Base-Ball Club today emphatically denied that he had made any break in the brotherhood ranks of this city. He stated that he had been misrepresented, and that instead of being a Judas in the local brotherhood army he had been unceremoniously "frozen out" of that organization.

FIRST DAY'S RACING AT NASHVILLE.

Five Events Contested in the Presence of 2,000 People—The Results.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The weather was all that could be desired by the West Side Park Association, whose fall meeting opened today. About 2,000 people were present. The racing was not of the best and the betting was only moderately heavy. Tom Hood, a favorite at odds of 2 to 1, disappointed his backers in the first race. Billy Pinkerton, on whom odds of 7 and 8 to 1 were offered, came in under the wire a winner over a big field.

Ophelia and Jessica were well backed in the second race, the odds on Ophelia, the winner, being 3 to 2. There was considerable money on Jessica, who was believed to have a tiptop chance for first place.

It was thought Irish Dan would have no strong opposition in the third race, but Birthday, who had only a moderate backing, went to the front and staid there. The odds on Birthday were 6 to 1.

When the flag fell in the fourth race Milton was in the lead, which he maintained with ease to the wire. The winner had many backers at odds of 10 to 7.

Elsie B., at odds of 3 and 4 to 1, won the fifth race over a large field.

First race, inaugural purse for 3-year-olds and upward, five furlongs—Starters: Billy Pinkerton, 115 pounds; Deer Lodge, 110; Censor, 110; Robin, 107; Daniel B., 107; Sallie Hagan, 107; Carlton, 105; Aristo, 103; Tom Hood, 103; Marchma, 103; Bertha, 97; Gypsy Girl, 87. Billy Pinkerton won by three lengths, Deer Lodge second, a head in front of Tom Hood third. Time, 1:06¾.

Second race, purse, for maiden fillies, 2-year-olds, four furlongs—Starters: Venango, 110 pounds; Ophelia, 110; Miss Joe, 110; Jessica, 110; Dark Secret, 110; Silva Plana, 110; Red Cap, 110. Ophelia won easily by two lengths, Jessica second, eight lengths in front of Dark Secret, third. Time, 53¼.

Third race, purse, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, one mile—Starters: War Peak, 114 pounds; Carus, 114; Birthday, 110; Kittie R., 105; Irish Dan, 101; Cora Fisher, 100. Birthday won by two lengths, Kitty R. second, by half a length ahead of Irish Dan, third. Time, 1:49¾.

Fourth race, purse for 2-year-olds, non-winning and maiden allowances, five furlongs—Starters: Ballyhoo, 115 pounds; Morse, 110; Milton, 110; Carter B., 110; J. B. Freed, 110; Armiel, 107; Miss Blonde, 107; Miss Maud, 107; Cecil B., 105; Basil Duke, 105. Milton won easily by five lengths, Ballyhoo second, a neck in front of Armiel, third. Time, 1:06¾.

Fifth race, purse for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Starters: Dutchman, 110 pounds; Elsie B., 107; Kosteral, 106; Probus, 106; Glen Pearl, 106; Leo Brigel, 105; Boy Blue, 102; Dudley Oaks, 102; Consignee, 101; Buckler, 101; Lady Rose, 99; Weeks, 98; Gov. Bate, 98; Story Teller, 98. Elsie B. won by a length and a half, Buckler second by one length ahead of Dutchman, third. Time, 1:21.

TODAY'S CARD.

The enteries and weights for the races tomorrow are as follows:

First race, three-fourths of a mile, selling—Boot Jack, 98 pounds; Leo Brigel, 99; Consignee, 105; Carlton, 105; Rosa Pearl, 107.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, selling—Metal, 99 pounds; Buckler, 99; Tommy R., 104; Littroll, 110; Katie S., 115.

Third race, one-half of a mile, 2-year-old maidens—Mary H., 115 pounds; Radcliff, 118; Burford, 118; Thatcher, Expense, Bally, Kenilworth, 118 each.

Fourth race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Col. Hunt, 106 pounds; Kittie R., 111; Renounce, 112.

Fifth race, all ages, one mile—Lebanon, 77 pounds; Queen of Trumps, Monita Hardy, 100 each; Nevada, 109; Birthday, Osborne, 112 each.

Cynthiana Trotting Races.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Abdallah Park trots opened here this afternoon. Summaries follow:

The 2:35 class, trotting:

Luby, ch. c., by Postboy	1	1	1
George Simmons, b. s.	3	2	2
Pretty Boy, br. s.	2	3	3
Kentucky Boy, b. s.	dis.		

Time—2:30¼; 2:28; 2:32.

The 2:40 class:

San Gabriel, b. s., by Sultan	1	1	1
Coast Boy, blk. s.	2	2	2
Eula Belmont, b. m.	3	3	3
Dora Wilkes, gr. m.	4	4	4

Time—2:34¼; 2:34; 2:32.

For 2-year-olds:

The Turk, b. c., by Sultan	2	1	1
Bright Mark, b. c.	1	2	2
Ottoman, b. c.	3	3	3

Time—2:48¾; 2:43¾; 2:43.

For 3-year-olds:

Black Storm, blk. s., by Sultan	1	1	1
New York Central, br. g.	2	2	2

Time—2:34¼; 2:32¼; 2:31¼.

Racing at Linden Park.

LINDEN PARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Racing today:

First race, five furlongs—Issaquena filly won, Blue Rock second, Civil Service third. Time, 1:04½.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles—Pittaway won, Jennie McFarland second. Time, 2:03¼. No other starters.

Third race, one mile—Clay Stockton won, Burnside second. Time, 1:54. No other starters.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Stockton won, Castaway second, Bern third. Time, 1:57.

Fifth race, one mile—Oarsman won, Rupert second, Zephyrus third. Time, 1:50.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Sir William won, Acquittal colt second. Mamie B. and Ozone fell. Time, 1:25.

Philadelphia Trotting Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—At the trotting meeting at Philadelphia Driving Park today Frank Finch won the 2:25 pacing race, taking the second, third, and fourth heats at his leisure. Victor won the first heat. Time, 2:25½; 2:26¼; 2:25½; 2:27. The 2:23 trot was not finished after three heats, the first of which was taken by Nellie and the others by Pamilco. Time, 2:32; 2:29¼; 2:31¼. There were seventeen starters in the trotting race and ten in the pacing event.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HORSE SHOW.

It Will Open Today with an Unsurpassed Exhibit of Animals.

The big horse show, to last ten days, opens at noon today at the Exposition Building. Last night the great interior with its ample theater boxes, etc., was a chaos. Today it will be fairly presentable but not in condition for a regular program being carried out. The regular show will not begin until Thursday, when the judges will begin work and award the prizes. The exhibit of trotters will be fair, of roadsters and general horses good, and of draft and miscellaneous heavy horses magnificent. There are 1,400 entries on the books as against less than 450 to last year's New York show—the mark shot at. C. J. Hamlin's entries are valued at $400,000 and were yesterday insured for ten days, the premium being $800.

Among his lot are: Mambrino King, the handsomest horse in the world and sire of Prince Regent, 2:21½, and Mocking Bird, 2:17½, two of the most successful horses of the trotting season of 1889, and Almont Jr., sire of Belle Hamlin, 2:13¾; Globe, 2:19¼; Maud T., 2:19¼; and Justina, 2:23½. One of the most interesting features of the show will be the jumping contest against Filemaker's record of 6 feet 10½ inches, made in Madison Square Garden last fall. Morehouse and Pepper, the owners of Unknown, bet $500 that their horse can beat this record, and will try against it each evening until they succeed. Unknown has already jumped 6 feet 7½ inches.

There are 104 private boxes in the hall and all have been reserved. The list of box buyers is as follows: William Taylor, Jonathan Abel, W. J. Bryson, W. F. Keep, J. H. Norton, W. B. Walker, Washington Hesing, Walter Peck, Charles Schwartz, C. R. Cummings, John Dupee Jr., Potter Palmer, H. J. McFarland, W. B. Keep, F. S. Gorton, R. Hall McCormick, T. W. Harvey, G. L. Dunlap, H. I. Cobb, P. E. Studebaker, C. F. Kimball, John B. Kirk, Frank Kennett, C. K. G. Billings, William Wilson, G. A. Severance, E. L. Brewster, C. L. Thompson, R. W. Roloson, J. T. Lester, E. P. Phelps, S. A. Kent, W. B. Howard, C. W. Wheeler, J. R. McKay, E. H. Valentine, V. C. Turner, J. L. Ellwood, John B. Sherman, Marshall Field, M. W. Dunham, C. J. Hamlin, George M. Pullman, John Cudahy, E. H. Waldron, Albert C. Bottelle, J. O. Armour, E. W. Herrick, G. H. Taylor, C. J. Cudahy.

The show will close at 10 o'clock each evening.

CASSATT'S RACE HORSES SOLD.

The Sale Not Especially Successful—Some of the Prices Obtained.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The retirement from the turf of A. J. Cassatt, announced two weeks ago, was completed today by the sale of his race horses and his yearlings, the get of the Chesterbrook stallions Stratford and Ben d'Or. The sale was and was not a success. The yearlings which were auctioned off were a good looking lot, but they failed to bring anything approaching first-class prices. Stratford and Ben d'Or have yet to make their mark as sires, and the time has not come for a scramble by buyers for their progeny. The horses in training, however, sold better. Eric was the first of the race horses in training to be led into the ring, and Green Morris and Bookmaker Walbaum quickly bid Exile's half brother up to $4,400, at which figure he became the property of Mr. Morris. Now or Never was the next of the Chesterbrook racers to go, and after Mr. Walbaum had gone his limit in the bidding the son of Stratford and Bye-and-Bye was knocked down to O. P. McStay, a Southern turfman, who contemplates racing in the North, for $5,400, which proved the highest price realized during the sale.

Green Morris secured Taragon for $4,700 and Isaac H. Dahlman bought the speedy but erratic Madstone for $5,000. Marauder went to Charles Boyle for $1,550, Mr. Boyle buying Marauder and other horses for J. E. Segram, a Canadian turfman. Eolo was bought by William Gavil for Mr. H. Punchard for $1,750. Euroclydon, a 2-year-old brother of Eurus, brought $1,350, being bought by William McMahon. Phœnix, the unbeaten 2-year-old, by Mr. Pickwick-Bonnie Wood, whom Mr. Cassatt recently bought from William Walker for $5,000, was knocked down to "Billy" Lakeland for $4,600. The total amount realized for forty-six head was $46,515—an average of $1,011.

Some of Axtell's Price Spent.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The seven 2 and 3 year old fillies bought by C. W. Williams, Axtell's former owner in Kentucky, have arrived. All are highly bred on Wilkes and Mambrino strains. Two are by William L., Axtell's sire, one by Sultan Wilkes, one by Lumps, one by Alcyone, and one by Alexander. Williams has also received a California colt by Stamboul, 2:14¼, to train.

PLANNING A SHIPYARD.

THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY'S PROJECT AGAIN UNDER WAY.

Mr. Coffin Says Matters Are Still in an Indefinite Shape, but It Is Not Unlikely That a Great Plant for Steel Steamers Will in the End Be Established on the Calumet—Good Prospect for Releasing the Ballentine.

The project of the Illinois Steel company for a great shipyard for steel boats at Chicago, which has been under way for some months, is still in an indefinite shape. Mr. W. I. Babcock, late Superintendent of the Erie railway's shipyard at Buffalo, who has been in the service of the Illinois Steel company, or, more strictly speaking, in a branch of that company—the Minnesota Iron company—has been in Chicago most of the time for two months past preparing plans for the proposed yard.

"All our plans are still in an immature shape," Charles P. Coffin, Secretary of the Minnesota Iron Company, said yesterday, when questioned about the status of affairs. "In the end it is not unlikely we will establish a steel shipyard at Chicago."

"Will South Chicago be selected for its site?"

"That is not improbable. Land on Chicago River is held so high that it is scarcely possible the yard could be located there. At South Chicago the Calumet is being dredged until there is good depth of water for boats of most any size."

When asked why the Minnesota Iron company had contracted for four steamers at Cleveland and the Inter-Ocean Transportation company (another branch of the Illinois Steel company) for a boat to be built at Detroit if a shipyard was to be established here, Mr. Coffin intimated that this fleet was needed for next season's business and a shipyard could not have been established to have constructed them in time.

The Last Advance in Lumber Freights.

Lumber freights advanced another 12½ cents a thousand yesterday, and the new rates are likely to hold to the close of navigation. The slight advance does not place the lumber carriers in any better position than during the summer, as higher wages and the risks of navigation during November easily make up the difference in freights. Many vesselmen believe the risks of their boats in November gales will not warrant sending them out again even at the advance, and are stripping them for winter. The new rates are:

From.	Dry.	Green.
Muskegon	$1.25	$1.37½
Manistee	1.50	1.62½
Sturgeon Bay	1.50	1.62½
Straits	1.50	.....
Alpena	1.75	.....
Oscoda	2.50	.....

Among the lumber craft going into winter quarters yesterday were the schooners White Cloud, Hattie Hutt, Col. Ellsworth, Moselle, Norman, and Emeline.

Canalboatmen Paying for Loads.

The canalboatmen at Buffalo are beginning to show much disinclination to have their craft lie a dozen deep along Buffalo docks waiting for loads when a slight reduction in rates would give them all the business they could care for until the close of navigation. The canal combine is strong enough to keep up the nominal rates, but the boatmen are offering a rebate in the guise of paying shippers for loading their craft. It is of course a slight though virtual reduction in rates.

"Were canal freights even a half cent lower than they are," Mr. George Boyden, the prominent Chicago shipper, said yesterday, "it would make a free forward movement of corn possible. In all the years I have been in business I have never shipped anything like the amount of grain by lake and rail I have this season. The canal combine and the New York elevators are driving business from their State at a rapid pace."

Grain Freights Up a Notch.

A shipper had a pressing order for a lot of corn for export on a certain steamer yesterday, and to get vesselroom to take it to Buffalo he offered an eighth of a cent advance. This made the going rates 2⅞ cents on corn and 3⅛ cents on wheat to Buffalo, and most of the business done was at these figures.

At Duluth the rate on wheat to Buffalo declined from 5 to 4¾ cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Coal freights are quiet and unchanged. Vessels are in good demand and supply.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—The demand for coal carriers is quite active, with a little upward tendency in carrying rates. Ore vessels are in fair inquiry, with rates steady at former quotations.

Proposed Grand Rapids-Holland Canal.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The survey of the ship canal between Grand Rapids and Holland was completed today. The highest place found is near Hudsonville, where a cut must be made of fifteen feet, the remainder being low and easily worked.

Probable Release of the Ballentine.

Capt. Dennis Sullivan's surprise party seemed likely to be held before morning when reports came in last night that the stranded steamer Ballentine would likely soon be in port. A steam pump lowered the water in the Ballentine two feet in an hour.

Ashore on South Manitou Island.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The tug Holton has gone to South Manitou Island to release the schooner Tom Paine, ashore there. The vessel is loaded with cedar posts, and lies on a sandy bottom.

Nautical Notes.

The schooner Swallow, ashore on Sleeping Bear Point, Lake Michigan, was abandoned yesterday to the underwriters.

Capt. C. W. Elphicke is figuring on building a steamer during the winter. He has decided on a steel boat of about 90,000 bushels capacity.

The steambarge City of Cleveland and consort, John Martin, stopped at Detroit and were bonded in the Keweenaw collision case. The trouble occurred in the Sault River last July. The City of Cleveland is becoming well bonded.

The Reid Wrecking company is now reported to have taken the contract of floating the barge A. A. Carpenter off Kelly's Island. Hydraulic jacks will be used. Monday S. B. Grummond of Detroit ordered the Leviathan to go to the Carpenter. There seems to be a plenty of wreckers for the Carpenter.

Capt. R. P. Fitzgerald of Milwaukee was in town yesterday, having returned from a successful mission to Ottawa, Ont., to have the order of the Canadian Government refusing permission to American wreckers to raise the P. D. Armour rescinded. Capt. Fitzgerald renews the request to vessel Captains to slacken their speed in passing the wreck in southeast bend, St. Clair River, so as not to interfere with the work of the wreckers.

The two big steel steamers Congressman Wheeler is building at Bay City may be sold to the non-Bessemer mine syndicate, although no contract has been closed. The Graham & Morton Line has not delivered the steamer Lora to him, as she is still needed on the Benton Harbor run. Mr. Wheeler has been negotiating with the Canadian Pacific to take the Lora and run her between Chicago and Owen Sound, the deal for placing her on the route between Bay City and Cleveland having fallen through.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Charters.

TOLEDO—Fayette Brown, Barge 101, to West Superior, coal, 50c.

BUFFALO—H. E. Packer, Livingstone, Mercur, Scranton, A. M. Peterson, to Chicago, 60c; Cherokee, to Milwaukee, 60c; Gordon Campbell, to Gladstone, on contract. Kershaw goes to Cleveland to load for Fort William. Schooner Charger takes Northern wheat hence to Ogdensburg, 5c.

CHICAGO—To Buffalo: Kittie M. Forbes, wheat at 3⅛ cents; Irvin Sisters, wheat at 3⅛ cents; Hudson, corn; John Shaw, corn at 2⅞ cents; New York, corn and flaxseed; John F. Eddy, oats at 2⅞ cents; Saginaw Valley, oats at 2¼ cents; Oswego, oats. Total capacity: Corn, 175,000 bushels; wheat, 100,000 bushels; oats, 175,000 bushels; flaxseed, 18,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND—Swain, Helvetia, Anna Smith, Redwing, Thomas Parker, ore from Marquette, $1.00; James Pickands, ore, Marquette to Buffalo, $1.00; W. L. Wetmore, ore, from Escanaba, $1.25; Lizzie A. Law, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.25; Servia, coal, Erie to Chicago, 60 cents; Oregon, hard coal, Erie to Milwaukee, 60 cents; Chenango, coal, Ashtabula to Milwaukee, 60 cents; Moravia, coal, Fairport to Chicago, 70c; Mabel Wilson, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 60c; J. F. Card, coal, Ashtabula to Detroit, 30c; H. A. Tuttle, Tom Adams, wheat, Duluth to Buffalo, 5c; E. S. Pease, Uranus, Planet, lumber, Garden River to Cleveland, $2.12½.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, etc.—Chipman, Wente, G. C. Markham, L. M. Mason, Peshtigo, Alert, J. V. Taylor, John C. Bauer, Pine Lake; Dreadnaught, Alice. With sundries—Hudson, Lackawanna, Alaska, Commodore, Buffalo. With coal—Foley, Danforth, Buffalo; American Union, Charlotte. With pig-iron—McLaren, Escanaba. With gravel—Ferry, South Manitou Island.

Cleared with grain, etc.—Alaska, Lehigh, Syracuse, H. S. Pickands, A. Folsom, Owego, M. B. Mitchell, Francomb, Kingfisher, Buffalo; Dobbins, Kingston; C. H. Hackley, Manistique. With sundries—M. H. Covell, Whitehall; T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay; Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; Advance, Peshtigo; Fred S. New Orleans, La. Light—M. F. Butters, Ludington; Powers, Marinette; Reid, Berrien, Ida M. Torrent, S. K. Martin, Soper, Woods, Hickox, Muskegon; Sail, Grand Haven; Robert, Holland, Washburn; H. Rand, A. F. Morse, Jessie Phillips, Muskegon; F. M. Smith, Charlevoix; J. C. King, Tonawanda; Gladiator, Manitowoc; Windsor, Evra Fuller, Helen Pratt, Manistee; Noque Bay, Peshtigo; Evaline, Kenosha; S. M. Stephenson, Annie Sherwood, Washburn; Clara, Menekaunee; Resumption, Ford River; Emerald, Richard Mott, Menominee; Ida Olson, Manistique; Lizzie A. Law, Erie; C. J. Magill, Marinette.

Rescue of Shipwrecked Sailors.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—Eight weather-beaten seamen landed here today in the schooner Anna L. Mulford, Capt. Tilton, from Charleston. They had been picked up in an open boat Friday, having lost their vessel in the storm which wrought such devastation along the coast. They were Capt. Daniel B. Eddy and the crew of the American brigantine Clara Pickens. It is eight days since the brigantine sailed from New York for Savannah out. Capt. Eddy said that it seemed as if he had been at sea six months and tells a terrible story of privation and shipwreck. The crew of the schooner Mabel L. Phillips, from Charleston, S. C., also arrived on the bark Boylston.

Salt rheum is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Write J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, for evidence.

ALL LOOKING TO CHICAGO.

THE FIGHT FOR THE FEDERAL OFFICES BECOMING A NATIONAL ISSUE.

New York Papers Learnedly Discuss the Situation—Mr. Allerton's Probable Appointment Not Regarded Favorably by Some of the Gotham Editors—Postmaster General Wanamaker Secures the Appointment of Field for the Philadelphia Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Chicago offices were not discussed at today's Cabinet meeting. This confirms the statements heretofore made that there will be no hurry in filling them. The controversy over them seems to have become a National topic. The New York papers print long telegrams telling all about the situation. The *Herald* gives nearly a column to Sam Allerton's prospects for the Customs Collectorship. It says Ab Taylor leaves the city fully convinced that no Gresham man can hope for recognition from Gen. Harrison's Administration. This is based on the declaration that W. J. Campbell has been pushed aside to make room for Mr. Allerton. Some amusing statements are made regarding the latter, who in addition to dealing in live stock is declared to be "a munificent patron of art." The *Herald* says that Mr. Allerton was probably suggested to the President by Attorney General Miller, who made his acquaintance while collecting campaign funds in Chicago a year ago. It declares that Mr. Allerton's appointment would offend Phil Armour because the dressed beef and the live freight interests clash.

The New York *Times* makes a vicious editorial thrust at Mr. Allerton. It says:

It is reported that Samuel W. Allerton may be appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago in return for the campaign contributions made by him just before the election at the urgent request of the President's son. Mr. Allerton does not need the emoluments of the Federal office, for he is one of the wealthiest citizens of Chicago, and it seems to us that he might be induced to take some other place in which his long and interesting experience could be used for the enlightenment of the people. Cannot the President appoint him to a comfortable place in the Bureau of Animal Industry, and prevail upon him to use his time there in writing a history of the operations of the "mysterious association of eveners" with incidental references to the use of rebates for the benefit of large shippers and slaughterers in the cattle trade and to the practices by which the "big four" have amassed their great wealth and obtained a virtual monopoly of the trade in beef?

The statement that Attorney General Miller first suggested Mr. Allerton may have some basis in fact. When L. P. Rumsey, C. B. Holmes, and the other South Side railroad capitalists bought out the Indianapolis horse railroads Mr. Miller was their attorney, and possibly got acquainted with Allerton then.

Judge Payson was at the White House today in the interest of Roger Sherman of Kankakee for Marshal of the Northern District. The President told him Mr. Sherman's claims should have careful attention, and added that he had fully decided not to appoint Col. Babcock, and therefore considered the field an open one. This was the same word which Representative Hitt got two weeks ago when he put forward Maj. Avery of Galena. Mr. Hitt called on the President again today with a view to having the appointment of Maj. Avery made before too many other candidates came into the field. But the President was in no hurry, as he had already said to Judge Payson.

Notwithstanding the attacks that are being made on the Civil Service law in certain directions there does not seem to be any great danger that the law will be repealed this winter or that the commission will fail of a sufficient appropriation to enable them to look to its enforcement. On the contrary, it is quite likely that if the question is reached at all the law will be further extended so as to prohibit the removal of department employés for partisan reasons. It is probable that Senator Edmunds' proposition to make the tenure of office fixed for the period of appointment, except where the official is convicted of some maladministration of office or proved to be unfit to be continued in the service, will be pressed vigorously this winter. Some able Republicans in Congress are in favor of so extending the provisions of the law, the Administration and the entire party are pledged to sustain it, and the chances are that the men who think they are the particular victors to whom belong the spoils will find themselves in a small minority if they attack the law in Congress this winter. It is held by some of the wiser spoilsmen who have no love for the law that as a mere matter of politics it would be unwise to make a public avowal of insincerity in the party pledges one of their first acts after coming into power.

It is understood that the President will have something to say about this matter in a quiet way that will place the antagonists of civil service reform in a position where they will have to keep still on that subject or assume an antagonism to the Administration.

The appointment today of John Field as Postmaster at Philadelphia ends an interesting controversy. Field is a leading merchant, and soon after taking hold last March Postmaster General Wanamaker concluded the merchant was the man for the place, and his views were made known to the President, who acquiesced, and Mr. Field agreed to accept the appointment. All this was done before Senator Quay heard anything of it. He himself had William R. Leeds for a candidate. It was conceded, however, that the Postmaster General should have the naming of the Postmaster in his own city, and Quay and Cameron finally agreed to remain passive and make no protest against this infraction of Senatorial prerogative. The manner in which the Senators' slate has been shattered is not quite in accordance with the theory held by many when this Administration came into power that "Chairman Quay could run things." The appointment of Cooper, upon whom all were agreed, is the only one of the original slate that has been made, and that of Thomas J. Powers to be Surveyor of the port is the only one that is expected to be made in accordance with Mr. Quay's wish. To the annoyance of some of Mr. Quay's friends this last one is still delayed. Mr. Quay is credited with insisting upon the appointment of Leland as Naval Officer, but it is conceded to be as good as sure that L. D. Waters, "the original Harrison man" at Chicago and a friend of Mr. Russell Harrison, will be appointed to that place.

The President has appointed the following named Postmasters:

Melvin W. Everleth, at Colorado Springs, Colo., vice Robert A. Meier, removed; J. W. Bridges, at Grand Junction, Colo., vice T. B. Crawford, removed; William D. Greason, at Paoli, Kas., vice B. J. Sheridan, resigned; William R. Way, at Winchester, Ind., vice John Hoff, resigned; Harry C. Webb, at Bedford, Ia., vice John D. Smith, removed; Thomas M. Crossman, at Edwardsville, Ill., vice J. B. Dale, removed; George Sanderson, at Pittsfield, Ill., vice James H. Crane, removed; William H. Shaw, at Canton, Ill., vice R. A. Perkins, resigned; Thomas A. Parish, at Grand Haven, Mich., vice George D. Sanford, resigned; William H. Hill, at Manistee, Mich., vice Leon Ephraim, removed; Henry G. Rising, at Marshall, Mo., vice William E. Woodson, removed; Silas M. Parks, at Livingston, Mont., vice Carl T. Peterson, resigned; J. Lute Christie, at Superior, Wis., vice J. A. Bardon, removed; John Field, at Philadelphia, Pa., vice William F. Harrity, removed.

In his forthcoming report Secretary Tracy will, it is understood, urge upon Congress the adoption of some positive policy with regard to the various navy-yards. The people interested in opening those now closed and maintaining them in a state of activity have presented their arguments to the Secretary, and these have been submitted to the chiefs of the several bureaus for their examination and report. For the Portsmouth yard an estimate for $150,000 has been submitted by the bureau of yards and docks, and the several bureaus of yards and docks, engineering and construction submit estimates amounting to $300,000 for the Boston yard. Secretary Tracy will probably ask Congress to open the yards for the construction and repair of ships or the establishment of training ships with the barracks for apprentices, or close them entirely and dispose of the property and plant.

The Apple River post-office fight has been several times under consideration at the department of late, and various names have been considered. Both Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Clarkson were positively of opinion that neither of the candidates, Serviss and Lament, should be appointed on account of the great bitterness of the factional fight. Today the name of T. S. McFadden, who is not recommended by either of them and did not take part in the caucus contest, was taken from those presented by Mr. Hitt and his appointment decided upon. He is vouched for and recommended by Supervisor Berryman and several other prominent citizens as a fit man, whose appointment will cause as little feeling as that of any one that can be named. More attention has been given this post-office fight than any other in Northern Illinois, and the two factions who have been warring for over a year have loaded the department files with contradictory statements.

Secretary Noble, under date of Oct. 26, has written a long letter to Gen. Fairchild, Chairman of the Cherokee Commission, in which he virtually serves notice upon the cattlemen who have leased from the Indians lands within what is known as the Cherokee Outlet that they must vacate the lands, with their property, on or before the 1st of June next, this date being fixed in order that they may escape without injury or suffering to their cattle.

The letter says that the total area of the Cherokee Outlet lands lying west of the Arkansas River is 6,574,486 acres, of which 551,732 acres have been assigned to the Pawnee, Otoe, Missouri Ponca, and Nez Perce Indian tribes. There has already been $728,289 paid or charged against these lands. If the Cherokees are allowed $1.25 per acre for the 6,002,754 acres of unassigned lands it will amount to $7,528,442.

If the amount already paid in excess of appraised value for lands occupied and used be deducted, the amount to be paid to the Cherokee Nation will be $7,113,846. By the exhibit, says the Secretary, it will be perceived the Cherokees will derive from the United States the sum of at least $7,000,000, after deducting payments already made which, upon interest at 5 per cent per annum, would net them yearly $350,000, to be paid by the United States Government.

The Secretary then quotes from opinions of the Supreme Court and from sections of the Revised Statutes which show that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to summarily remove from the reservation any persons thereon without authority of law or whose presence in the judgment of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs would be detrimental to the welfare of the Indians.

A new steward has been secured by the President to take charge of the White House guests and see that their appetites are properly catered to, and this time the choice has fallen upon a Scotch-Irishman, Philip McKim of this city. For many years McKim was steward at the Metropolitan Club, but about four years ago he severed his connection with the big club-men and went to New York. There he became attached to the household of the Hon. John Jay, and he has been with the family until recently. As he owns a house in this city and his family reside here, Mr. McKim has been anxious to return to Washington, and the vacant stewardship at the White House furnished the desired opportunity.

Acting Secretary Batcheller has decided that Chinese laundrymen are laborers within the meaning of the Chinese Restrictive act, and are therefore prohibited from landing in the United States, no matter whether they have been here before or not.

E. S. Taylor left for Chicago tonight to confer with Secretary Cregin. He expects to be back the first of next week. During his absence the World's Fair headquarters will be in charge of Col. Dan Shepard.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Tuesday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, Oct. 29:

Champlain av, 200 ft n of Forty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 8 (Ellen McLaughlin to J. E. O. Pridmore)	$1,500
Walnut st, s e cor of Sacramento av, n f, 64x150 ft, dated Sept. 30 (F. W. Flint to C. H. Barmm)	3,650
Robey st, n w cor of Eighty-first court, five acres, dated Sept. 27 (H. G. Reichwald to A. McNeill)	4,800
Peoria st, 250 ft n of Sixtieth, e f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 28 (C. O. Lindstrom to C. W. Olson)	2,500
Sherman st, n w cor of Seventy-first, e f, 43½x125 ft, dated Aug. 27 (R. Tait to D. McGuire)	1,200
South Chicago av, n w cor of Jefferson av, s w f, 368 ft to Seventy-eighth st, dated Sept. 18 (C. Miesch to J. W. Macfarlane)	9,000
Lawndale av, n w cor of West Fourteenth st, e f, 32x125 ft, with 24x125 ft in same addition, dated July 29 (H. Matthes to M. J. Lillig)	1,490
Eighty-seventh st, n e cor of Reese av, 80 acres, ex. R. R., dated Oct. 3 (J. Studebaker to Charles Davis)	48,000
Wentworth av, 200 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 26 (J. Mergenthaler to J. Adams)	5,000
Warren av, e of Homan, n f, 25x112 ft, dated Oct. 17 (M. and J. Oliver to E. M. Periolat)	3,120
St. Mary st, 125 ft s w of Stave, s e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 26 (P. O. Stensland to F. Leppek)	1,400
Halsted st, n e cor of Fiftieth, w f, 49x125 ft, dated Aug. 21 (W. C. Newberry to P. J. and C. Bradshaw)	2,800
Langley av, 27 ft n of Forty-sixth st, w f, 27x125 ft, dated Sept. 25 (A. W. Quidansiron to R. Elam)	3,000
Bonney av, s e cor of West Sixteenth st, w f, 48x125 ft, with 72x125 ft in same (H. Matthes to R. Mehns)	2,225
Langley av, 330 ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 28x125 ft, dated Sept. 23 (E. H. and G. J. Reed to C. Keeler)	1,680
East Ravenswood Park, 223 ft n of Leland av, w f, 31x163 ft, improved, dated Oct. 14 (M. J. Herndon to L. V. Brereton)	3,500
Evergreen av, 104 ft w of Hoyne, n f, 52x150 ft, dated Oct. 26 (E. Hogenson to A. J. Johnson)	3,400
California av, 25 ft s of Werden st, w f, 50x165 ft, dated May 28 (G. and E. Olson to J. and G. Struble)	2,800
Oakley av, 87 ft s of Hirsch st, w f, 37½x125 ft, dated July 1 (J. Jensen to M. W. Strasberg)	5,000
Madison st, 200 ft e of West Forty-third, n f, 25x121½ ft, dated Oct. 7 (J. D. Osgood to Corlies & Foster)	1,500
Madison st, e of and adj above, 25x121½ ft, dated Oct. 7 (same to E. D. Powell)	1,500
Colfax av, 200 ft s of One Hundred and Eleventh st, w f, 150x125 ft, dated May 10, 1888 (R. S. Kenyan to S. Ullman)	2,100
Twenty-third st, n e cor of Turner av, s f, 50x112 ft, dated Oct. 26 (Kralovec & Kaspar to F. and A. Dlouhy)	1,300
Moore place, 141 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 237½x129 ft, dated Oct. 25 (F. C. McLaughlin to E. P. Kirby)	1,000
Forty-seventh st, n e cor of Dearborn, s f, 50x166 ft, dated Oct. 24 (M. E. and E. S. Fogg to M. J. Smith)	4,750
West Twentieth st, 125 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 4 (Charles Krueger to H. Hoepner)	1,400
St. Lawrence av, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third sts, w f, 148½x123 ft, with 98½x125 ft in same block, dated Oct. 8 (G. Syndacker et al. to Maher & Turner)	4,000
Fairfield av, 181 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 21 (C. L. McMahon to R. and B. Ketterer)	1,000
School st, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth, e f, 33⅓x117 ft, dated Oct. 28 (J. and S. Kelly to Charles Kibler)	4,500
West Eighteenth st, 24 ft e of Wood, n f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 28 (Kortan & Medek to F. Tomek)	3,700
Michigan av, n w cor of Seventy-first st, e f, 125x159 ft, dated Oct. 26 (J. A. McDonald to J. D. Long)	3,125
Sheridan av, 100 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, 50x166 ft, dated Oct. 12 (E. K. De Tamble to C. Fairman)	2,500
South Park av, s w cor of Ninety-fifth st, 106⅔ acres, dated July 23 (Charles E. Perkins to William E. Applegate)	160,000
Wellington st, 189 ft e of Waubun av, n f, 48x148 ft, dated Oct. 26 (William Schick to W. D. C. Krocke)	5,760
Armitage av, n w cor of Robey st, s f, 32x72 ft, dated Aug. 5 (W. E. Hatterman to F. Szafranski)	1,500
Warren av, 188 ft e of Albany, s f, 25x113 ft, dated Oct. 22 (M. Hardy to T. C. and J. E. Hardy)	2,650
Lake av, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 30x120 ft, dated Oct. 28 (M. A. and J. C. Tucker to A. A. Roehl)	5,250
Washington boulevard, 140 ft w of Staunton av, n f, 24x126 ft, dated Oct. 19 (R. E. Shimmin to S. Gans)	2,750
Kendall st, 292 ft s w of Polk, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 28 (Philip Goetz to E. H. and M. C. Hagedorn)	2,050
Wallace st, 118 ft s of Twenty-ninth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 28, 1888 (estate of D. Davis to H. G. Frolich et al.)	4,000
Drexel av, 242 ft n of Seventy-sixth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 2 (Charles Miller to A. O'Donehue)	1,500
Woodlawn av, 62 ft n of Seventy-second st, e f, 50x119 ft, dated Oct. 29 (Charles Kotz to C. F. Kimball)	1,450
Jefferson av, 200 ft n of Seventy-first st, w f, 50x161 ft, dated June 12 (First Presbyterian Church to H. Busby)	2,500
Same property, dated Oct. 28 (H. and C. Busby to Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society)	2,500
Monroe av, 248 ft s of Fifty-eighth st, w f, 50x188 ft, dated July 18 (M. S. and J. Y. Scammon to W. F. James)	5,000
Monroe av, s of and adjoining above, 50x188 ft, dated July 18 (same to S. H. McPherran)	5,000
Oakley av, s w cor of Sixty-sixth st, e f, 538x266 ft, dated Oct. 1 (H. S. Mecartney to J. G. Weart)	6,000
Layton st, 187 ft e of Wright, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 22 (M. T. Bowes to Bowes & Cruickshank)	1,350
Langley av, 336 ft s of Forty-seventh st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 28 (C. W. Lobdell to G. O. Gordon)	3,750
Center st, n e cor of Osgood, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 28 (C. and H. O'Brien to E. G. Uihlein)	2,700
Lots 31 and 32, Block 4, Baxter's Sub. of Irving Park, dated Oct. 25 (N. W. Hacker to S. M. St. Clair)	2,200
Sacramento av, 75 ft n of Congress st, e f, 25x135 ft, dated Oct. 28 (T. P. McAuliffe to J. A. Williams)	1,000
Ellis av, 187 ft s of Seventy-first st, e f, 125x125 ft, dated Aug. 15 (W. H. Jordan to Gordon & Heckman)	2,250
Sheridan st, 225 ft n of Wabansia av, w f, 45x177 ft, dated Oct. 21 (Thomas Braun to Olof Anderson)	1,450
Sheridan st, s of and adjoining above, 45x177 ft, dated Oct. 21 (same to O. O. Hancke)	1,450
Sheridan st, 135 ft n of Wabansia av, w f, 45x177 ft, dated Oct. 21 (same to M. Oplann)	1,450
Halsted st, 95 ft n of Adams, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 29 (S. Granick to Thomas W. Phillips)	26,000
Evans av, 175 ft n of Sixty-eighth st, e f, 50x122 ft, dated Oct. 29 (S. and W. E. Palmer to M. J. Mascall)	1,200
Langley av, n w cor of Forty-ninth st, e f, 100x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (E. H. Keen to G. B. Upp)	9,500
Honore st, 103¼ ft n of Sixty-fourth, e f, 33¼x125 ft, improved, dated March 28, 1888 (C. K. and M. H. Saxe to L. P. Wetherell)	4,000
Shell av, 141 ft n of Seventy-sixth st, w f, 28¼x125 ft, dated Oct. 11 (William Wilson to Charles Miller)	1,400
Cottage Grove ave, 250 ft s of Seventy-second st, e f, 37x124½ ft, improved, dated Oct. 1 (Charles Miller to William Wilson)	3,000
Cottage Grove av, s f and adjoining above, 38x124½ ft, improved, dated Sept. 2 (A. and W. O'Donehue to Charles Miller)	3,000
Bonney av, s w cor of Nineteenth st, e f, 75x116 ft, with 75x116 ft in same subdivision, dated April 4 (J. F. Downing to H. Bussan)	2,475
Lake av, near Forty-fourth st, e f, 38x150 ft, dated Oct. 25 (E. M. S. Fernandez to H. Goolen)	4,960
Plum st, 216 ft w of Loomis, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 28 (E. E. Clothier to C. Fitzgibbons)	2,500
Desplaines st, bet Fifty-first and Fifty-second, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 24 (A. and W. Loeb to F. Ebler)	1,400
Melrose st, e of Evanston av, n f, 313¼x107 ft, dated Oct. 28 (M. A. M. and J. B. Bourgevis to Clark Gapen)	7,500

OUTSIDE SALES.

Ninety-second, s w cor of Center av and n w cor of Aberdeen st, 15 acres, with part of Blocks 8 and 17, near above, dated Oct. 21 (estate of J. C. Clement to J. Oldfield)	$21,000

LEASE.

P. H. Smith Jr. has leased to H. R. Jacobs of New York the McCormick Hall, at the n e cor of Clark and Kinzie sts, for ten years, at a rental of $14,300 per annum.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Charlton st, near Thirty-fifth, w f, 96x123 ft, by J. T. Allin.

Lake View av, n w cor of Barry, 175x190 ft, by Z. P. Brosseau.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

E. L. Wheeler, to erect three-story factory, 60x38 feet, on School street, near Racine avenue, to cost $2,500.

Emil Corth, to erect two two-story dwellings, each 22x32 feet, at Nos. 1395-1401 Sheffield street, to cost $6,000.

E. O. Bayliss, to erect two-story frame dwellings, 24x50 feet, at Irving Park, near Warner street, to cost $1,800.

Fritz Lang, to erect four-story store and flats, 22x84 feet, at No. 285 West Division street, to cost $8,000.

Thomas Louther, to erect two-story dwelling, 44x44 feet, at Nos. 32-34 Colorado street, to cost $5,000.

R. J. Jenson, to erect one and one-half story cottage, 22x55 feet, at No. 137 Potomac street, to cost $2,000.

George Laughtenslagher, to erect three-story store and flats, 24x60 feet, at No. 482 Ogden avenue, to cost $6,000.

L. W. Perce, to erect eighteen one-story basements, 360x40 feet, at Nos. 646-694 Washburn avenue, to cost $8,000.

George R. Grant, to erect one-story factory, 60x78 feet, at Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Austin street, to cost $2,000.

Henry M. Olsen, to erect three-story store and flats, 21x84 feet, at No. 306 West Erie street, to cost $5,000.

An Awful Sore Limb

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies in two months.

Cured by Cuticura

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and today, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Skin Disease 17 Years

I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above case.

L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

Another Marvellous Cure.

The CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA SOAP have brought about a marvellous cure in the case of a skin disease on my little son, 8 years old. I have tried almost all remedies and also the most eminent doctors, all alike failing, except the wonderful Cuticura Remedies.

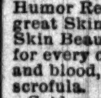
ED. N. BROWN, 720 N. 16th-st., Omaha, Neb.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, are a positive cure for every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.



HOW MY BACK ACHES. Back ache, kidney pains, and weakness, soreness, lameness, Strains, and pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

NEW YORK STEEL MAT CO.,

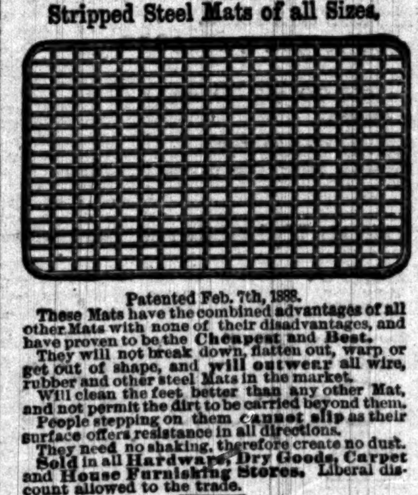
234 & 235 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Owners & Sole Manufacturers of the

ROCHESTER STEEL MAT,

AND

Stripped Steel Mats of all Sizes.



Patented Feb. 7th, 1888.

These Mats have the combined advantages of all other Mats with none of their disadvantages, and have proven to be the Cheapest and Best.

They will not break down, flatten out, warp or get out of shape, and will outwear all wire, rubber and other steel Mats in the market.

Will clean the feet better than any other Mat, and not permit the dirt to be carried beyond them.

People stepping on them cannot slip as their surface offers resistance in all directions.

They need no shaking, therefore create no dust.

Sold in all Hardware, Dry Goods, Carpet and House Furnishing Stores. Liberal discount allowed to the trade.

PRICES:

No. 1—Size 16x24	$2.00	No. 5—Size 30x48	$6.00
No. 2—Size 18x30	2.50	No. 6—Size 36x48	7.00
No. 3—Size 22x39	3.50	No. 7—Size 36x60	9.00
No. 4—Size 24x48	5.00	No. 8—Size 36x72	11.00

CHAS. PICK & CO.,
203 E. Randolph-st., Chicago,
Sole Agents.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

CHICAGO GUIDE

LINES OF BUSINESS REPRESENTED. ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Artificial Limbs. Artists' Materials. Assayers. Bank, Nat'l. Bankers. Board of Trade. Bread. Boots, Shoes. Carriages. City Exp'ss. Cement and Lime. Contractors. Coal. Dentists. Druggists. Dye House. Dry Goods. Desks. Eggs, &c. Feathers. Furniture. Furs. Gas Mach's. Glass. Gloves. Grocers. Hair Goods. Hardware. Harness Mg. Hotels. Interior Fin. Iron & Steel. Iron Works. Jewelers. Live Stock. Loans, Private. Lumber, Hardwood. Lumber. Machinery. Mattresses. Millinery. Notions. Oil Cans. Opticians. Packers. Paints, etc. Patents. Pianos and Organs. Pict're F'm's. Real Estate. Rubber G'ds. Safes. Storage. Stov's, Rang. Sash, Doors. Sewer Pipe. Scales. Stone Deal's. Tailors. Tinware, etc. Toys. Tents. Type Writ'rs. Terra Cotta. Warming & Ventilat'g. Wall Paper.

Below will be found the names and addresses Reliable Chicago Business Houses. It will pay purchasers to examine the same.

The character and standing of the houses speak for themselves, many of them being as well known as Chicago's Great Dalies.

Artificial Limbs. SHARP & SMITH, Manufacturers Surgical Instruments, Artificial Limbs, Deformity apparatus, etc, 73 Randolph St.

G. F. CHILD ADJUSTABLE PARLOR CHAIR CO. 281 Wabash Ave.

DENTIST. DRS. McCHESNEY, Teeth without Plate. Low prices. $8 best set fine gold Filling a Specialty. Clark & Randolph.

FURNITURE—RETAIL. WIRTS & SCHOLLE, LARGEST STOCK OF Best Quality Fine, Medium and Common FURNITURE At Lowest Prices.

IRON WORKS. Fierling, McDowell & Co., Manufacturers of Structural & Ornamental Iron Work. 23d & Stewart Ave.

MANTELS, GRATES, ETC. The HENRY DIBBLEE COMPANY. Anson S. Hopkins, M'gr. Mantels, Grates and Tiles. Fine Brass & Onyx Goods. 266-268 Wabash Ave.

Gas Machines. GLOBE LIGHT & HEAT CO. STREET LAMPS, and Like Specialties. 195 & 197 Michigan Street.

SAFES. THE CHICAGO SAFE AND LOCK CO. 50 & 52 DEARBORN ST. TONGUE & GROOVE CHANNEL STEEL.

AWNINGS. G. B. CARPENTER & CO. Tents & Awnings, 202-208 So. Water Street, Chicago.

ART MATERIALS. A. H. ABBOTT & CO. COLORS, BRUSHES, CANVAS, Drawing Materials, Etc. 50 E. MADISON ST.

CEMENT & LIME. Dickinson Bros. & King, Suc'rs to Empire Warehouse Co. PORTLAND CEMENT. 204 Market St.

DRUGGISTS. DALE & SEMPILL, Complete Stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS and Toilet Articles. CLARK & MADISON.

FUR. WOLF & PERIOLAT FUR CO. 67 Washington St. Fine Furs at Wholesale and Retail.

JEWELERS. LAPP & FLERSHEM, DIAMONDS, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, TOOLS and MATERIALS. 92-98 STATE ST.

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PATENTS. DAYTON, POOLE & BROWN, PATENTS, 225 DEARBORN ST.

SEWER PIPE. WM. M. DEE, Mfg. and dealer in Akron Sewer Pipe, Drain Tile, Vitrified Wall Coping, Flue Lining. Contractor for city & suburban towns 165 E. Adams.

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"THE KING" TINTED PAINT in 43 Colors. Chicago White Lead and Oil Co. Mfgs., Cor. Green & Fulton Sts.

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In Preparation.

A Grand
"Coup d'Etat"

Furniture Sale.

Full Announcement
Hereafter.

SPIEGEL & CO.,

The Cheapest Furniture House
in America,

249 and 251 State-st.

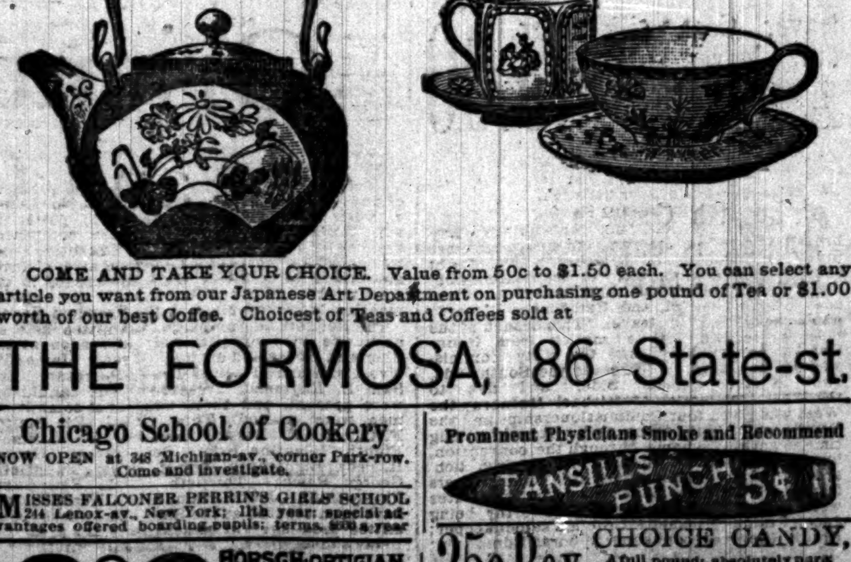
TOMORROW AND BALANCE OF WEEK
CLOSING OF OUR

SPECIAL ADVERTISING SALES

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

JAPANESE WARE

TO BE GIVEN AWAY FREE.



COME AND TAKE YOUR CHOICE. Value from 50c to $1.50 each. You can select any article you want from our Japanese Art Department on purchasing one pound of Tea or $1.00 worth of our best Coffee. Choicest of Teas and Coffees sold at

THE FORMOSA, 86 State-st.

Chicago School of Cookery
NOW OPEN at 348 Michigan-av., corner Park-row.
Come and investigate.

MISSES FALCONER PERRIN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL
214 Lenox-av., New York; 11th year; special advantages offered boarding pupils; terms, $800 a year.

102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN. CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT. SATISFACTION GAURANTEED.

Prominent Physicians Smoke and Recommend
TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

25c Box CHOICE CANDY, A full pound; absolutely pure strictly fresh. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

SAY, GEORGE!

Have you seen those nobby suitings at Nicoll the Tailor's?

They are as nobby as can be, and are so cheap. Why, they are making them up in the very latest style for $25. You won't find me going to Mr. Wait-till-you-please-to-pay, Exclusive Tailor on B-st. for my clothes hereafter.

No, indeed; Nicoll catches me with the cash, and leaves ten to fifteen dollars in my pocket.

Don't buy an overcoat till you have seen our several hundred new overcoatings, $15 to $60, made to order. Their like has never been brought to this market, and the prices are very reasonable.

Trousers to Order $5 to $15

Hundreds of fabrics, and you can easily examine them.

Nicoll THE TAILOR
S. W. Cor. Clark & Adams-sts.

BAKER

IS THE STRONGEST

HORSE BLANKET

For sale by all dealers. None genuine without horse stamped inside. Made by WM. AYRES & SONS, Philada., who make the strong 5/A Horse Blankets.

The Finest Meat-Flavoring Stock.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

USE IT FOR SOUPS,
Beef Tea, Sauces, and Made Dishes.
Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus von Liebig's
SIGNATURE IN BLUE INK
across label.
Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers, and Druggists.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., L'td, London.

W. T. MOORE & CO

145 STATE-ST.

'Additional Bargains.'

In our Special Sale this week we add the following offerings:

SILKS.

SURAHS—All colors .... 45c Yd.

INDIAS—22-in. wide, for drapery and fancy work .... 50c Yd.

ROBES.

We continue our sale of PARISIAN UNMADE ROBES, and have added new patterns of a higher grade, and will sell the entire lot at $7.50

"JUST THE THING."

Accordeon Skirts,

ONLY $6.50.

Made of Brilliantine, Sicilian, and Henrietta—Black, Colors, and Evening Shades. A complete and handsome finished Skirt.

Mail Orders Promptly Executed.

Dr. Owen's Electric Belt.

FOR MAN AND WOMAN

The only practicable electric belt made. Cures Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Spinal Disease, Kidney Complaint, Seminal Exhaustion, General Debility, St. Vitus Dance, Impotency, Paralysis, Seminal Weakness. Pats. Apr. 26, 1881. Improved Aug. 1, 1884. Awarded the highest Medal at Cincinnati Exposition, 1884. Gives mild or strong current of electricity which stimulates and assists nature to restore weak organs to health and vigor.

ELECTRIC INSOLES $1.00. Send 6c for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian. DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 & 193 State St., Chicago, Ill.

OHIO AND UNION PACIFIC.

TWO THINGS MARCUS HANNA IS FAMILIAR WITH.

Explains the Apparent Lack of Interest in His State, but Is Sure of a Republican Victory—What the Northwestern-Union Pacific Deal Means—A Few Pointers on Chinese and Opium Smuggling—The Lamentable Error of a Misguided Cowboy.

About the biggest man around Cleveland in a political way and one of the biggest also as to money, is Marcus A. Hanna, who was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He is a director of the Union Pacific road and is returning to Ohio from an inspecting visit to the company's mines.

"I am not going into the campaign," he said, "I went in a good deal last fall, and I am now looking after my own interests. Perhaps I share the general indifference of Ohio people as to the outcome of the contest. I see that the registration has been lighter there this year than it was ever known to be before. The canvass is dull and uneventful and the ballot-box incident has not created half the stir that it would have created at another election. It hasn't hurt Foraker much. The weak spot in his case is the belief held by a number of persons that Mr. Foraker is rather asking too much in a third term and that he is generally inclined to take a good deal of power to himself."

"And what are your opinions on that point?"

"I am not a bedfellow of Gov. Foraker and I have no opinions to express. These criticisms won't affect the general result. Foraker will poll his party's registered strength and the Democrats will vote for Campbell."

"And the result?"

"Will be a Republican victory beyond the shadow of a doubt."

Mr. Hanna says the Union Pacific's coal mines are to be extensively developed and more attention will be paid to the mining of coal for sale. About the arrangement between his road and the Northwestern he said: "It was a traffic arrangement for our own protection, and it simply places us on a basis of equality with our competitors who have connections of this sort. It was not a big enough transaction to warrant the fuss that has been made about it."

Edward Larned, a Seattle (Wash.) man at the Tremont, was much interested in the remarks of Mr. Gabriel of Victoria, B. C., on the opium and Chinamen smuggling industry, and he had something to add about the wretched force maintained at Government expense on the border. "To one who knows the facts," he said, "the thing is ridiculous. Smuggling is constant and the attempts to stop it are almost pitiful. For years only $730 was collected by the customs officers on imported opium and all this time there were ten mills running in Victoria refining opium, for which the sale must be necessarily slight in Canada. For a long time nearly every customs officer on the border was interested in the opium smuggling business which he was hired to destroy. A great market for the smugglers is Kansas City, and only yesterday in Chicago I met a man recently down from Victoria who had disposed of 500 or 600 pounds of the stuff in Kansas City, and was in here having a good time with the proceeds. The best opium—the 'Rooster' brand—is worth $25 a pound in San Francisco, and so you can see the smuggling is bound to be profitable. The British Government fosters the smuggling of Chinamen across the border. The tax is $50 a head in the Dominion. When, about once in a year, the slow old revenue cutter overhauls a smuggling sloop and seeks to return the Chinamen to Victoria the British Government exacts $50 a head from our Government before the contraband can be returned. Good thing, isn't it?"

The Palmer House rotunda was quite crowded early yesterday morning when a drunken young man whose face was sunburned and shaded by a cowboy's wide sombrero lurched in, gazed violently at a number of peaceable tourists, and then sagged across to where Achille Verdalle, a French guest of the hotel, sat reading. M. Verdalle looks like a quiet man, and the cowboy thought he would have some fun with him, so he grabbed M. Verdalle's paper and exclaimed: "I'm a bad man, and, we shoot through our pockets where I come from." Whereupon M. Verdalle laid down his cigarette and rose slowly and smote the bad man with his right hand on the left ear and with his left hand on the right ear, and even thrice with both hands on the nose; and before the nearest bellboy could shriek "Fight!" in the manner of boys M. Verdalle was again sitting in his chair, reading his newspaper and smoking his cigarette. The cowboy was leaning against a fluted pillar and holding his face in his hands.

"You're not as bad a man as you were!" a cruel bystander remarked.

"I'm just a bad a'l ev'a wush," said the cowboy. "Bud I can't go 'gain' a man with 'n'ax." M. Verdalle is an accomplished boxer.

Two distinguished men flitted through town yesterday. One was John A. Kasson of Iowa, who got to the Pacific late Monday night and moved out early yesterday morning. The other was Senator Plumb of Kansas, who stopped in for dinner. Mr. Plumb was not introduced to the World's Fair headquarters. Some time ago he wrote a rather unpleasantly vindictive letter against Chicago as the site and expressing a preference for St. Louis. During his stay here yesterday he was heavily guarded.

R. F. Newcomb, Quincy; Charles Baird and wife, Wilmington, Del.; A. J. Phillips, Philadelphia; H. McWilliams, Kansas City; Charles B. Galleys, Denver; George Grant Francis, London, England; C. H. Foster, H. E. Little, Boston; G. W. Thompson and wife, Tacoma, are at the Palmer.

D. McLean, New York; J. C. Easton and wife, La Crosse; C. S. Sperry, U. S. N.; Isaac Ebbitt, Montreal; United States Senator Ralph W. Plumb, Kansas; Frank J. Hecker, Detroit; William Brown, Berlin; E. M. Teet, Detroit, are at the Grand Pacific.

Thomas Hume, J. W. Paul, Muskegon; M. B. Church, Wallace Franklin, Grand Rapids; H. K. James, Cincinnati; J. F. Conant, Seattle; B. A. Ostrum, Louisville; T. Ryerson, Brooklyn, are at the Tremont.

Mrs. Outhwaite, Miss Amelia Boyer, Cleveland; William L. Abbott, Pittsburg; R. C. Ellison, Philadelphia; Polnemus Lyon, New York, are at the Richelieu.

J. H. McColl, Lexington; M. L. Sperry, Miss Helen Sperry, Waterbury, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, San Francisco, are at the Sherman.

F. T. Corning and wife, Peoria; J. R. McMarran, St. Paul; R. W. Hanson, New York, are at the Leland.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today authorized the issuance of licenses of incorporation to the following companies:

H. D. Kirk & Co., at Chicago; for the manufacture and sale of glues, mucilage, inks, etc.; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, H. D. Kirk, F. E. Blair, and L. M. Ackley.

Carey-Halliday Lumber Company, at Cairo; for the manufacture of and to deal in all kinds of lumber, logs, and woodenware, etc.; and to buy, sell, and own mill and manufacturing plants; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Charles S. Carey, Harry Gray, and P. F. Stone.

Chicago Supply Club company, at Chicago; to manufacture and sell clothing and other merchandise; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, J. L. Donnelly, Mrs. N. A. Donnelly, and Miss Kitty Kepoe.

Midland Brick company, at Chicago; to manufacture and sell all kinds of brick; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, J. A. Sleeper, Julius Starrett, and L. W. Mirlich.

Chicago Machine Works (Limited), at Chicago; to manufacture and sell machinery, tools, and implements and do a general manufacturing business in iron and steel; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, A. F. Smith, F. D. Smith, and C. L. Schiefelin.

St. Charles Cemetery Association, at St. Charles; to acquire lands for burial purposes; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, S. W. Gillette, C. M. J. Farron, and William Scott.

The Celto-American League, at Chicago; for social and benevolent purposes; incorporators, C. E. Scott, E. A. Walsh, and James Henton.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians of Warren County, at Monmouth; for benevolent and social purposes; incorporators, Jeremiah Sullivan, J. T. Graham, and John O'Neill.

A Michigan School Board's Setback.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The young son of ex-Representative Joseph Holman of Rochester, Mich., recently broke a pane of glass in a window of his schoolroom and was suspended by his teacher until he should pay for the damage. The Board of Education indorsed the teacher's action. Holman carried the case to the Supreme Court, and the case was today decided in his favor. The Board of Education was directed to reinstate the boy, and assessed the costs of the case to the board on the grounds that it did not possess the arbitrary power asserted.

Sabbath Rest Convention.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A Sabbath rest convention held here yesterday and today resulted in the organization of an association for this Congressional district, with John G. Foote of this city as President. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Sunday papers, cigar stores, and Sunday trains, and in favor of presenting to Congress a memorial for the abolition of Sunday mail service.

4 TO 8 PER CENT INVESTMENTS.

S. A. Kean & Co.'s Choice Line of City, County, School, and Other Securities.

S. A. Kean & Co., Bankers, Chicago, with a Branch Office at 115 Broadway, New York, offer investors a choice line of City, County, School, and other BONDS and WARRANTS drawing from 4 to 8 per cent interest. These Securities are suitable for Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, Trust Funds, Estates, and Individuals. Among those offered are Omaha, Denver, Toledo, and Columbus City Bonds. It is admitted that Municipal Bonds rank next to Governments in point of safety and pay much better. Parties desiring either to buy or sell securities can get particulars and information by writing to or calling upon the firm. They also extend to customers the facilities of a *Regular* Banking *Business*. Land Warrants and Scrip bought and sold.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

"Of Interest to Ladies."

SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK IN OUR

Art Needlework Dept.

Figured Silk Drapery Scarfs ..... Regular price $1.00	50c EACH.
Large assortment of Stamped Linen, in Tray and Carving Cloths, Splashers, Tidies, etc., worth 75c to $1.50	25c And 50c EACH.
32-inch China Drapery Silk, plain and figured, worth $1.00 to $1.50 per yard ..	69c PER YARD.
Special line of Scrap Baskets ..... Sold at $1.00 to $1.50	50c EACH.
Superfine German Knitting Worsted.....	23c PER SKEIN.
Rope Linen and Rope Silk, all shades....	5c PER SKEIN.

An elegant assortment of Knitting Silks, Japanese Thread, Couching Cord in Silk and Linen, Ice Wool, Kismet, etc.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

"THE RIBBON SALE"
OF THE SEASON.

We have secured a job of 2,000 pieces Satin Edge Gros Grain

RIBBONS,

In all colors and black, which we will place on sale at just Half Price.

No. 9 Gros Grain Satin Edge	10 CENTS PER YARD
No. 12 Gros Grain Satin Edge	12½ CENTS PER YARD
500 pieces Fancy, 2 to 4 inches wide	12½ CENTS PER YARD

Suitable for DRESS TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY, and FANCY WORK.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

DRESS GOODS

A Special Lot of Wool Heather Mixed Suitings, in Dark and Medium

WINE, GREY, OLIVE, BROWN, BLUE, GREEN,

38 inches wide, and well worth 50 cents per yard,

25c PER YARD.

THIS IS A BIG DRIVE, AND QUANTITY IS LIMITED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

Ladies' Jackets and English Top Coats.

"Extraordinary Bargain Sale."

30-inch English Top Coat, in Beaver Cloth, puff sleeves, double breasted, reveres on front; colors, black, navy, and brown ..	$9.00
30-inch English Cheviot Coats, full puff sleeves, directoire fronts, velvet collar and cuff, black and colors	15.00
30-inch Beaver Coat, silk plush, puff sleeves, pockets and collar; colors, tan, black, and navy....	15.00

Our stock of English Coats in 28, 30, and 32 inch lengths, is unapproachable in variety, and range in price from

$7.50 to $45.00.

RUPTURE $100 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Parker cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds. Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 45 State-st., Chicago.

HAIR Ladies, go to Thome's Hair Bazar, 180 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazar in the country.

All styles of WIGS, SWITCHES, HAIR DYES, etc., at wholesale and retail.

GRAND PRIX D'HONNEUR.
Highest Prize Awarded,
Paris Exposition, 1889,
RECEIVED ONLY BY
TREFOUSSE & CO., PARIS,
FOR THE UNEQUALED QUALITY OF THEIR
KID GLOVES,
AS WELL AS FOR
Dressing and Dyeing of Skins.
PASSAVANT & CO., NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for the United States.

James H. Walker & Co.,
WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

A Rare Bargain
—IN—
LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES.

8-Inch Mousquetaire Suede Gloves.

RELIABLE IN EVERY RESPECT AND WARRANTED.

WE OFFER TODAY:

LADIES' 8-INCH SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES, (Latest Narrow Embroidery), AT 90c PAIR.

Ladies' 5-Button Embroidered Back (Centimeri Cut), In Browns, Tans, and Slates, ...
Gents' Walking Gloves.....

ARTISTIC DRAPING.

Our Upholstery Department will cheerfully furnish estimates and designs for artistic draping and upholstery work. Extra special bargains for this week:

50 pairs Fancy Muslin Chamber Curtains, $2.25.
100 pairs Scotch Guipure Curtains, $4.50 and $5.50.
50 pairs Swiss Tambour Curtains, $6.75, $5.75, and $8.75.
50 pairs Madras Curtains, $5.00.
50 pairs hand-made Brussels Lace, $15.00, $17.50, and $20.00.
25 pairs Silk Grenadine Curtains, $5.00.
10 pieces Scotch Silks, newest tints, $1.10 per yard.
10 pieces 54-inch extra heavy Scotch Silk, for fancy draping, at $2.50 per yard.

For three days we offer a Turkish Upholstered Lounge For $12.50.

Without Reserve. Wednesday and Thursday ONLY our full stock of Moquette Carpets Will be offered AT $1.00 YARD.

LADIES' JACKETS.

For $17.50 to $25.00
We offer a most select line of Fine Plush and Velvet Sleeve Coats, worth from $20.00 to $32.50.

For $25.00.
A special lot of extra quality Seal Plush Jackets, high shoulders, fine, light-colored linings, and finished like best seal garments; sold elsewhere at $32.50 to $35.00.

For $7.50,
Long Jacket, good quality Beaver, with satin facings and sleeve linings, nicely bound; colors, Navy, Black, and Green.

For $10.00.
Beaver Walking Coat, double-breasted, with reveres; full sleeves and cloth cuffs, and nicely bound.

For $13.50,
Heavy Chevron Walking Coat, in Black and Navy, silk serge facings and sleeve linings, fancy braid binding, and raised shoulders.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

Large importation just opened—each piece selected for fine retail trade.

To insure satisfactory selection— We show goods by daylight. We send rugs on approbation. We guarantee lowest prices.

Gillson & Benjamin
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.
87 Metropolitan Blk., Chicago, Ill. | 629 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

OUR JOURNEYMEN
Are all at work again, and we are prepared to serve our customers with our usual promptness.
LINDSAY BROS., Tailors,
111-116 Monroe-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We are pleased to announce for today and tomorrow A GRAND

Exhibit of Dress Goods,

—in which display will be included the most elaborate assortment of elegant *Unmade Costumes*, for wedding receptions, carriage and street wear, ever shown in Chicago. Some of these Unmade Costumes are from the Paris Exposition and cannot be duplicated.

The prices upon each pattern in this exhibit may be depended upon as being *low*. We point to one special item as representing many bargains—namely:

Real India Camel's Hair Dresses,

Just received (a limited number),

At $7.00 Each.

ROUSING SALE!

New Dinner Sets. New Decorations.

THE FAIR CROCKERY DEPT.

THIS ELEGANT NEW ENGLISH IMPORTED DINNER SET, beautiful print underglaze, New Shape, in 3 colors.

101 Pcs., Only $8.98 Each.

ENGLISH ENAMEL, UNDERGLAZE COLORS.

DINNER SETS,

In Good Variety of Decorations and Shapes, at Very Low Prices.

Imported Semi-Porcelain, 3 colors, 106 pcs., Underglaze,
ONLY $16.50.
Variety of Combinations to Select From.

Guaranteed to Wear Well.
CAN NOT WASH OR RUB OFF.

We have an attractive lot of
New Stock Patterns
In Latest Shapes and Coloring Effects.

These Splendid
French Flint Table Tumblers
Only $1.44 Per Doz.

A Complete Line of Stem Ware, Decanters, Etc., Etc., to Match.

NEW ART POTTERY, NEW BISQUES, NOVELTIES, NEW CUPS, NEW PLATES.
A MORE ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY NEVER MADE.

Our stock is not so restricted that we are obliged to limit to one day's sale. We have plenty of all goods advertised at straight, legitimate bargain prices.

THE FAIR CROCKERY DEPT.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

A RARE OCCASION.

Dress Goods Dept.

Special Clearing Sale of 200

Highest Class Paris Costumes

(Choicest Goods Imported This Season.

$70.00 ROBES ..... $65.00 ROBES ..... $60.00 ROBES	REDUCED TO $50.00
$50.00 ROBES ..... $45.00 ROBES	REDUCED TO $35.00
$37.50 ROBES ..... $35.00 ROBES	REDUCED TO $25.00

These reductions were all made yesterday, and we advise an early call, as there is quite an advantage in first selections.

For Breakfast
—USE—
KING'S
QUICK-RISING
BUCKWHEAT.
IT IS THE BEST.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
LEAVE MEASURE WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1857.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address J. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

ANTONINI & CO. Pure Olive Oil.
Finest for Salads and Mayonnaise Dressing. Sold by the best Family Grocers everywhere.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889—TWELVE PAGES.

A VALE OF DESTITUTION.

MELANCHOLY REPORTS FROM THE NEW STATE, NORTH DAKOTA.

Several Profitable Seasons Succeeded by Three Years of Crop Failure — The Whole Country Blanketed with Mortgages—Pathetic Stories of Destitution as Narrated by Eye-Witnesses—Bankers Looked Upon by the Farmers as Bloodsuckers.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Oct. 26.—[New York Times Correspondence.]—There is a little park at the side of the Northern Pacific railroad track where it passes through Jamestown, and in that park there is a band pavilion. The last time the writer visited the place this pavilion had been converted into a miniature corn palace, and every timber and shingle was concealed beneath sheaves of wheat and oats, stalks of corn with the fat ears stripped off the shucks, pumpkins, squashes, potatoes, and other products artistically arranged in orderly profusion. The valley of the James River had only been tickled with the plow, and this was the way it laughed. The farmers who had settled in the "Jim" River Valley were more than contented with the prospect. They looked forward to a succession of crops of hard wheat, to be sold at good prices, with which they would wipe out all the debts incurred in gaining a foothold and have something to spare for household decoration and the education of their children.

For several seasons the yields were superbly profitable. Then came misfortune. Not one year of it merely, but a second and third year, in which the plowing and sowing were mere labor wasted. Men who had been forehanded, and who had saved something for a rainy or a frosty season, managed to get through the first winter after the general adversity, and faced the following season bravely. Less fortunate men, empty of pocket at the harvest time, went to the lender of money, giving mortgages upon their farms to secure advances with which to begin again. The second season increased the number of borrowers and swelled the mortgage record. The banks grew rich. The best buildings to be found anywhere were those of the banks and the loan and trust companies. The third season of misfortune, that of 1888, produced a new crop of mortgages, covering the horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and hens. The whole country was blanketed with them.

There is nothing in sight when you visit Jamestown to suggest these perhaps melancholy opening paragraphs. On the contrary, there is a great deal to make one rejoice for a time in the liveliness and prosperity of the place when compared with Bismarck and Billings, sufferers from the same causes of distress, but keener sufferers. Jamestown is in a better belt of country.

WHERE IRRIGATION IS NEEDED.

The Jamestown people, and, in fact, all the people of the valley clear down the river to Yankton, in South Dakota, where the James River joins the Missouri, are talking about irrigation as the one thing necessary to their material salvation. In spite of great adversity Jamestown has improved. It has many good buildings and business enough to keep them occupied. Seven hotels, large and small; six churches, a daily and several weekly papers, two breweries that will have to shut up, brick kilns and lime kilns, and a flouring mill are some of the activities. The Northern Pacific has shops here, and the workmen employed in them give stability to the business of the place. The Jamestown & Northern Branch of the Northern Pacific starts here for Minnewaukan, up in the Devil's Lake country, and the James River Valley Branch runs to the south, making connections at Oakes with the towns in Central South Dakota.

The town was piped, and when the people were ready for the service there was a well open discharging excellent water at a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch. This is not only an abundant supply for domestic purposes, but it all that the town needs for protection against fire. The streets are sprinkled with the water, and in the morning the ground looks as if there had been a slight fall of snow overnight. It is not alkali, however. It is said to be magnesia, medicinal in its effect upon strangers, but palatable and wholesome. No visitor fails to hear all about it, and with the report of what has been done are coupled expressions of hope. It is believed that by multiplying the number of these wells it will be possible to collect water in reservoirs, to be exposed to evaporation when the weather is not abnormally dry, and to be tapped for irrigation in case of protracted drought.

That something must be done and done at once to overcome the chances of a dry season is the opinion of all agriculturists. Already it is known that North Dakota is suffering a loss of population in consequence of the distress of unfortunate tillers of the soil. I have myself noticed at station after station along the railroad packages of tools and household goods, evidently the property of families, addressed to Tacoma and other points in Washington, which is proving an attractive refuge for many of the Dakota disconsolates.

A POOR POLE'S EXPERIENCE.

A well-known lawyer in practice here in Jamestown told me a short story out of his own experience. A few days ago he was called upon by a Polish farmer. The man was poor. That was plain at first sight. He told his story. He had served in the German navy, in the navies of France and Italy, in the English navy and mercantile marine, and then finished his twenty years of sea service abroad by three years in the United States navy. Abandoning the sea he secured a farm in Iowa, upon which he settled down with his wife. He woke up one morning, after his crop had been growing with promise, to find it under five inches of hail. He left Iowa and came to Dakota, where he made a preëmption claim. This was a year ago. In order to get through the first year he borrowed $125 in New York, for which he gave a mortgage on his claim. The loan was only for a year, and before the year was out he had shared the general misfortune by having his crop spoiled by an early frost. When it came time to pay the loan it was necessary to make another. The farmer went to a bank at Edgeley, stated his case, and was "accommodated." The terms were fearful. In order to secure an advance of $155 he was obliged to agree to pay 2 per cent a month, to give a mortgage covering nearly all his stock and utensils and furniture, a bonus of $85, and to agree to pay a bonus for every monthly renewal of the loan.

A year passed. A short crop this season was horrible for this man to contemplate. But he had to face it, and to satisfy his creditors, too. The bankers pressed him to settle. He made an effort. Two steers not covered by mortgage were sold for $75. Having paid this and received a statement of account from the "accommodating" bank, he found that in addition to what he had paid in interest, bonuses, and part payment on principal, he still owed $165. He had nothing but some pigs and hens that were not covered by mortgage. To sell them would not make any material difference. The bankers were impatient. They threatened a foreclosure at once if they were not paid. The Pole had come to see if the proceeding could not be held off for a time. He was more desperately poor than he looked. His coat concealed a shirt so ragged as to be a mockery of clothing. He was faint from lack of proper food. He pathetically described the distress of his family, and reproached himself for having come into so unfortunate a land. Steps were taken to restrain the bank from evicting the man and appropriating his little home and property. It could have been only for a short time, however. The instance was not, I was assured, a rare one. A County Treasurer, to whom I related it, told me that it was common to hear of such cases. "As for mortgages," said he, "I'll give you a dollar for every cent's worth of farm property free from mortgage that you will find in this county!"

BANKS AND BANKERS UNPOPULAR.

It is not wonderful, after you have heard a few such stories as this, to hear that banks and bankers are unpopular. The farmers regard them as their natural enemies, as bloodsuckers, draining the last drop from the toiler, caring nothing for disaster, and appropriating without remorse the lands acquired by years of wasted labor. The banker may not be a coldblooded man. He is apt to be accustomed to distress. It does not touch him as it did at first, when there was less of it. He has furnished capital, he makes a living by doing so, and he cannot forget that he is a business-man. If he cannot get money he must take the security furnished to assure him that he should have the equivalent of the money lent. If the banks and bankers are becoming the owners of all the farms, the time is not far away when the bankers will be land poor, for if no one can reap where he sows, the sowers will be less and less every year, finally disappearing altogether.

It is only within a few days that attention has begun to be directed to the distress of the farmers of North Dakota. Half starved, worried to desperation by misfortune, they have yet been slow to call upon their fellows for assistance. It is not a topic upon which Dakotans like to dwell. They do not introduce it voluntarily, and they do not make much of it when it is brought up. That seems perfectly natural, particularly if the man to whom one applies for information concerning the distress of the people is hopeful of the development of the country by new-comers. These stories about the failures of the farmers to produce crops during a succession of years are injurious to every section of which they are related. Men who have money in farms or stock or houses are naturally averse to parading reports that might discourage men who would come in if they had not heard them. Many of those cautious persons, if they were out of Dakota, would wait for a change of climate, an access of humidity, the chance of irrigating, or some other assurance of success before they would return. As it is, the odds against them have been too fearful. Whether one good season would restore absolute confidence is doubtful. The possibility of a bad season following one good one will undoubtedly lead many of those who are compelled to stay here during the next year to take advantage of a good crop in 1890 to help them out of the country.

E. G. D.

EXTENT OF THE DESTITUTION.

Over One Hundred Thousand People Without Food or Fuel.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Today Mr. Marvin, Chairman of the relief committee for the Dakota sufferers, stated that he felt convinced from information received that there were nearly 20,000 families, representing a total of upwards of 100,000 people, who were destitute in the Dakotas. Such widespread distress and the magnitude of the problem which confronts the Twin Cities is appalling. Much will depend on the spontaneous generosity of citizens of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Eastern cities. So far the contributions sent in are shockingly inadequate to the necessities of the case. Gov. Mellette of Dakota writes: "There are no funds at present available for the destitute in the Territorial treasury, and it seems to me the only practical means of relief on the part of the Territory or the State is through the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties."

W. B. Sterling of Huron arrived here today, and said: "The people of Faulk and Miner Counties are in a state of destitution. They have experienced a failure of crops for three years running and last year the loss was absolute. They have no means wherewith to purchase either food or fuel, as their farms as a rule are mortgaged to such an extent that they cannot raise any more money by that means. In Miner County there are 8,000 people, and one-third of them will need help. They have neither food nor fuel. In Huron the people have organized as thoroughly as possible to furnish relief. The ladies have formed Dorcas societies and are supplying clothing. The County Commissioners in ten different counties have undertaken to furnish the destitute people with fuel and have sent a committee to Chicago to arrange with the railways to transport coal free."

LOCKED-WIRE ROPE.

An Invention Which Will Revolutionize Wire Rope Making.

A style of wire rope, quite new in this country, although it has been used for a year or two in England and on the continent, called "locked-wire rope," bids fair to take the place of the greater portion of other makes of wire rope now in use, particularly where great strain is required and as small a rope as possible is desired. The outer layers of wires of which the rope is made are irregular in section, and not round, as in ordinary wire rope. The inside or heart of the rope is formed of wires instead of hemp, and these wires are round like those we are accustomed to see in daily use.

In order to prevent the rope from twisting and getting the tackle in which it is used in a tangle or "cable laid," as the expression is, the different layers of wires as they are put on over the core are alternately laid right and left handed, which counteracts the tendency to snarl in any particular direction. The great feature of the interlocking of the wires is that in the event of a wire being cut the ends cannot spring out and unlay, a feature that will no doubt be greatly appreciated by all who have to deal with the grips on cable traction roads. The closeness with which layers and wires fit makes the rope almost perfectly secure against water or dampness getting at the inside layers, while the smooth surface of the finished rope reduces the wear to a minimum, not only of the rope itself but of the drums and sheaves on which it runs.

Experience has shown that under similar conditions locked-wire rope will wear from two to three times as long as an ordinary rope of equal diameter and of like material, and it has less weight and size than rope of the older kinds of make of corresponding strength. A rope of one inch diameter weighing two and one-fifth pounds per foot can stand, if of steel, a breaking stress of 86,000 pounds, if of iron, 40,000 pounds, and can be worked over a drum or sheave five feet in diameter. Hoisting sockets are used in connection with this rope which have conical thimbles for securing the end of the rope and preventing its being drawn back out of the socket. Coupling sockets and tail end sockets are used for joining the ends of two ropes together. Electric welding can also be most advantageously used, and a neater, more effective, or more expeditious method of "tailing" one rope on another does not exist.

For cables, ships' rigging, anchor ropes, elevator hoists, tackles, and purchases of every kind in every-day use, as well as for mining use and traction purposes, it would seem as though this system of locked-wire rope was particularly well adapted.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBOR THINKS.

A Canadian View of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Port Arthur *Herald:* The cry that Great Britain would not allow Canada to enter into a fair trade arrangement with the United States has no foundation to rest upon. The British people long since recognized the fact that the true and, indeed, the only safe policy is to permit the colonies to promote their own interests and do the best they can for themselves. In old days a different view was entertained, colonies being regarded as so many trading posts at which the merchants of the mother country were entitled to exclusive monopoly. In return a discrimination was made in the British market in favor of colonial products. But this system died a natural death over forty years ago, when Cobden carried free trade. It was seen then that the system was injurious alike to the colonies and to the mother country, by forcing them to buy goods in the least advantageous market.

Every British statesman knows that Canada would be benefited by unrestricted trade with the United States. Mr. John Morley likens it to his being taken into partnership by the Barings or the Rothschilds. Sir Thomas Farrer, formerly Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, says in a recent work that the thing is inevitable—that the growing intelligence of the two peoples will call a halt in the war of tariffs, and let trade flow in its natural channels throughout the continent to their mutual advantage. What would Scotland be today had her tariff war with England lasted to the present time? And English statesmen and economists are equally well aware that Britain herself would benefit by our prosperity. Even if we put our tariff against her goods up to the American level, we should be able by reason of our greater progress and wealth to buy more from her than we do now. The character of our imports from her would doubtless undergo a change, but the aggregate value of them would unquestionably be larger. Our people could then afford to purchase luxuries which they are unable to purchase at present; and in the end, who can doubt it?

The vade-mecum of traveling-men—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

YATES' BUDGET OF GOSSIP.

SOME OF THE THINGS THAT ARE NOW INTERESTING LONDON PEOPLE.

Queen Victoria to Open Parliament in Person—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburg to Reside Abroad—The Conservatives of Brighton Regaining Their Strength—Mr. Gladstone's Scheme Not Yet Made Public—London Gossip.

[New York Tribune Cable.]

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Queen attended public worship at Crathie Church Sunday a week ago, it being her first visit for a year past. It was the day fixed for the half-yearly dispensation of the Sacrament, and the Queen and Princess Beatrice, who sat in the manse pew, took part in the service and partook of the bread and wine, which were handed to them by Mr. Campbell, the parish minister.

I hear that the Queen will probably open Parliament in person, in compliance with Lord Salisbury's earnest wish. Of course, nothing will be definitely settled for the next two months; but it is her Majesty's intention, all being well, to preside at this function, which will most likely be fixed for a day in the first week of February, so that the Queen may come to Buckingham Palace for a couple of nights when on her way back to Windsor from Osborne.

THE CZAR PAID THE BILL.

The whole expenses of the Fredensborg party were paid for the King of Denmark by the Emperor of Russia, and the total amount was something terrific, since apart from the cost of the entertainment of the immense number of persons who were resident at the Schloss there was a vast outlay in connection with the army of Russian police agents, with whom the whole neighborhood was swarming for two months.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURG.

The Duke of Edinburg has decided to live abroad, because it was deemed expedient that the Duchess should reside at Coburg for several months each year as heir to the Duchy, and because under the new family ukase of the Czar she must pass at least three months of every year in Russia unless she wishes to lose one-third of her allowance from the imperial treasury. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburg appear likely to become considerable personages in Germany, as they are in high favor at Berlin and are now on excellent terms with the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha. I am afraid that the Duchess of Edinburg can hardly be said to have made herself exactly popular in her husband's country, and several reasons have combined to bring this about. But to the naval officers who served under him at Malta she was everything that was kind and gracious, and those of them who have been on terms of sufficient intimacy with her Royal Highness to warrant doing so have sent her little presents, according to their means, as souvenirs of her birthday, the 17th of this month. It is said that the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg are somewhat anxious about the health of their son Alfred, whose constitution has never been robust.

THE BRIGHTON ELECTION.

Lord Salisbury has every reason for holding the constituency of Brighton in the highest regard. When, in 1884, the Conservatives in the House of Commons were in a minority of 120, Brighton, in returning Mr. Marriott by a majority of 1,400 gave the first sign of growing reaction, and last week in the material and moral victory achieved by Mr. Loder the same constituency has rendered a most important service by being the first to stem the flowing tide of which we have heard so much.

SYMPATHY WITH BRADLAUGH.

Sympathy with Mr. Bradlaugh in his severe illness and hearty hopes for his recovery are almost universally expressed. Mr. Bradlaugh has lived down the animosity with which he was regarded some years ago; his ability, fair fighting, and industry are fully acknowledged by his chief opponents, and it is allowed that by his removal Parliament would sustain an important loss.

GLADSTONE'S PLAN.

Mr. Gladstone's silence at Southport on the nature of the home-rule scheme is capable of easy explanation. He said nothing because a serious and so far incurable division of opinion exists among the Liberal leaders on the question. Mr. Gladstone summoned his most trusted advisers to Hawarden last week and endeavored to get them to agree upon some scheme framed on the basis of retaining the Irish members at Westminster. He found it, however, impossible to come to any understanding on the question. Some of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues are now moving in the direction of federation, and others, like Mr. John Morley, are resolutely working at the old plan with a view of adapting it to the presence of the Irish members at Westminster. But he found it hard to invent any scheme defensible in theory or workable in practice. Another conclave will be held on the subject before Mr. Gladstone speaks at Manchester. The announcement of Mr. Labouchère that the next Government must be half Radical in composition has greatly disturbed official Liberals. It is clear that if there is to be an irruption of Radicals into office many gentlemen who were safe to return to the Treasury bench must abandon that pleasant expectation. Let us see who are the doomed men. Mr. Childers is one; Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, notwithstanding his Irish campaign, is another. Sir Lyon Playfair will have to go, and Mr. Mundella is one of the men whom the Liberals below the gangway will no longer tolerate. The hope of official Liberals is that Mr. Gladstone, who does not like new faces, will stand by them. It may be, however, a long time before the Liberals have an opportunity of quarreling over a division of the spoils.

BLAMING IT ON THE OYSTERS.

Typhoid fever has been so general in Dublin and its neighborhood that professional nurses were not to be got for the time being. All sorts of curious causes are sought for this particular outbreak, among others oysters, of which it is said a poisonous cargo arrived at Dublin. These are taxed with having caused the epidemic, and extra clever analyzers, of course, point to the fact that men, the chief devourers of oysters, are the principal sufferers, comparatively few women having been attacked.

THE BELGIAN EXHIBITION.

Belgium, after all, is to succeed Spain at West Kingston, and those who admired the phenomenal energy displayed by Mr. John Whitley in the organization of the American and Italian exhibition will be glad to hear that he is hard at work in Brussels interviewing ministers and burgomasters as to the preliminary arrangements. Sir Polydore De Keyser, who should know something about the subject, prophesied a distinct success for the Fatherland. The Belgian Minister of Agriculture presided in person over two enthusiastic meetings held at the ducal palace, and Col. North, who henceforth is to be identified with Antwerp, not only applied for space as a Belgian cement manufacturer but agrees to erect a fac-simile of the Belgian fort and to take charge of the portfolio of international hospitality. Mr. Whitley has not only secured all the best exhibits now in Paris, but the contents of the Wiertz gallery are to be transported bodily to London.

THEATRICAL MATTERS.

The Cambridge Theater, now almost completed, in London, is to be the scene of the production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's long-talked-of grand opera, for which Mr. Julian Sturgis has agreed to supply the libretto.

Lord Rosebery was at the Trocadero Music-Hall the other night, and "dull and decorous" must certainly have been his verdict on the performance. At any rate he looked inexpressibly bored.

THE BORDEAUX VINTAGE.

Although it is too early to say anything about the quality of the Bordeaux vintage, it is satisfactory to hear that as far as quantity goes the yield will be at least a third above the average of an ordinary year and that leading vineyards have been particularly favored.

EDMUND YATES.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

To the West, Northwest, and Southwest.

No other railroad has through car lines of its own from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, to Council Bluffs and Omaha, to Denver and Cheyenne, and to Kansas City and St. Joseph. Tickets at 211 Clark street, and at Union Depot on Canal street.

For all Aches and Pains take Mt. Clemens Baths, 3012 State street.

FREE RAW WOOL WANTED.

Manufacturers Will Agitate the Question—Campaign to Be Started.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—When the star chamber session of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Oct. 2 last, it was ostensibly for the mere purpose of declaring by the entire association the sentiments respecting revision of the wool tariff that had been publicly promulgated by their Executive Committee in Boston Sept. 17. And notwithstanding that the session lasted more than four hours—time enough to put through such a perfunctory program over and over again—the Secretary, who alone was permitted to unseal his lips to newspaper men, endeavored to convince them that their doings were confined to just this simple program and to some "matters of no general or public interest." But the desperate efforts at secrecy then made were convincing proof that matters of great public interest were acted upon at that meeting, and that the members of the association then present had reasons for wishing to keep their action secret, at least from the cognizance of certain persons out in Ohio for whom they had put a rod in pickle. [Meaning Delano, Lawrence, Harpster & Co., New Mexican sheep-ranchers.]

Piece by piece the actual transactions of that meeting beyond the adoption of the non-committal resolutions then made known have since been coming to the public knowledge, and they are developing a well defined issue between the wool-growers, or more properly their political leaders of Ohio, and the woolen manufacturers of the East. It is now declared by people who are in the confidence of many of the members of the association that a Committee on Congressional Legislation was appointed at that meeting to take the entire question of revision of the wool tariff in hand and formulate a scheme which should accord with the interests of the manufacturers as they were set forth in the discussion that then and there occurred. In that discussion the principle was strongly asserted that the placing of raw wool upon the free list would be the best thing that could happen for the woolen industries of the entire country, and that although the immediate effect of removing the duty from wool importations would be to slightly depress the price of the domestic commodity, that would be but a transient effect, and prices would soon recover under the stimulus that such action would give to manufacturing. The prices of wool in the foreign markets would advance at once because of the demand that would spring up in this country when once the American manufacturer was placed on an equal footing with the foreigner in those markets; and for every pound of the fine, soft-fibred Australian and European wools that would be imported two pounds of American wool would be in imperative demand for mixing purposes.

Several of the manufacturers had the temerity to say that perhaps it would have been better for their interests if the Presidential election had resulted differently, for the wool schedule in the Mills bill would have insured them an equal footing with their foreign competitors with respect to the cost of their raw materials, and the duty provided for manufactured goods would have more than equalized the cost of production of all kinds of goods.

But the Congressional situation was such that they could not afford to engage in a contest with the National Association of Wool Growers as at present organized and misinformed as to their true interests. Attention was prominently called to the fact that in the reports of the sessions of the National Association of Wool Growers the only names ever quoted and the only action ever taken were the names and doings of Columbus R. Delano, William L. Lawrence, and David Harpster. These were and are the men who have misled and cajoled the real wool growers by their sophistries for years, during which the prices of domestic wool have declined steadily until they have reached the lowest figures known in the general market in the history of the country, while by the efforts of the farmers themselves the quality of the wool has steadily improved. It was deemed necessary to begin an educational campaign among the farmers themselves, in order to counteract and overcome the pernicious influences of this triumvirate, and to enlighten the woolgrowers as to their real interests. The beginning of this campaign by Mr. A. D. Juilliard of this city in an exhaustive letter upon the subject to Columbus Delano, in September, was referred to, together with the fact that nothing was ever heard from Delano in reply.

As the first step in this educational campaign it was resolved to advocate the reconstruction of the wool schedule in the tariff law by securing the substitution of an ad valorem duty alone upon wool and the repeal of all specific duties. The hope, in some cases amounting to an expectation, of a *zollverein*, or commercial reciprocity with the great wool-producing nations of South America as an outgrowth of the Pan-American Congress, was mentioned also with sentiments of cordiality. But for the present it was held that the work of the Committee on Legislation must be confined to the opposition of any further increase in the duties on raw wool as a scheme which the American people were not likely to tolerate, and which would, more than any other thing, if made a party measure, imperil the life of the Republican party.

HOW THEY MAKE KEY WEST CIGARS.

A Glimpse of the Tobacco Factories and Cuban Workmen.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 28.—A visit to the cigar factories of Key West would repay any tourist. The finest leaf from Northwestern Cuba, from the Vuelta Abajo, Partidas, and Vuelta Arriba is brought to our shores, where, under the same climatic influences, it is rolled into cigar shape. While a novice can roll a cigar that will smoke, considerable practice is necessary to become expert enough to earn $25 or $35 per week, because workmen are paid according to the number of cigars rolled. The operator rolls together sufficient quantity of material to form the filling of one cigar. Experience enables him to select leaves of uniform grade. This filling may also be made by machinery, but the best Havana brands are always rolled by hand. The filler is then wrapped in the inner cover, which is an oblong piece of leaf, then rolled to bring it into proper shape, and then rolled in the outer cover or wrapper, which is so shaped as to inclose the whole in a spiral cover, beginning at the thick end and running down to the fine point, where it is dexterously finished by twisting to a point between the fingers. The cigar is then allowed either to dry naturally or the process is hurried by artificial heat.

The finest brand of Havana cigars is the "veguera," after which come the "regalias." The former are made of the leaf when half dried, and no water is used, but the latter, or regalias, made from the dampened, dried leaf, are in no way superior to the Key West cigar made from the same leaf. While the word "legitima" brands a Havana cigar as made in that city and of Cuban tobacco, the brand "Key West cigar" does not mean that the cigar was manufactured in Key West, because Tampa and Jacksonville being in the same internal revenue district, are taking advantage of that fact by turning out "Key West" cigars, and it is for this reason that Key West wishes to have its own separate district for the better protection of its brands of cigars. Tampa and Jacksonville have not the same climate as Key West and Cuba, and putting the cigars of those two cities on the market as of "Key West" make injures that brand just as much as the California wines made in Chicago injure the reputation of the genuine brands from the Pacific slope.

While it is all bustle and work at Key West during the day, after working hours it is a singularly quiet town. The mild, soft evenings permit families to sit in the open air, and in strolling through the streets at night the lighted ends of cigars and cigarettes are so thick in front of the houses as to remind one of fireflies. The little darkies and the children of the poorer classes of Cubans play together on a footing of social equality.

The characteristics and tastes of different nations as smokers are as well known to the Key West manufacturer as to the retailer. For the English market a heavy, strong, richly-flavored cigar is the favorite, while for the Continent a mild, quick-burning one must be made. The United States consumes every kind of cigars, light and dark, large and small.

For the speedy relief of dyspepsia, indigestion, and as a food tonic of great value, *Rhode's Kumyss* is unexceptionally recommended by all eminent physicians. Order direct from *Rhode's Pharmacy*, No. 504 North Clark street.

Recent importations of beautiful fabrics for drapery at Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

A STAMPEDE TO GET OUT.

THREE ROADS TO WITHDRAW FROM THE GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Union Pacific-Northwestern Deal Stirs Up the Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island to Fever Heat—They Are Disgusted with the Trickery Resorted To by the Manipulators, and They Have No Further Use for the Gentlemen's Association—Other Railway News.

It is understood that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway companies will at once withdraw from the "Gentlemen's" Association. The Burlington's notice of withdrawal will be handed in today and the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Rock Island, it is said, will follow suit. If the "gentlemen's agreement" can survive this assault by the companies most active in its organization it has a tenacity for life which would be truly marvelous. The reasons assigned by the companies for withdrawing from the association are that the articles by which the Gentlemen's Association was established provided that divisions of all through rates be arranged through the association; that the principal purpose of the association was to secure an equitable division of the traffic without violating the prohibitory provisions of the inter-State commerce law; that the articles of association were proposed mainly by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Pacific railway company, and Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago & Northwestern railway company, presided at the meetings which perfected the organization. While remaining permanent and influential members of the association, the above named companies have entered into a contract with each other, the purpose of which is to exclude all companies other than themselves and those controlled by the Vanderbilts from any participation in any through traffic which either of them can control. The arrangement between the Union Pacific and Northwestern was made through the association, and does not contemplate any division of traffic, equitably or otherwise.

It is not probable that the parties who consummated the Union Pacific-Vanderbilt deal expected the Gentlemen's Association would survive their attack upon it. THE TRIBUNE has frequently referred to the fact that the Union Pacific joined the association for the purpose of gaining certain personal ends. President Adams stated a short time ago that, after having obtained those ends, he did not care whether the Gentlemen's Association survived or not. The Northwestern was more politic; it pretended to be heartily in favor of the continuance of the association, but events have proven that it was animated by the same motives as the Union Pacific. In fact, the Gentlemen's Association was used by Charles Francis Adams and his coadjutors to cover up their conspiracy against companies with which they were in competition. Chairman Walker, it is said, was aware of this conspiracy, and his failure to acquaint the roads in the association of what was going on is most severely criticised. The managers of the Western roads now recollect that it was Charles Francis Adams who discovered Mr. Walker and insisted that he must be elected Chairman of the association. Mr. Walker evidently perceived that some of the blame for the consummation of the Union Pacific deal without the knowledge of the other association roads would be thrown upon his shoulders and hastily left Saturday afternoon for New York. He was in that city yesterday and had conferences with the railway magnates regarding the situation. The dissolution of the gentlemen's association will not affect Mr. Walker in the least. His salary of $25,000 a year is guaranteed for three years, nearly two and half of which are yet unexpired. The bankers' triangle and the Eastern magnates will no doubt provide him with another equally important position, so as not to subject him to the humiliation of drawing his salary without doing any service therefor. It is quite certain that when the time comes for uniting the different combinations now in process of formation into one gigantic trust Mr. Walker will either be made general counsel or arbitrator between the various interests. He has the ability to fill either of those positions creditably.

A prominent Union Pacific official, being asked how the contract between his company and the Northwestern differs from the old tripartite alliance, said: "The tripartite contract was with three allies and premature. The present is a much closer alliance with one ally and is mature. The Union Pacific is now much stronger than when it made the tripartite alliance and is more able to back it up. The time is ripe for such an alliance, and no trouble from it need be anticipated. If the Rock Island says the tripartite agreement is still in force then it must give us all its Denver business, and for what purpose is the Rock Island now in Denver? The tripartite agreement was broken by the withdrawal of the Northwestern and was made worthless by the building of other lines westward, notably the Rock Island. The Northwestern was already reaching to Denver and might soon start for more western points in our system. Now, instead of a competitor the Northwestern becomes a close ally, extending our system to Lake Superior and Chicago, and if need be to the Atlantic seaboard through the Vanderbilt lines. The Northwestern takes care of the whole of our west-bound traffic, and we take care of all east-bound business for ten years, with an Arbitration Board to prevent friction and settle differences. This preserves to the Union Pacific its arbitrary allowances for ten years, and against these the other lines had been whittling away until there was danger that we should have nothing left but a prorata mileage basis."

It was reported yesterday that the Fitchburg railroad had virtually passed under the control of the Vanderbilts. President Philips of the Fitchburg has resigned his position, to take effect Jan. 1. He resigned because Mr. H. S. Marcey, late General Traffic Manager of the Delaware & Hudson Canal company, was appointed Vice-President and General Manager against his protest. The Vanderbilts, it is understood, found the Boston & Albany inadequate to handle all the New England traffic for the Vanderbilt lines, and an additional line was necessary. Besides, the arrangement will stop the competition between the Fitchburg and Boston & Albany, which has seriously affected the revenues of both roads for some time past.

PROPOSED ADVANCE IN RATES.

The Northwestern-Union Pacific Deal Likely to Prevent Action.

The managers of the roads in the Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association will meet in the association rooms in the "Rookery" today and consider the report of Chairman Faithorn relative to the proceedings of the conference with the Chairmen of the Eastern associations and officials of Eastern and Western roads in New York last Saturday. In addition the matter of an advance in the east-bound rates on grain and flour from the Northwest will be given consideration. Chairman Faithorn has three or four propositions from the trunk lines regarding the settlement of the through rate question from Eastern territory to St. Paul. The exact nature of these propositions has not yet transpired.

Regarding the advance in the rates on flour, bran, and millstuffs from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota Transfer to Lake Michigan ports, the proposition is that such freight, when destined to territory where the 7½ cent rate now applies, be made 10 cents per 100 pounds; that the rates on wheat to mill in transit be advanced to the figures agreed upon by a meeting of General Freight Agents at St. Paul Oct. 23; that a committee be appointed representing three of the Chicago lines to explain this advance to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road with a view of an adjustment being secured in its rates so as not to impair the continuation of this basis of rates during the winter months; that this advance be made subject to a similar advance via the Soo Line in its rates from Minneapolis. But for the developments lately made in the Union Pacific-Northwestern deal, the meeting today would undoubtedly have agreed to the above named propositions. But as matters now stand, it is hardly probable that an adjustment of existing difficulties in the Northwest can be brought about. It is even doubtful whether all the lines in interest will be represented at the meeting.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RATE BASIS.

Territory To and From Which Business Is Subject to Through Rates.

The Joint Rate Committee of Eastern and Western railroads at a recent meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mississippi River rate basis is to apply on all traffic originating at or destined to points west of the Mississippi River in Iowa and Missouri on and south of the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa, including Sioux Falls, S. D., when forwarded via any of the Mississippi River points, East St. Louis to East Dubuque, inclusive; also traffic destined to or coming from points west of the Missouri River forwarded via Missouri River points, Sioux City and south thereof. The foregoing, however, not to include Pacific coast traffic or traffic to and from points taking Pacific coast rates.

In accordance with the above the Mississippi River rate basis will apply to all business consigned to or coming from points in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and to points in Idaho billed via the Union Pacific railway, but will not apply on traffic originating at or destined to Dakota points other than Sioux Falls, neither will it apply on traffic originating at or destined to points in Montana when forwarded via St. Paul. If Montana traffic is routed via Missouri River points, Sioux City, and south thereof the Mississippi River rate basis will apply, but in such instances the routing must be plainly specified on the billing. The Pacific coast territory, which is exempt from the application of the Mississippi River rate basis, is as follows: Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington Territory.

The Manitoba and Burlingtons.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The report from Boston that the Burlington & Quincy, Burlington & Northern, and Manitoba roads are to unite as a great through line from Chicago to the Pacific is believed to be true here. The report that the Pennsylvania would be a party to the alliance is not so likely to be true. That line is considered to be too strong to think of tying itself up with any Western connection. The fact that President Hill is accompanied on his trip over the Manitoba by President Perkins of the Burlington & Quincy and Vice-President Harris of the Burlington & Northern may have some significance. The party are at Fargo on their way home. One thing which may possibly have a tendency to bring matters to an early climax is the Great Northern railway scheme. No one knows just what the latter is. It may mean simply a consolidation of the Manitoba properties and the immediate completion of the company's line to the coast, or it may go further and contemplate just such an alliance as that reported. There has been a heavy interchange of stocks between the Manitoba and Northern, and the Boston interest in the Burlington & Quincy has lately secured large blocks of Manitoba stock.

Sold to the Sage Syndicate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Col. R. B. F. Pierce, who is the representative of the trustees of the Indiana, Decatur & Western railway, the line which was the cause of the recent judicial conflict between Judges Gresham and Woods, is authority for the information that the road will be sold to Russell Sage's syndicate and it will become the connecting link between the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Iowa Central and Minnesota & Northwestern roads in the great consolidation scheme, which will embrace, besides the roads named, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Cincinnati, Fort Wayne & Michigan, and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville. The terms of sale have been agreed upon and the change of ownership will take place within a few days.

More Union Pacific Changes.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Two more important changes will be announced at Union Pacific headquarters Nov. 1. It was officially announced today that J. A. Munroe, at present General Freight Agent of the company, will be promoted to the position of Assistant General Traffic Manager, with headquarters in this city. J. S. Tebbetts, now First Assistant General Freight Agent, will succeed to the position made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Munroe. This reorganization has been brought about by C. S. Mellen, the General Traffic Manager-elect, who on and after Nov. 1 will have exclusive control of the traffic of the entire system.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of Mr. W. H. Newman as Third Vice-President of the Chicago & Northwestern. He will have charge of the traffic departments and traffic relations with other companies. The position of traffic manager is abolished. Mr. Marshall M. Kirkman has been appointed Second Vice-President of this company and will discharge the duties of Controller. The office of Controller will be abolished Nov. 1.

The Board of Presidents of the New England railway association have selected President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad and General Passenger Agent James Charlton of the Chicago & Alton to act as arbitrators in the settlement of the passenger complications that have caused so much trouble to the association during the last few months. It is doubtful whether either of the above gentlemen will be able to act on account of their other duties, which require all of their time.

Mr. C. C. Wheeler, for many years General Freight Agent, Traffic Manager, and Assistant General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and at one time General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railway, has opened an office in the Phenix Building and will undertake the examination of railway properties, report on the value of projected lines, and give estimates of the cost of same. Mr. Wheeler's thirty-six years' service with the best railways in America in the operating and traffic departments peculiarly qualifies him for the business in which he has engaged.

FOOD FOR SERIOUS THOUGHT.

The Whites and Blacks in the South Growing Apart.

The Rev. Dr. A. E. Dickinson, the editor of the *Religious Herald* of this city, one of the most widely circulated religious papers in the South, says: "I have within a few months been over much of the State, attended large Baptist meetings, and have had favorable opportunities for ascertaining the facts as to the relations of the races. And I may say that I have never known a more profound interest manifested in anything than that felt as to the result of the contest now pending. The two races are growing apart more and more. The colored people are more distrustful of the whites day by day, and the whites are becoming more exasperated at the massing of the colored vote against them whenever an election comes off. Over and over of late I have heard solid old Virginians say things which indicate how intensely they feel on this subject. Here and there I have heard a man whom I have known for long years, and from whose lips I have never before known an indiscreet word to fall, affirm that his patience was all gone, and that now he was ready for almost any measure which might teach the colored people of Virginia that they can never rule the old State. To this end many are withdrawing from the colored schools any appropriations except those raised by taxes on their own property. That, of course, would practically break up their schools, as you know that the negroes pay only about one-fourth of the amount their schools cost the Commonwealth. For one, I am opposed to all extreme measures. The Virginia whites ought to seek in every way possible to gain influence over the colored people—influence by which we may guide them in the best way as to everything that comes up, and we ought not to be discouraged, but to presevere in well doing. I asked an intelligent colored man if he knew of a single instance in the State of Virginia in which any white man was dealing unjustly by a negro because of his color. He replied, after a little reflection, 'I do not know of a single case of the kind.' Certainly, I do not know of any such case. The trouble comes largely from bad men, white and colored, who, for political reasons, seek to stir up strife between the races. They are the wretches who are at the bottom of all this trouble in the South."—*Richmond Dispatch to Baltimore Sun (Dem.).*

A Widow Commits Suicide.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Charlotte Haegrelius, a widow of this place, committed suicide today by drowning herself in Lake George, east of the city. She left a part of her property to the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a member.

PATENT MEDICINES NOW.

AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE ANXIOUS TO ACQUIRE THESE PROPERTIES.

Flattering Offers Made for the Proprietary Rights to Certain American Patent Medicines—Broker Combs Takes a Drive at Reading—Heavy Transactions in Sugar Trust Certificates—A Ragged, Seesaw Stock Market—Pillsbury's Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—An English syndicate, which is said to have several millions of money back of it, is at present trying to acquire the proprietary rights to certain American patent medicines. These properties are regarded by some as even more profitable than the breweries. The principal agent of the syndicate is Thomas H. Wagstaff. He is a broker and has an office at No. 18 Broadway. Many proprietors of patent medicines in this city have been approached by him. The proprietor of a patent medicine said today that Mr. Wagstaff had recently offered to purchase his business for the syndicate and had made him an indefinite offer.

"He agreed to pay me $100,000," said the gentleman, "for every 10 per cent of profits which I could show from my books that I had received during the last five years. My reply was that I was not especially eager to dispose of my business and that I certainly would not sell it for one cent less than its value. I did not say plainly that his offer was unsatisfactory, but I did tell Mr. Wagstaff that I did not see how I could invest any lump sum of money which the syndicate might pay me on the per cent profit basis in a way that would bring me such large profits as my capital is realizing at present. Mr. Wagstaff left me then and I have not since received another offer from him. He made the same offer, I understand, to other proprietors of patent medicines, but I have not heard that his offer has been accepted by any of them."

Mr. Wagstaff, whom a reporter found at his office, seemed much surprised when asked to tell the names of the English capitalists who are willing to invest this money in American patent medicines.

"Who told you I could give you information on that point?" he asked. "As a matter of fact, I cannot give you the names, as it would be improper for me to do so. All I know about the syndicate is that it has several millions of dollars to invest and has commissioned me to look into the patent medicine business in this city. It struck me some time ago that if these medicines could be bought for a reasonable sum the Englishmen might do worse than invest their money in this way, and I sounded some proprietors of medicine on the subject. I did not, however, make any definite offer, and much will have to be done before any arrangements can be completed."

TOOK A DRIVE AT READING.

Heavy Transactions in That Stock—Transactions in Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Wall street should be grateful to Mr. Cammack. When the waters of speculation are becoming stagnant he jumps in and splashes about and starts a lot of other fellows into life. Today's market was dull enough as it was, but without him what would it have been? His brokers were pounding away at Reading and Lackawanna, and were probably the heaviest buyers of the Sugar Trust certificates.

Broker A. H. Combs started the ball in Reading with sales of several thousand shares, and was followed by others. "The great bear" has a notion that the Reading pool of last spring was never liquidated, and, undaunted by past failures, whenever he has nothing more important on hand he makes a drive at the stock. Sales of it today represent one-fourth of all the transactions in regularly listed stocks. Its old champions, the Wormsers, gave it support. The stock went down 1 per cent and rallied ½. Lackawanna, too, was pounded, and shows a net loss exactly corresponding to that of Reading. While these properties were being attacked brokers who often act for Cammack were selling Sugar Trust certificates in 100 share lots, while others were buying in larger lots, possibly for the same principal. At any rate these were strong in the morning, dropped smartly about noon, were strong in late trade and closed on a net advance of ⅜, the transactions having aggregated 53,640 shares. American Cotton Oil shares were weak, while Distilleries Trust sold up to 43 on some inside movement which the street has not caught onto. Money was 6 per cent until Broker J. H. Griesel—who often executes $2 orders for Mr. Cammack—bid it up to 9 or 10 per cent, and borrowed about $200,000 at the highest rates. Altogether, it was a ragged, dull, seesaw market, and one which gave little comfort to either bulls or bears.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS QUARREL.

An Attempt Made to Patch It Up, but Without Success as Yet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Strong efforts are being made to patch up the differences between the different classes of bondholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad over the recently published reorganization plan, but thus far no definite result has been reached. A committee representing the 7 per cent bonds held a long conference at the office of the Union Trust today, but at the close President Edward King said that nothing definite had been accomplished.

"We are in negotiation with the committee representing the 5 and 6 per cent bonds," he said, "but cannot say what the result of our labors will be." The holders of the 7 per cent bonds argue that the proposed plan of reorganization treats their interest unfairly, claiming that the part of the system upon which their mortgage is a lien is the best paying section of the road.

What is known on the street as "the Adams-Bull" committee, who claim to represent holders of 5 and 6 per cent bonds, tonight issued the following circular:

Various negotiations have been attempted since the foreclosure suits were commenced with the purpose of reconciling conflicting interests, but up to the present time no conclusion satisfactory to all interests has been reached. We have in charge now, as we have heretofore had, only the interests of the holders of 5 and 6 per cent bonds. We have carefully considered their rights with reference to the propositions of stockholders and of other bondholders, and we hope shortly to give more definite advice to indicate whether your interests require an independent plan or the postponement of such plan until the foreclosure proceedings which are now being actively pressed under our direction shall have resulted in a decree in your favor.

The circular is signed by Edward D. Adams, William L. Bull, William Mertens, and William E. Strong.

Miller Pillsbury's Statement.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—There were no new facts developed today in the flour mill deal, as the Pillsburys refuse to confirm the reports, though practically admitting them. C. A. Pillsbury gave out the following statement: "In reference to the rumored sale of our mill and elevator property, I would say that no deal has as yet been absolutely closed. If our property is sold it will be to a joint stock company in which we shall retain a large interest, and we shall have to agree to continue in the management of the same. The sale, if made at all, will be to a company to be organized in New York or some other Eastern State, and as far as the public and especially the interests of Minneapolis are concerned we cannot see how it will affect them one way or the other."

Profits of Grape Culture.

San Francisco *Examiner:* A car-load of grapes from Sacramento sold in New York the other day for $2,406. At that rate it is hardly time yet for our viticulturists to dig up their vines. One grower represented in that consignment cleared $260 per ton, or 13 cents a pound, from his Tokay grapes on the vines. Another netted from $160 to $215 per ton on his Muscats and Emperors. The average producer of wine grapes thinks he is doing well when he can get $28 per ton gross, and his net profits are frequently represented by a minus quantity. If more attention were paid to supplying Eastern tables and the production of wine were left in the hands of the sort of people that win prizes at the Paris Exhibition the general average of prosperity in the State would be considerably elevated.

MR. CULLOM IS SATISFIED.

DENYING THAT HE IS NOT IN HARMONY WITH HARRISON.

The Senator Paying No Attention to Democratic Inventions About the Illinois Delegation—An Important Congress Ahead—Tariff Revision to Come In for Attention at an Early Day—Southern Elections to Be Regulated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 28.—[New York Tribune.]—Correspondents for the Democratic newspapers at Washington seem to have suddenly been stricken with the idea that there is a great Republican "revolt," as they term it, against President Harrison and his Administration by Senators and Congressmen of several of the States. Illinois has probably been more prominently mentioned than any other State. Senator Cullom's name has been frequently used, and, in fact, he has been shown to be at outs with the Administration, and a good many statements sharply criticising the President have been credited to him. These reports have created a good deal of amusement here among Republicans. A statement as to the feeling of the Illinois Senators was asked from Senator Cullom this evening. He was found at his home busily engaged in settling up his affairs preparatory to leaving here for Washington next week.

The Senator unequivocally stated that there was nothing at all in the reports, and that so far as he was concerned he was paying no attention to them. If it afforded the Democrats any pleasure in concocting such lies he was perfectly willing that they should have their fun, but he had no doubt they would be "sadly disappointed as to results."

NO BREACH WITH THE PRESIDENT.

"Is there any foundation for the statement that there is a breach in the political relations between the Illinois delegation or any member thereof and President Harrison on account of appointments made in the State or at Washington?" was asked of the Senator.

"Not the slightest," was his prompt reply.

"It is stated that at the assembling of the next Congress a Senatorial combination, including yourself and Senator Farwell, will be formed for the purpose of antagonizing the President and his Administration. Are you aware of any such movement?"

"I am not aware of such a movement, and have had no suggestions made to me of that character whatever. I do not anticipate that there will be any such combination, and shall not assist in any machinations of that kind."

"Do you know of any resolution on the part of any of the Illinois delegation to refuse to support Representative Cannon in his race for the Speakership?"

"I do not know of anything of that kind. I take it for granted that every Illinois Representative will support him, and I should consider they were acting unkindly if they did not. I would certainly support him if I was in the House and shall do all I can to secure his election."

"Are you aware of any movement on the part of the President, as has been alleged, to secure the Speakership for Mr. Cannon, and thus control the patronage of the State to his own interests, refusing to recognize the claims of yourself or Senator Farwell?"

"I have not heard a suggestion, even, of this sort from anybody, and think it has no foundation in fact."

RAUM'S APPOINTMENT.

"Do you consider the appointment of Gen. Green B. Raum as Pension Commissioner as an indication of unfriendliness on the part of President Harrison to you?"

"I do not. The President and I had a long conference on the subject of Pension Commissioner when I was there, some three weeks ago, and he told me he was anxious to get a man who was satisfactory to the people, and at the same time would administer the duties of the office according to law and in harmony with the views of the Administration. Several names were suggested at the time between us, but no one was agreed upon when I left. I regard the appointment of Gen. Raum as a first-class one, and was much gratified when I saw his name announced."

"Do you anticipate any trouble on the part of the Democrats in the organization of the next Congress?"

"I do not, because I think our majority will be sufficient to organize the House without much delay."

"Will you state what important measures are likely to be considered by the next Congress?"

"About the first thing to be done will be the passage of a bill revising the tariff laws of the country, which I hope will be done at as early a day as is consistent with a full consideration of the whole subject. There will also be important legislation that will be suggested by the International Congress, which will now shortly be in session, and probably other measures touching foreign affairs of importance. The question of regulating Congressional elections in the South will also be an important question, and will be brought prominently before Congress early in the session. There are many other important matters, and I regard the coming session of Congress as the most important we have had for years."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

"SUBSCRIBER:" "Josiah Allen's Wife" was written by Marietta Holley.

H. G. WILSON, Chicago: THE TRIBUNE is not booming any "L" road projects.

WORKING GIRL'S MOTHER: The Woman's Protective Agency is probably what you refer to.

READER: Fare to Kansas City is $12.50. We cannot inform you as to the prospect of obtaining employment.

"INQUIRER:" "The Vestal," an historical romance of the first century of the church, is by Mme. A. K. De Lagrange, and published in the series "Tales from Church History."

"D. E. G.:" H. E. Scudder reviewed Bellamy's "Looking Backward" in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, 1888. It was also reviewed editorially in Harper's for the same month.

Why the Spring Valley Miners Would Not Sign Mr. Scott's Contract.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I here send you resolutions adopted at a mass-meeting held the 26th inst. which had been called for the purpose of hearing read a proposed contract which was drafted by Manager Dalzell on the part of the company and James McNulty on the part of the miners. It had been agreed at a previous meeting by Mr. Dalzell and the miners that as the contract before submitted by the company was objectionable to the miners that one be drafted as above, and Mr. Dalzell gave the miners to understand that the objectionable feature might be stricken out, but that was not done, and the rules submitted to the meeting for the approval of the miners were, with few exceptions, the original document. It appeared to the miners that undue advantage was sought on the part of the company, whereupon the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The locked out miners of Spring Valley have used every endeavor to bring about a settlement, and have gone so far as to surrender some of their rights as American citizens; and

WHEREAS, The terms offered the Spring Valley Coal company—viz.: 82½ cents per ton, with 24 inches of brushing—gives it advantages over all the mines in the La Salle and other districts in Northern Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The Spring Valley Coal company has refused to start its mines on these conditions unless we would surrender the last vestige of our rights—the right of association; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the miners of Spring Valley, in mass-meeting assembled, do hereby rescind all former propositions to the company and bind ourselves to accept no proposition except that already submitted—viz.: 82½ cents per ton, 24 inches of brushing, working place of 42 feet, with two men in a place; all other conditions the same as last year. A MINER.

If vacation has failed to give you health and strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

For Invalids. A pleasing, delicious food, "WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD." For Sale by all druggists and grocers.

Get the best. Fred Brown's ginger never fails to relieve nausea, colic, indigestion, etc. No family should be without it. At all druggists.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Pills as the safest and most perfect cathartic compounded.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAW COURTS.

Kent and Downey Plead Not Guilty—Other Items—Notes—The Record.

Judge Prendergast continued the hearing of the charges against William E. Kent and Thomas Downey, accused of interfering with judges of election in the Fifth and Sixth Wards, until this morning on request of Attorney Fred A. Mitchell.

Attorney Harlan received permission to amend his information by filing two additional counts accusing the defendants of attempts to interfere with the election judges. He was also allowed to substitute for the name Henry Bishoff that of Gus A. Bishop as the judge removed at Kent's solicitation from the Thirteenth Precinct of the Fifth Ward.

Mr. Mitchell's motion to quash the information on the grounds of insufficiency was overruled and the prisoners were ordered to plead to the charges. Each entered the plea of not guilty.

Robert Mitchell, the colored ex-Clerk of the Armory Police Court, signed Kent's bonds. He swore that he was the owner of $10,000 worth of real estate. Downey's bondsmen were not present, and Mr. Harlan asked that the Sixth-Warder be committed to jail. Judge Prendergast refused to take this step, saying that he was satisfied with the prisoner's sureties and would continue the case on the old bonds.

A Collection Company in Trouble.

George W. Cole, President, applied to the Circuit Court for a receiver for the Merchants' Detective Association and Walter S. Holden was appointed receiver in bonds of $2,000. He says in his bill that the association was organized in 1884, the incorporators being himself, Edgar B. Tolman, a lawyer, and Arthur Humphrey. Cole owns 500 shares of the $100,000 worth of stock. The offices are located in the First National Bank Building. The principal business of the association was in making collections. The complainant says he built up the business of the corporation, but was away lately because of bad health, during which time the business was conducted by W. E. Cole and others. The complainant says that he has learned that the business was transacted in a reckless and extravagant manner, and the company is now insolvent. Accounts have been collected for merchants and no statements rendered. Trusted employés are said to have embezzled $5,000, and checks have been forged. The liabilities, as near as complainant can state, are about $5,000, and the assets consist of accounts due, bills receivable, and the patronage and clientage and good will of the business. The cash assets do not exceed $1,000. W. E. Cole, S. H. Harris, and Mrs. T. H. Currier own stock in the association and they and the company are enjoined from collecting any outstanding accounts or doing anything else in connection with the company pending the suit.

Legal Notes.

A verdict of $75 was recovered by Mrs. Mary Pollak against Jerome Beecher, her landlord, for an illegal levy on her furniture for rent.

George K. Tillotson, a theatrical manager, began suit for divorce for desertion against Elizabeth Tillotson, an actress with the Eunice Goodrich Dramatic company, now playing in Galena.

A dedimus was taken out in the case of the Merchants' Mercantile Agency against the Merchants' Retail Commercial Agency, but on a showing that it was directed to witnesses living in Chicago Judge Collins set it aside.

In Judge Waterman's court Louis Meeth as minor is suing the West Chicago Street railway company for $20,000 damages received by being run over by a Blue Island avenue car at Wood street, April 25, 1888. Meeth lost the use of his right arm.

Daniel C. Osmun Jr., whose wife, Ida Belle Osmun, recently procured a divorce from him, petitioned Judge Horton to enter an order fixing the time and circumstances when and under which he can see his boy, Daniel C. Osmun. The petitioner is the son of Daniel C. Osmun Sr., a rich insurance man, and lives with his father at No. 17 Aldine square. His divorced wife resides at No. 2525 Wabash avenue.

Judge Jamieson devoted yesterday to hearing evidence on charges of misconduct preferred against James H. Rice, ex-receiver in the suit of James J. Gore against Patrick H. Heffron. Gore and Heffron were associated in Gore's fire-proof European hotel on Clark street. Gore filed a bill against Heffron for a dissolution and accounting, which were allowed, and the matter was referred to a master for settlement. Rice was receiver of the hotel, but resigned, and N. D. Laughlin was made receiver. Recently Rice filed his final report of his receipts, disbursements, etc., and Heffron objected to a confirmation. Several witnesses were heard and the court overruled the objections to ex-Receiver Rice's report. The case went over to allow Rice to get his vouchers in shape.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

21,465—Mark F. Madden vs. Dennis Ryan. Asst., $5,000. P. McHugh, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

124,472—Alice G. Champlin vs. Edward P. Champlin. Bill for divorce for desertion. Willett & Johnson, solrs.

124,473—Mary J. Smith, admx., vs. Levi Z. Leiter et al. Case, $5,000. Walter M. Howland, atty.

124,474—James S. Loveland vs. Helen E. Loveland. Bill for divorce for desertion. Vallette & Griffin, solrs.

124,475—A. C. Krez vs. Joseph Krez. Conf. of judgt., $920. Tenney, Howland & Coffeen, attys.

124,476—Nellie Fredericks vs. Samuel A. and Garrison S. French. Trespass, $1,300; trover, $1,000. Alfred Moore, atty.

124,477—Josiah Cratty vs. Neils C. Fredericksen. Conf. of judgt., $3,077. Cratty Bros. & Ashcroft, attys.

124,478—Otto Hansen vs. Neils C. Fredericksen et al. Bill for receiver. George W. Haynes and Frank H. Clarke, solrs.

Suppressed Monday—124,456—Ringling Bros. vs. C., B. & Q. Co. Replevin. C. E. & G. D. Anthony, attys.

124,460—W. J. Morgan & Co. vs. Joseph Allison. Asst. $1,500, and attcht. in aid, $782. James Fanning Latham, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—4,966, Wahle vs. Joseph B. Lewis; judgt., $2,024—4,598, Riley vs. McGraw; judgt. $75—9,717, Bruhus vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co.; judgt., $500—8,597—Burg vs. Mittlacher; judgt., $64.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—306, Allen vs. Fraser, dec.—2,769, P. B. & L. Assn. vs. Trochowski; dec.—2,648, Same vs. Nelson; dec.—2,785, Same vs. Olson, dec.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

76,769—Martin P. Follett vs. William A. Manson. Creditor's bill, $250. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, solrs.

76,770—Thomas H. Bowman and William J. Bowman vs. William Wiegrefe, alias William Wiegreif, et al. Pet. for mechs. lien. F. L. Salisbury, solr.

76,771—Patrick Grady vs. John Hennigan and wife. Appeal.

76,772—Mary Ann Thomas vs. Rebecka Ginsberg and Jacob Frank. Conf. of judgt., $522. Cutting, Austin & Higgins, attys.

76,773—George K. Tillotson vs. Elizabeth Tillotson. Bill for divorce for desertion. Gentleman, Richolson, Nolan & Gelder, solrs.

76,774—Joseph Parmentier vs. Nelsis Mitivier. Case, $1,500. Blair & March, attys.

76,775—Adolph Petrik vs. Frank Lukes and Mary Lukes. Conf. of judgt., $512. Jones & Lusk, attys.

76,776—Boomer & Boschert Press Co. vs. Margaret A. Ward. Asst., $500. W. W. Gurley, atty.

76,777—Pauline Eith vs. Fritz and Wilhelmine Hageman. Trespass, $10,000. S. B. Minshall and Charles C. Stillwell, attys.

76,778—Security Loan and Building Association vs. Virginia G. Peterson et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $1,800. M. J. Dunne, solr.

76,779—Same vs. Fred Anderson et al. Same for $1,600. Same solr.

76,780—John B. Skinner, trustee, et al. vs. Sanford W. Hull et al. Same for $2,500. John B. Skinner, solr.

76,781—Same vs. Sanford W. Hull et al. Same for $4,000. Same solr.

76,782—Bill. Suppressed.

76,783—Replevin. Suppressed.

76,784—Illinois Printing & Binding Co. vs. F. F. Bennett and Charles J. Bow. Appeal.

76,785—Louis Busch vs. Frederick Schmaedike. Attcht., $413. Comstock & Hess, attys.

76,786—Edward Jacobus vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. E. W. Adkinson, atty.

76,787—George W. Cole vs. Merchant's Detective Asso. et al. Bill for receiver. Gentleman, Richardson, Nolan & Gelder, solrs.

76,788—Eliza Kahler et al. vs. Frederick Krause et al. Asst., $2,500. Gregory, Booth & Harlan, attys.

76,789—Mary A. Judge vs. George S. Marsh. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000. William B. McIlvaine, solr.

76,790—Hall vs. Garrison vs. Charles L. Page. Asst., $1,000. Weighley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

76,791—Nellie E. Brodie vs. Frank R. Brodie. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. J. S. Scovel, solr.

76,792—Alfred Schirmer vs. John Darcy. Bill for inj. Julius Goldzier, solr.

76,793—Wm. F. Olin et al. vs. Philip M. Crabbe and E. B. Crabbe. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $1,000. F. H. McCulloch, solr.

76,794—Catherine E. Zimmer vs. Julius Reichardt and Amelie Reichardt. Conf. of judgt., $124. L. T. Greenacre, atty.

76,795—Calumet and Chicago Dock Co. vs. Louis Klosterman et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $1,229. Cohrs & Velde, solrs.

76,796—Edward D. Carlson and Andrew Miller vs. Allen Mfg. Co. Bill for injunction. O'Donnell, Barry & Coughlin, solrs.

76,797—National German-American Bank vs. Niels C. Fredriksen. Conf. of judgt., $1,462. Roberts & Thomas, solrs.

76,798—R. T. Smith & Sons vs. Frank Salomon. Asst., $500. Hamilton & Gilbert, attys.

76,799—Bill. Suppressed.

76,800—M. Ritzman vs. Samuel Gans and —— Gans. Trespass, $5,000. Longworthy & Dahms, attys.

76,801—George K. Tillotson vs. Herman Schmidt and Louise Schmidt. Case, $5,000. C. M. Hardy, atty.

76,802—Edward A. Trask vs. M. Cohn. Appeal.

76,803—Louis Irving vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company. Case, $5,000. P. O'Neil Byrne, atty.

76,804—Christian Waller vs. Henry Hildebrecht. Appeal.

76,805—Jansen & Morange vs. Patrick E. Toomey. Appeal.

76,806—E. A. Morange vs. Same. Same.

76,807—Stephen Blain et al. vs. Bernard Strauss. Trover, $4,000. R. M. Shaffner, atty.

76,808—Suppressed.

76,809—Bill. Suppressed.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—7,453, Carroll vs. E. Kramer; judgt., $1,426.

JUDGE GRINNELL—8,041, Shourds et al. vs. Melvina Beauchamp; judgt., $304.—4,491, Foster vs. Reid; judgt., $199.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—2,971, Cox vs. Cleaver; decr. sale.—3,093, Francis T. Carrier vs. Christine C. Carrier; decr. div.—2,832, Esther B. Drake vs. F. Alex. Drake; same for desertion.—72,676, John H. Winder vs. Kate E. Winder; same for desertion.—3,545, Elizabeth A. Oldfield vs. Alfred Oldfield; same for desertion.—3,774, Emma Kessler vs. Herman Kessler; same for cruelty.

JUDGE HORTON—411, Sampey vs. Walsh; decr.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,382, Schieus vs. Wilkens; decr confg. report.

The Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Earl vs. City, on hearing. No call.

JUDGE JAMIESON—10 a. m.—Gore vs. Heffron on hearing. At 2 p. m.—Nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, and 48.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 4,853, 4,924, and cases from Judge Altgeld's call. No. 4,923 on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Term Nos. 4,930, 4,931, 4,934, 4,935, 4,936, 4,937, 4,938, 4,939, 4,940, 4,942, 4,943, 4,944, and city condemnation cases.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions of course.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 1 on hearing.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Calendar No. 1—Term Nos. 168, 1,902, 4,754, 1,968, 1,990, 2,016, 2,049, 2,050, and 2,052.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Calendar No. 3—Term Nos. 4,630, 4,658, 4,685, 4,691, 4,700, 4,702, 4,703, 4,735, 15, 34, 49, 51, 56½, 64, and 89. No. 4,621 on trial.

JUDGE GRINNELL—General No. 76,156 and term Nos. 1,691, 182, 1,862, 978, 955, 1,670, 702, 1671½, and 1,080. No. 2,376, Schute vs. Garfield Mfg. Co., on trial.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Nos. 4,345, 4,127, and 4,700. No. 4,358 on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—People vs. Kent et al. and Nos. 7,756, 7,794, 7,822, 7,824, and 7,825.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GRESHAM—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—At Peoria.

APPELLATE COURT—No further call at present. Adjourned until Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Criminal Court Call.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Branch 1—Nos. 407 and 410.

JUDGE BAKER—Branch 2—No. 608.

JUDGE McCONNELL—Branch No. 3—No. 169, Burke et al., on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted by the Supreme Court today:

1,219—Henry Lyng, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of Michigan. Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Howard E. Thompson for plaintiff in error.

1,262—Robert S. Hale, plaintiff in error, vs. Gotlieb Scherer et al. In error to the Supreme Court of Montana Territory. On motion of W. K. Mendenhall, for defendants in error, docketed and dismissed with costs.

49—The Hastings & Dakota Railroad, plaintiff in error, vs. Julia D. Whitney et al. Writ of certiorari awarded at the cost of the appellees; further question as to costs reserved to the hearing on the merits.

53—James Goodenham Worts et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Watertown. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Wisconsin. Dismissed with costs per stipulation.

43—Joseph Aaron, plaintiff, vs. The Manhattan Railroad Company. Argument continued by M. B. Phillips for appellant by Edwin H. Brown for appellee, and concluded by M. B. Phillips for appellant.

31—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Bradley Barrow et al. Argument commenced by Attorney-General Maury for plaintiff in error and continued by Nathaniel Wilson for the defendant in error.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

6—Woodruff vs. The People; petition for habeas corpus denied.

72—Cavanaugh vs. McConnichie; time to file reply briefs extended to the 25th inst.

129—Chicago & Northwestern Railroad vs. City of Chicago; time for appellee to file briefs extended fifteen days from 23d inst.

121—Lambert vs. Livingston; leave to file additional record within five days.

5—Harding vs. Durand; writ of error dismissed, with leave to withdraw record to file in the Appellate Court.

115—True vs. Davis; judgment affirmed.

6 R. H.—Ellis vs. Ward; continued.

8 R. H.—Green vs. The People; continued.

19 R. H.—Goodwillie vs. City of Lake View; continued.

20 R. H.—Hawes vs. The People; rehearing denied.

24 R. H.—Barling vs. Peters; rehearing denied.

18 R. H.—Farwell vs. Becker; motion to reconsider denied.

Court adjourned to court in course.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Decisions of the Supreme Court today were as follows:

The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Thomas Stark. Affirmed.

Francis M. Westhafer vs. Nathan D. Patterson. Affirmed.

Milton S. Durham, exr., etc., et al., vs. Martha T. Smith. Reversed.

Board of Commissioners of St. Joseph County vs. State ex rel. Louis T. Michener, Attorney General. Affirmed.

Bohr vs. John Neuenschwander. Reversed.

[illegible]

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court filed the following opinions here today:

E. H. Dickinson, appellant, vs. John Eichorn; affirmed.

John S. Black vs. M. De Camp and E. De Camp, appellants; affirmed.

In the matter of the will of Juliet Carman, Maria J. Seaward, appellant, vs. Charles P. Carman; affirmed.

Built the First House in Chicago.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 29.—Edward S. Ebert of Shinston, this State, aged about 90, and who is suffering from paralysis, fell into a fire last week and was so seriously burned that it is thought he cannot recover. An interesting event in Mr. Ebert's history is the fact that he assisted in 1818 to build the first house ever erected by white men upon the site of the City of Chicago.

Illinois Colonists Stricken with Disease.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A telegram was received here today from the Galena colony at Seattle, Wash., stating that a number of the colony were dangerously ill with a form of cholera prevalent there and that the illness would, it was feared, terminate fatally. This is sad news to many in this county who have friends there.

Macon County Grand Jury's Work.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Macon County grand jury, which convened five weeks ago, brought in 146 indictments today, being more than double the number of bills found by a grand jury in this county heretofore. The greater number of indictments are against saloonkeepers for selling on Sunday or to minors.

The permanent way, motive power, and equipment of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway are maintained at the highest standard of efficiency. To the demands of travel it responds with the best possible accommodations at lowest rates. It traverses a vast and fertile area it has largely contributed to make populous and rich. Among its latest triumphs are the magnificent, royally equipped vestibule palace trains, which run daily between Chicago and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. New and elegant day coaches, Pullman sleepers, free reclining chair cars, and (east of Missouri river) dining cars—free from dust, warmed by steam from the locomotive, and having all modern improvements that conduce to safety and comfort. Superb dining hotels west of Kansas City. Choice of routes to and from Salt Lake City, Helena, Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL RED MOROCCO DAYBOOK. Liberal reward if returned to 773 West Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE wants position as shipping clerk. Address K 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or office work; good penman. References No. 1. M 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK ON CREDITS OR collections by a good bookkeeper and correspondent with 5 years' experience in this line; references unexceptionable, including present employers; salary $1,200. N 83, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper, experienced in office work; best of references given. M 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OPENING OR BALANCING books or examining accounts by a practical accountant. City references. M 129, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG DRY GOODS clerk in general merchandise store (country) or as partner. N 93, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some own machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACCURATE AND rapid male stenographer. H D 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TYPEWRITING DONE at home; orders solicited. Address M 170, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT MALE stenographer and Remington operator. Address M 114, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; RAPID and accurate. Satisfactory references. N 87, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY OFFICE BOY, AGED 17. N 82, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; ten years' experience in this city; sober, honest; good, careful driver. Best references. N 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman, thoroughly capable to drive and groom fast, first-class horses; intelligent and sober. Highest city references. M 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A single man (English); long experience. Best of city references. N 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY EXPERIENCED, steady German. City reference. R Q 44, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL PAY $25 TO ANY one securing for me a position on cable cars as conductor. M 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS EDITOR OR REPORTER on country newspaper. H D 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER and manager; wholesale preferred. H D 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK—$100 MONTHLY; can earn it. H D 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LIBRARIAN OR TO manage bookstore; educated, posted, good address, thorough bookkeeper. H D 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I UNDERSTAND AND have invented machinery; I wish position as salesman, traveling or in office; good address and intelligent talker. H D 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN, 34, WITH knowledge of English and French, thoroughly expert in hides and skins, who has traveled the last 14 years as buyer for first-class European houses, wants any position in his or other line; salary not so much an object as employment. Address M 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF horse, around house, good milker; handy with tools; kind and obliging. N 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STUDENT DESIRING to work a few hours at night at some light employment. References. N 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT CLEANING OFFICE; give security or good reference. N 92, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND WELL educated German lady who speaks 3 languages as bookkeeper or cashier or the charge of an office. Address J 107, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some own machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT REMINGTON No. 2 typewriter. A1 references from previous employers. Address R C 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY HAVING seven years' experience in bookkeeping and stenography. City references. M 175, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF experience and ability; Remington operator. M 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator; two years' experience; can furnish machine. N 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID AND EXPERIENCED lady stenographer. H D 32, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS or for general housework. 1583 Lill-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS to do general housework. Reference. 4652 Wabash.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework or would do second work; is kind to children. Best of references. Address M 179, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young girl to do up chores and washing in private family. Call at 605 N. Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT PERSON to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 3552 State-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH first-class references; one as cook and one second girl; private family. 2421 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENERGETIC YOUNG man in office or store. Excellent references. Good education; not afraid of work. H F 30, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS in a small private family. Good city reference. Address 1738 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as second girl or to do housework. Call at 1823 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY good English cook. Good references from last place. Please call at 1816 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SIX FIRST-CLASS girls to do cooking, laundry, second, and general work; private American families desired. 141 Twenty-sixth-st. MRS. WINNER.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 4009 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework or second work. 3113 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN girl in small American family. 197 W. Erie-st., rear; no postals.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-aged Swedish woman wishes situation as cook; best city reference. 3708 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in private family. Please call at 1616 Wabash-av., bell No. 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK. 443 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family. Three years' references. Call at 353 Market-st. No postals.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one as waitress, one for general housework; small family. Best references. 2884 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework; private family. Address 217 41st-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER TO go out by the day. 3141 Dearborn-st., first floor.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO HELP with dressmaking in private family or do plain sewing. 3727 Butterfield-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL AS nurse or second girl. Apply at 92 Thirty-first-st store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL, SEWing, or chambermaid. 229 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT GIRL with years of experience in caring for children; city or suburbs. S C 88, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR priest. Address Box 225, Lake City, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN small family on the South Side. N 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED SWEDISH woman aged 25, as working housekeeper; is competent. 35 Evanston-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR LAUNDRESS AND colored coachman, at 244 Dearborn-av., for Nov. 15.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; laundry work only. 89 Bellevue-place.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress or would do cooking. 637 West Twelfth-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WELL TRAINED AND thoroughly reliable servants of all nationalities, with the best of (verbal) city references will be promptly supplied for city and suburbs at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST. TELEPHONE 4499.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old established, well-known Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BILL AND ENTRY CLERK BY wholesale notion and department store goods house. H. WOLF, 250 East Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS CLERK to take charge of hosiery and fancy goods; must be good window trimmer. Address H. F. OLMSTED & Co., Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. A YOUNG MAN willing to make himself useful; state age, experience, and wages expected. N 33, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS FOR EVENING class; free; room with board. 50 Cass-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN STENOGRAPHER and typewriter operator, experienced, intelligent, moral, for Cleveland, O. Hirelings of extortionate, irresponsible shorthand bureaus not wanted. 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN, IF YOU want a good side line (samples free, weight 8 ounces) send your address and references to KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL to trade. GEO. W. HALL, Rooms 37 and 38, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMAN: GERMAN; experienced trimmer. C. ERICKSON, 1190 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—SALESMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS and references to represent an old, reliable firm on the road. For information call or address R. H. ROGERS, 315 Wabash-av., second floor.

WANTED—RELIABLE TRAVELING MAN; ONE who will work can find opening. 322 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR SPEcialty in retail dry goods trade; state references, age, and experience. N 34, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY 13 TO 15 YEARS FOR OFFICE and errands. H. WOLF, 250 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY TO DO OFFICE WORK AND pass circulars. M 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY BUTCHER, STRONG BOY (GERman); must know something about the trade. 3802 Halsted-st.

Designers.

WANTED—COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. FRED W. WOLF, 560 N. Halsted.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN. NEAT AND quick. 2 to 3 years' experience will answer. Apply to A. A., Brevoort House office, from 3 to 6 Thursday p. m.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PLASTERERS IMMEdiately at Ellis-av., between 42d and 43d-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands making small paper boxes. Pictorial Printing Company, State and Fifteenth-sts.

WANTED—25 TINSMITHS; NONE EXCEPTING good workmen; no strike nor lockout; steady work. Apply F. OZANNE & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER FOR MY store, 48 North Clark-st. Permanent position and good salary to the right man. CHAS. SCHONLAU, London Tailor, 212-214 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY repairer. 835, 837, and 839 Root-st., city.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS AND helpers on coats. Room 208, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENERgetic young man in position of trust; chance for advancement: salary and expenses; small security required. Manager, 84, 236 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OUTSIDE OF large cities to travel and take charge of a gang of salesmen. Liberal salary and expenses. Address at once, with stamp, giving age, R. B. KNIFFIN, Nurseryman, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—DO YOU USE FIGURES?—FARNSworth's new system of addition solves the secret of "lightning calculation." Learned in an hour. For highest indorsement and particulars inclose stamp to the Farnsworth Co., Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH MEchanics, teachers, and professional men who contemplate wintering in Florida and wish to secure temporary employment. W. F. Stewart's Employment Bureau, Daytona, Fla., Box 52.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MARKER AND SORTer. Normal Park Steam Laundry, 348 North Normal-way, Englewood.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN; OUTSIDE WORK; SALary $60 per month; security required. 325 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING concert company, vocal and instrumental artist and a good musical novelty, also reader. Will engage amateur if firstclass, either lady or gentleman. All expenses paid by the manager. N 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL book canvasser to take the exclusive sale for city of something unique, handsome, and useful; liberal commission. Charles Pub. Co., 35 Imperial Bldg.

WANTED—A SECRETARY; MUST IDENTIFY himself to the extent of $2,000; good salary; stock will pay 300 per cent. References must be beyond question. N 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE NEWSPAPER REPORTER to take charge of city department of a newspaper soon to be started in Chicago. Address C. R. CAMP, 1218 Harney-st., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN FOR GENERAL housework and to wait at table; good references. 2026 Prairie-av.

WANTED—DECORATIVE ARTISTS FOR COMmercial decorative work by the week or piece. HARRY WEIL & CO., 268 5th-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—GOOD-LOOKING SALESLADY WITH pleasing and refined manners; salary $35 per month. Address M 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT LADY BOOKKEEPER. PFEIL, WILLIAMS & BREDT, 137 and 139 State-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER. MUST furnish machine; salary moderate at first. 417 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY STENOGRAPHER and operator on Remington typewriter that will work for moderate wages. Address Box 11, Belvidere, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO UNDERstands shorthand and typewriting. Apply to 1461 State-st.

WANTED—CALIGRAPH OPERATOR AND STENOGRAPHER, familiar with office work, and with some ability as saleslady preferred; give references, experience, and salary. N 90, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress in small private family. 3166 Groveland-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK TO GO TO RIVerside; no washing; call Wednesday morning at 31 Lake-st., corner of Wabash-av.

WANTED—POSITION IN SMALL FAMILY BY young lady desiring a good home. Wages no object. N 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SENSIBLE WOMAN DESIRING good home in exchange for light services where housework girl is kept. Address, appointing interview, N 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT GIRL for general housework. 3260 Calumet-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, EXPERIENCED dining-room girl; few boarders. 3829 Ellis-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—LADY TO DRAPE AND TAKE charge of work-room of 30 girls; best salary given DRESSMAKER, 1519 Howard-st., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—98 THIRTIETH-ST.—MRS. GIRDLEstone, wanted, at once, first-class assistant; must be good draper; steady work and liberal pay to right party.

WANTED—NO. 1 SKIRT FINISHERS. COME prepared to work. M. MORAN, 175 Thirty-first.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS FOR A week, private family; terms liberal to right party; quick worker, with knowledge of cutting and style desired; state references and terms. Box 498 Builders' & Traders' Exchange.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—112 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER DESplaines; employment bureau, removed from 275 W. Madison-st.; good girls for general housework; verbal references required; telephone 4753.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LAdies, on salary, to take charge of my business at their homes; entirely unobjectionable, light, very fascinating and healthful, no talking required, permanent position; wages, $10 per week in advance; good pay for part time. My references include some of the best well known people of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and elsewhere. Address, with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, 4th and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT IN DENtal office. Apply Thursday after 5 p. m. at 1536 Wabash-av., second floor.

WANTED—DAY GOVERNESS, WITH SATISfactory references, for young children. Apply 2804 Prairie-av.

WANTED—DECORATIVE ARTISTS FOR COMmercial decorative work by the week or piece. HARRY WEIL & CO., 268 5th-av.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid; city references required. 399 Superior-st.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS — LEARN THE ECLECTIC tailor system; situations furnished. Academy at 1709 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING FINE FAMILY trade, prominent corner, large first-class stock, good fixtures, new soda apparatus; moderate expenses; owner leaving city. M 175, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures; good location for a doctor, or can be easily removed. West 22d and Wood-sts.

FOR SALE—We offer for sale in this place our lumber mill and door and sash factory, combined with ice factory, salt grinding mill, and match factory, all run by a 50 horse power Wilcox cutoff engine, with new steel boiler, 30 woodworking machines of all kinds, dwelling house, blacksmith shop, stable, barn, horses, wagons, buggy, and everything belonging to carry on the business. All in first-class order and now doing a profitable and increasing business. This is the only factory of the kind on the Pacific coast of Mexico. Price, $30,000. Apply by letter or direct to us. WILLIAM LUND & CO., Guaymas, Mexico.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE of fine 12-room house on North Side; walking distance from city; full of first-class, well-paying, and absolutely permanent boarders; income $331 per month "even," and only 12 boarders at that; will be sold on account of domestic troubles; to a person with push and economical principles this house is a prize. H Q 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING business, about $3,000 on Cottage Grove-av.; will take good secured paper or clear real estate; investigate. M 180, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANdise in one of the best towns in Western Illinois. The parties are going out of business. The best location in the town and the leading trade in that section. Will be sold for cash and no offer to trade will be entertained. Can reduce stock to $12,000. Address THEO. F. BRETT, care Marshall Field & Co., city.

FURNISHED — CHOICE 17-ROOM MARBLE front, West Side; select locality; full extra-nice boarders; will sell leasehold or rent house and furniture; leaving city; must sell. Call at house, 16 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A STOCK of notions, stationery, cigars, and candies on good street on South Side. Apply on premises, No. 18 26th-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON, FINE FIXTURES, GOOD location; cheap for cash if taken at once. 459 State-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—WEST SIDE; MUST sell; bona fide bargain; cash; thorough investigation desired; principals only dealt with; first advertisement. N 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—½ INTEREST IN FIRST-class plumbing business; partner going in another business. N 40, Tribune office.

FURNISHED DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, AND front bedroom to a lady who will set first-class table in boarding-house; rent paid for board of two. N 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE OF 35-ROOM hotel with lease; $150 per month; located at 15 N. State-st. Apply 250 Kinzie-st.

HAVE $5,000 TO INVEST IN MANUFACTURING business. Address K 62, Continental Hotel, Wabash-av.

INVESTIGATE A SURE THING FOR BIG MONEY. Business established; $5,000 to $15,000 invested now will secure responsible position; good salary and opportunity for making double the investment in one year. N 15, Tribune office.

I WISH TO INVEST A FEW THOUSAND DOLlars in an established mercantile business. M 173, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIviduals or corporations. For sale to close the estate, as a whole, the Architectural Iron Foundry, as most successfully run for over 15 years by the late Samuel J. Creswell, Twenty-third and Cherry-sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Location: Freight yards of Baltimore & Ohio and Philadelphia & Reading railroads within one block, and Pennsylvania railroad within four blocks. Buildings: Specially erected for this business, and of most substantial character. Real estate: Owing to location of great intrinsic value, apart from present occupation. Equipment: The finest of its kind in this country; patterns, tools, and machinery all modern and requiring no further outlay. Possibilities of production unlimited. Business: Running as in lifetime of late owner, with full force of employes, large contracts on hand, and in midst of great activity. Possession immediate. Apply to or address JOSEPH DE F. JUNKIN, Executor, Southeast corner Sixth and Walnut-sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPERIOR HARDWARE SPECIALTY; SAVES its cost each month; does better work; State or county leases to first-class men. 97 Calumet Building.

THERE IS AN OPENING FOR A MANUFACtory at Princeton, Ill. Address Business Men's association.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN COMPETENT TO take charge of books to take $20,000 stock in a State bank just organizing in a good town in Central Kansas; this bank succeeds an old established private bank with good paying business. Address, with references, H D 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL TO take an interest in a leading specialty and be given the exclusive right to sell in Chicago. M 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN TO take part interest in well-established, paying business. Only reliable man wanted. GEO. W. HALL, Rooms 37 and 38, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST in a well established bakery or down-town lunch room. N 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $500 AND PARTIAL services, a good penman, in legitimate business paying $150 a month this winter. N 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WISH TO INVEST IN SOME RELIABLE manufacturing company that will give satisfactory evidence of being in a prosperous condition. located in or near Chicago. N 11, Tribune.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ELSA: MEET ME WEDNESDAY, 4 o'clock. same place. JACK.

PERSONAL—A REFINED WIDOW OF 38 IMplores the immediate assistance of some kind lady till employment can be found. H D 17, Tribune.

PERSONAL—O. T.: COME. I AM SICK. B. C.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av. Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLIARD, M. D., 218 STATE-st.—Diseases of the feet a specialty. Instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PERSONAL—LADIES, CUT THIS OUT—THE FEmale bust developed in from 3 to 6 weeks by the Mrs. E. Von Rex bust developer; sure, harmless, and cheap; $1 per box; lady attendant. MRS. E. VON REX, 29 McVicker's Theater Chicago.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 512; hours 2 to 5.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS OBTAINED. C. C. TILLMAN, 78, 161 La Salle-st., Chicago.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books, LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 130 State-st., Palmer House.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY, by J. M. TAYLOR, 79 Dearborn-st.; rooms 41 and 42. Cottage Grove-av., near 37th., 100x215, improved, rental about $3,000, price $45,000.
3746 and 3748 Cottage Grove-av., 42x268, $15,000.
Blue Island-av., near 12th, rent $600; $9,000.
W. Lake, near Hoyne, 30x125, rent $660; $5,700.
Blue Island-av., near Harrison, 20 feet; $5,500.
53 and 55 Blue Island-av., 45x100, rent $1,200; $12,000.
321 S. Halsted-st., 3-story and basement brick.
Milwaukee-av., 65 ft. corner, rent $1,800; $16,000.
S. Halsted, 28x100, 4-story brick, rent $1,800; $18,000.
46 and 48 Blue Island-av., 50x100, good rent; $17,000.
Cottage Grove, near 38th, 4-story brick, $15,000.
Cottage Grove, 40 feet front, new improvements, $24,000.
Harrison, near Halsted, rent $840; $7,700.
W. Indiana, near Center-av., 3-story brick; $10,500.
325 and 327 Wells-st.; 2 stories and 12 flats, 54x100, rented to first-class paying tenants for $2,572; $23,000.
DWELLINGS AND FLATS.
3112 Wabash-av., 25x180, 10 room house, furnace, etc., next door they ask $7,500; for this will take $6,200.
Depuyster-st., 3 flat brick, rent $720; $6,500.
269 Jackson-boulevard, 10-room house; $6,000.
58 S. Green-st., 14 room house; rent $720; $7,000.
Peoria, near Jackson, rent $888; $9,700.
Indiana-av. 15-room, stone front house; $6,500.
IMPROVED MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Leavitt-st., 60x175, rented one tenant $1,200; $15,500.
Cor. Lincoln-av., 50x120; good rent; $9,000.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
CAPITALISTS PLEASE NOTICE.
Improved business and residence property.
COAL DEALERS PLEASE NOTICE.
Locations for coal yards, with switch connections.
MANUFACTURING SITES.
Large and small lots, with and without railroad tracks, in all parts of the city.
TEAMING COMPANIES PLEASE NOTICE.
Forty-stall brick barn, with wagon room, etc., centrally located.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAINS—
$2,500—Orchard, near Sherman-place, cottage and lot, reduced from $3,000.
$2,500—Cottage and lot, with party wall, 2329 South Park-av.; must sell this week.
$4,500—30x130; corner; new brick dwelling; 16 rooms, on inside half of lot; rent $456; 37th-st., near Halsted.
$3,500—Two-flat building, Orchard-st., near Dewey-court; rent $384.
M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st., 38 and 39.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
CANAL-ST., near Madison, 4-story brick, well rented; lot 42x151 feet.
MICHIGAN-ST., near Rush, 90x109 feet; can be had below market price.
See our list of business property investments.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALL FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE catalogues; it contains 42 pages of choice property improved and unimproved, all over Chicago. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property our specialty; will erect buildings to suit tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—5, 10, 20 ACRES, AT A BARGAIN, near subdivision and depot. B. B. FERGUSON, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 70.

FOR SALE—$20 MONTHLY FROM START BUYS nice 7-room house and lot; 6c fare. McDONALD, Room 75, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS OUR BEAUTIful 8-room houses within city limits. Prouty Building Company, Room 6, 195 La Salle.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY; value about $150,000; rents 6 per cent net; present tenant wishes a 20 year lease. Address N 41, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, with lot 35x175 ft. and brick barn; the entire premises outside and inside are in perfect order; very desirable location; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front house, with lot 51x160 feet and brick barn, in vicinity of 29th-st.; $34,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, nr. 34th-st.; $27,900.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 2755, handsome modern house, one of Cobb & Frost's best designs; possession Nov. 1; fine diningroom on parlor floor.
MICHIGAN-AV.—A fine new house, hardwood throughout; finished about one year ago; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Three magnificent houses; none over 3 years old; $85,000, $95,000, $145,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House, with lot 50x175 ft., near 32d-st., east front; $36,000 if sold right away.
CORNER HOUSE, with lot 48x174 feet; delightful home in every respect; beautiful interior; decorators have just finished their work; every room full of sunshine; best place on the south side for the money; $32,500.
NEW CORNER HOUSE, with lot 34x164 ft. and brick barn; east and south front; $25,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Very handsome stone front, with 60 ft. lot and brick barn; elegant interior, finely finished in mahogany, oak, and other selected wood; heated by steam; owner is removing from Chicago; $42,000.
DREXEL BOULEVARD—Handsome new brownstone house near 46th-st., east front, just being finished; will sell with 50, 75, or 100 feet; the lot is 250 feet deep; fine brick barn.
KENWOOD—Several firstclass houses, with large finely improved grounds; $24,000, $32,500, $38,000, $45,000, $100,000.
ELLIS-AV.—Brick house, near 35th-st., with 33 or 55 feet; also brick house, with 88 feet.
CALUMET-AV.—New house, No. 3358, just being finished. Go and see it before it is sold. The two adjoining new houses are sold.
CALUMET-AV.—Brownstone house, No. 3151.
GROVELAND-AV.—Handsome house, No. 3,234; heated by steam; 40 ft. lot.
GROVELAND-AV.—Very pretty new house near 32d-st.; finished in hardwood; $12,500.
CHOICE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—75 or 175 ft. cor. 34th-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—33x177 ft. near 28th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—The finest vacant lot on this favorite boulevard.
MICHIGAN-AV.—130x185 ft. cor. Eda (36th) st.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—Corner lot 150x250 ft.; east and south fronts.
GRAND-BOULEVARD—297x150 ft., N. W. cor. 43d-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
A nearly new 3-story stone front, Cottage Grove-av., near 32d-st., 50 ft. front, rents for $2,400, price $26,000.
Also a corner on State-st., near 31st., renting now for $5,500, price $58,000.
Also 3-story stone front, State-st., east front, near 35th-st., rents $2,400, price $25,000.
Also 2-story brick, State-st., east front, near 38th-st., rents $1,200, price $11,000.
Also 3-story brick, State-st., east front, near 41st-st., rents $1,300, price $13,000.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.
S. W. Cor. Franklin and Congress-sts., running through to Market-st., 5-story and basement brick; splendid location for manufacturing or warehouse purposes.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH—
NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO BUY THESE.
54 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
300 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
50 feet Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
141 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-first-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-third-st.
120 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
255 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.
Nos. 3369 and 3371, two new modern residences, rock-faced stone fronts, three stories and cellar; these houses are finished in selected quarter-sawed hardwoods; handsome sideboards and hall trees built in; electric gas lighting; porcelain bath-tubs elegant wood mantels, etc. The most desirable residence avenue on the South Side. Houses open.
W. H. FLEMING, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—
AT MUCH LESS THAN ACTUAL COST.
TWO BRICK DWELLINGS
On Thirty-ninth-place, just off Wabash-av.
IT WILL PAY TO INVESTIGATE THIS.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BOULEVARD—
200 feet Grand-boulevard, near 36th-st.
60 feet Grand-boulevard, near 37th-st.
180 feet Grand-boulevard, corner 39th-st.
81 feet Grand-boulevard, corner 40th-st.
50 feet Grand-boulevard, near 41st-st.
100 feet Grand-boulevard, corner 43d-st.
48 feet Grand-boulevard, near 43d-st.
100 feet Grand-boulevard, corner 45th-st.
150 feet Grand-boulevard, near 48th-st.
65 feet Grand-boulevard, corner 50th-st.
300 feet Grand-boulevard, corner 51st-st.
The above are all bargains, and now is a good time to buy them.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV.—Between 38th and 39th-sts., 100x135 ft.; only $250 per foot. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—I HAVE EIGHT BUSINESS lots, east front, on State-st., near 56th-st. (or Garfield-boulevard), which I will sell for $2,500 apiece. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—WE have for sale the entire railroad frontage on the west side of Stewart-av., between 35th and 40th-sts.; can divide to suit purchasers; belt line railroad connections and free switching from six roads. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA BARGAIN—100X208, MICHIgan-boulevard and 38th-st., east front. OWNER, Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st., Stock Exchange Bldg.

FOR SALE — GROCERY OR SALOON CORNER; $3,500. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, PARTLY IMPROVED, ON 3d-av., near Van Buren-st.; cheap to pay mortgage. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 379 FEET.
Corners on two avenues; finest lot on this street for improvement. WM. M. BAKER, 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
39TH-ST.—Near Cottage Grove-av., 349x125 ft. to alley; A1 location for stores and flats.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY editions for full particulars of S. M. BLOSS & CO.'S new Fernwood subdivision; send for plat. Tel. 579. S. M. BLOSS & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE AV., HOUSE AND lot for $5,500, being $1,000 less than its neighbor; new and modern; only one of them. Inquire 10 to 12, or write to B. B. FERGUSON, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 70.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. STORE—EAST FRONT, near Harrison; lot 25 feet front; price $40,000. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES, VACANT and improved, for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR HOYNE-AV., 2-story frame with brick basement, 11 rooms; good barn; lot 29x125 feet. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—365 WARREN-AV., A GOOD 2-STORY house in two flats; lot 25x125; for the low price of $5,750. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 5-ACRE TRACT.
RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE SUBDIVISION.
Located between Madison and Jackson-sts., within present city limits; can be reached by Wis. Central Ry., C. & N. W. Ry., and Madison-st. cars.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

WE POSSESS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION
WE POSSESS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION
WE POSSESS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION

Involving the great question of homes for the people, and with it we now unlock and place upon the market the finest piece of suburban property yet offered to home seekers in the west division. It is with particular gratification that we are thus enabled to unlock and fling wide open to the public another opportunity for popular investment. It lies adjacent to six stations on the Wisconsin Central railroad and is easily reached from the Madison-st. cars. It possesses the additional feature of being intersected by those great thoroughfares, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Congress, and Harrison-sts., between West 43d and West 44th-sts., on all of which we now have choice property for sale.

IT IS A NOTABLE FACT

That in the past six weeks we have sold out all the desirable property adjacent to the above described tract on 43d-st., and fronting on Madison, Monroe, Wilcox-av., Adams, and Harrison-sts. And such is the

DEMAND FOR THIS PROPERTY

that we now have but 3 lots left on Madison-st., although the property was only platted Sept. 27.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

We are not only prepared to sell you lots at popular prices in this new addition, but to

ERECT BRICK HOUSES TO YOUR ORDER,

also, expecting only a small payment in cash and the balance at $25 per month.

These houses will be constructed of pressed brick, with plate glass windows, hardwood floors and interior finish, with reception hall, parlor, diningroom, etc.; all kitchen, bathroom, and closet fixtures, gas fixtures, water and sewer pipes complete. Everything new, modern, and in good taste. Such an offer is rare in the history of real estate and housebuilding in Chicago. It enables a man to immediately turn his rent toward the payment for a house.

No delays. All orders executed with dispatch, and your ideas of a home incorporated in a model brick structure and sold to you on the easy payment plan.

Persons desiring to buy this property must talk fast; there never was a more favorable time in the history of real estate for investment in lots for homes or speculation than the present. And the rate at which the surrounding property has been sold off pronounces this an investment par excellence.

We not only possess this extraordinary key, but we know we have sounded the

KEYNOTE TO THE SITUATION.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND.

POPULAR PRICES.
EASY TERMS.

SPONTANEOUS POPULARITY.

W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.,
1979 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—

Since we placed that choice property on the market, which extends from Madison-st. and 43d-st. to Colorado-av., there has developed

A POPULAR CRAZE

For these lots—Gunderson & Gauger's Subdivision. ENTIRE STREET FRONTS HAVE BEEN SOLD.

The Wisconsin Central railroad has six stations along this property. This, together with the fact that it is only 20 minutes' ride from the center of the city, making a combination as to location and other advantages which the public has not been slow in taking advantage of. We still have some of this property left, which can be reached from the 45th-st. station of the Wisconsin Central road or via the Madison-st. cable, a combination of transportation facilities rarely to be met with in subdivision property. We are aware that we are offering an unusual bargain to our patrons; at the same time we are not exacting in the matter of prices and terms. In addition we wish you to particularly note that we are now prepared to

BUILD FOR YOU ON THIS PROPERTY

ELEGANT PRESSED BRICK HOUSES

With all the modern conveniences, water and gas pipes and sewer connections complete. They will contain hardwood finish, plate-glass windows, and be a model of modern architectural design. We take pleasure in announcing that these houses and lots are placed at your disposal on the easy payment plan, requiring only a small payment down in cash, and the balance at $25 per month. This offer is practically unheard of in building circles, and it is with unusual pleasure that we are able to extend the benefits of this arrangement to our patrons. This region is bound to be one of the choicest residence sections known to West Chicago. The class of dwellings erecting and to be erected are of the very best, and everything indicates that the popular demand for these lots will close them out this fall. It is hardly necessary for us to caution you to buy now. Free excursion tickets at our office. Agents on the grounds or at our branch office at 1979 W. Madison-st.

W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Free excursions Saturday at 1:15 p. m. and Sunday at 11:15 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
537 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—$2,300; BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT on W. Van Buren-st., near Sacramento.
Vacant lots on W. Harrison-st., west of California-av., $900 to $1,250 each.
Vacant lots on Van Buren-st., near Homan-av., $875.
Lexington-st., near Francisco, $750; only one lot left at that price. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—
A beautiful building lot on W. Adams, near Wood-st.; $40 under the market; a forced sale; apply at once; must be sold; per foot, $135.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—BARGAINS—LOOK AT this desirable property. Large, new 2-story brick store, 935 W. Van Buren-st.; $5,250. Fine modern brick residence, 693½ Monroe-st.; $8,000. Elegant modern, new brick, stone front flats, 407 and 409 Marshfield-av.; $7,100 each; all rented. B. F. GEORGE, 353½ Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—
A BEAUTIFUL TRACT OF SIXTEEN ACRES
In S. E. ¼, Sec. 2, T. 38 n., R. 13.
North of Archer-av. and south of 43d-st.
Santa Fe car-shops and Grand Trunk car-shops and transportation near by; can be bought very reasonable. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
Manufacturing coalyard and stoneyard sites on Pan Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
268 ft on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft deep.
536 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—
ASHLAND-BOULEVARD,
Between Harrison and York; elegant 11-room dwelling, with lot 50x150. One of the choicest homes on the street.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—$2,400; ONE LOT ONLY at this price on W. Madison-st., east of California-av.; south front; lot 24x121. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—
WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD,
CORNER, NEAR PARK.
GREAT BARGAIN.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 5.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Near the McCormick Theological Seminary, a two-story and basement brick house, in excellent order; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on 1st floor; house heated by steam; choice neighborhood; lot 37½ ft. front, usual depth; can be bought at a bargain.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR NORTH, 3-story stone front house, 12 rooms; this is cheap for $7,400 if taken at once.
PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.
Send for a catalogue.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE INVESTMENT.
LA SALLE-AV., cor. Chestnut-st., 4-story flat building complete in all appointments; will pay good income on price asked.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000, EASY TERMS—MODERN stone-front house near south end Lincoln Park. OWNER, Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st., Stock Ex. Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE ELEGANT modern residence 671 Dearborn-av. Apply at owner 164 Market-st. JULIUS STEIN.

FOR SALE—CLEVELAND-AV., NEAR LINCOLN Park—Modern 2-story brick residence, 11 rooms, all light; lot 35x125 to alley, east front; immediate possession; $11,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—S. W. CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. and 75th-st.; 6⅜ acres (1,200 ft. frontage), cornering on Vincennes road; ripe for retailing; $30,000.
5 acres (48 lots), 67th-st. and Oakley-av., near Western-av., two blocks from depot and street cars; $11,500.
10 acres, 67th-st. and California-av., at $1,300.
20 acres on 59th-st., adj. Chicago Lawn, at $1,000.
5 acres cor. 83d-st. and Stewart-av., adj. Auburn, at $1,100 per acre; bargain.
5 acres, cor. Paxton-av. and 75th-st.; ripe for retailing; $3,000 per acre.
Several tracts near Western-av., south of 55th-st. and on the ridge at Washington Heights. Call for list of prices.
80 acres on State-st., near 99th.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV. FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 10 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 139 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—55TH-ST. AND GRAND Trunk road; suitable for a syndicate; cheap if taken at once.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CHEAP LOTS
AT
"ENGLEWOOD ON THE HILL."
$400 EACH.
These lots are THE ACTUAL HILL LOTS on Bishop-st. Within one block of 63th-st. street-car line. Will sell you a cozy 6-room cottage ON LONG TIME.
For particulars see OSWALD KUTSCHE & CO., Room 48, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
AUBURN PARK ACRES.
25 acres on 79th-st., within 3 blocks of Auburn Park station.
Greatest bargain in the city.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500—Twelve acres, 715 feet front on Archer-av., extending through to 47th-st., just east of Santa Fe, and two blocks north of Grand Trunk shops; all high ground; will make 106 lots, with quick sale at double the cost. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$18,000 RECENT SALES—
Is what the improvements have done in one week for the superb property known as
WOODLAWN RIDGE.
IF YOU WILL TAKE A TRIP DOWN TO THAT CHOICE SECTION OF THE CITY
Which lies between Cottage Grove-av. and Jackson Park, on Sixty-fifth-st., via I. C. R. R. or Cottage Grove cars, you will discover that a wonderful transformation is going on.
STONE SIDEWALKS ARE NOW BEING PUT DOWN.
GAS AND WATER MAINS ARE NOW IN.
9-INCH MACADAM IS ALSO BEING ADDED.
THE HANDSOMEST BOULEVARD LAMPS EVER USED IN THE STREETS OF CHICAGO
Will be erected here. This rich property is just now being held at very low prices. If you don't think the prices are low go to Kenwood, South Park, or Hyde Park, and try to get property equally as well located. In addition to that the class of residents will be of the highest order.
There will be no cheap dwellings erected here. The character of the surroundings, as well as the people, correspond with the demand for an extra choice residence section.
If you are wise you will not wait for an advance in price on this property, which the improvements now being put in must necessitate. Better buy now when the prices are low and terms easy.
Further particulars on application at Woodlawn station, or at our office at Sixty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., or 3920 Cottage Grove-av.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— GREAT SUCCESS.
OVER 50 LOTS SOLD.
24 LOTS SOLD IN ONE WEEK.
—LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—
PRICES $450 TO $1,250 PER LOT.
Fronting Stony Island-boulevard, Grand terrace, Shergold-court, Jefferson-av., South Chicago-av., 75th, 76th, and 77th-sts.
The best on the market.
High, dry ridge land, containing water, sidewalks, macadamized streets, and shade trees. This property can be reached via the Illinois Central, P., F. W. & C., and L. S. & M. S. Rys., all entering one union depot, five minutes' walk from the property. The best transportation in Cook County. 150 passenger trains daily. Call for free transportation.
But three left of the 7-room modern houses which we have recently built on the above property, on detached brick foundations, containing hot and cold water, bath, gas, mantels, fire-places, hardwood stairs, etc., each on a lot 25x125 to alley. Price $2,500; terms $350 cash, balance monthly payments if desired. Agent on the ground daily to show property.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st., 144 La Salle-st., and branch office Cor. 76th-st. and R. R. tracks, Grand Crossing.

FOR SALE—
IN WM. TURKINGTON'S BOULEVARD AND PARK SUBDIVISION.
NOTE THE LOCATION.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD ON THE EAST, 51ST-ST. PARKWAY ON THE NORTH, WASHINGTON PARK AND THE COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CABLE ON THE WEST, 52D-ST. ON THE SOUTH.
THIS IS THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN THE MARKET OF THIS CHOICE PROPERTY.
SURROUNDED BY BOULEVARDS AND PARKS, WITH THE BEST TRANSPORTATION IN THE CITY PASSING IT, IT IS WITHOUT QUESTION THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE SUBDIVISION NOW ON THE MARKET.
BEFORE PRICES ARE ADVANCED TAKE ADVANTAGE OF PRESENT LOW FIGURES.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF FRONTAGE CAN BE SECURED IF APPLIED FOR AT ONCE ON 52D-ST. AT $60 PER FT.
NOWHERE IN HYDE PARK CAN THE PROPERTY BE DUPLICATED AT THIS PRICE.
PRICES ON DREXEL, THE PARKWAY, AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV. RANGE FROM $100 TO $300 PER FT.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 43D-ST. AND 144 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK BARGAINS—
Now is the time to buy before the rush and the location of the World's Fair; this property will double in value when the elevated railroads are built:
Michigan-av., corner of 50th-st., 207 ft.
Michigan-av., corner of 50th-st., 97 ft.
Michigan-av., near 52d-st., 40 ft.
Prairie-av., two corners of 54th-st., 64 ft.
Indiana-av., corner of 54th-st., 64 ft.
Prairie-av., corner of 61st-st., 200 ft.
Wabash-av., near 43d-st., e. f., 25 ft.
Calumet-av., corner of 47th-st., 129 ft.
Calumet-av., corner of 51st-st., 126 ft.
Vincennes-av., corner of 55th-st., 48 ft.
Vincennes-av., lots near 65th-st.; bargains.
Evans-av., near 65th-st., 2 lots, $1,150.
Drexel-av., e f., near 60th-st., $1,150.
Drexel-av., corner of 61st-st., 99x165 ft.
Vincennes-av., lots near 70th-st., $993.
Calumet-av., near 68th-st., 25x178, for $475.
One lot corner 66th-st. and McChesney-av., $700.
Corner of 62d-st. and Woodlawn-av., 50x175 ft.
Drexel-av., lots near 56th-st., at $1,200.
Jackson-av., lots near 57th-st., $1,000.
H. DALEY, R. 26, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2,71.
VERY ELEGANT RESIDENCE.
A BARGAIN.
41ST-ST., NORTH FRONT, BEAUTIFUL MODERN PRESSED BRICK RESIDENCE, 9 ROOMS AND FINISHED LAUNDRY. EVERYTHING IN FINISH AND WORKMANSHIP FIRSTCLASS; LOCATION COULD NOT BE BETTER. CONVENIENT TO CABLE AND STEAM CARS.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST. AND 3920 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

FOR SALE—
SEE THIS BARGAIN.
WOODLAWN-AV., southeast corner 54th-st., 150x184, only $100 per foot; cheapest corner in Hyde Park.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE AND DREXEL-av. lots, adjoining Dauphin Park at 89th-st.; Cottage Grove-av., $500; Drexel-av., $250; cheapest lots in Hyde Park; 50 daily trains on Illinois Central; cable cars soon; prices will positively be advanced $50 per lot Nov. 5, as we have only 50 lots left. Take you out on 2 or 3 o'clock train any day. Terms, $25 cash; $10 or more per month. DAVIS & BROWN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 55TH-ST., 52½ ft., at $70.
43d-st., near Champlain-av., 175x119 ft., at $125.
Cottage Grove-av., near 67th-st., 50x122 ft., at $70.
Wentworth-av., n. e. cor. 71st-st., 98x174½ ft., at $100.
Choice location for stores and flats.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Forty-fifth-st., between Grand-boulevard and Vincennes-av., 50x125; only $70 per foot.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 FT. ON WABASH-AV., JUST south of Sixty-first-st.; will be sold cheap. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV.—LOT 49x125, near 44th-st.; convenient to Ill. Cen. Ry. and cable cars; only $125 per foot. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—66X161 FEET MICHIGAN-AV., EAST front, near Forty-sixth-st., at a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Vincennes-av., n. w. cor. Boulevard-place, one block north of 47th-st.; south and east front; street improvements paid for; choicest corner on street. Make offer. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BELOW PRESENT MARKET VALue; 50x160 ft., w. f., on Wabash-av., south of 57th-st. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN OAKLAND—A BARGAIN FOR home or investment—8-room brick house, handsomely finished throughout; has all modern improvements; paved streets, stone sidewalk; near steam and cable cars; will include carpets, new, and cost about $400; price $500. JAMES HOOD, R. 34, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., N. W. CORNER 48th-st., 75x145 feet; $100 a foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—A GOOD HOUSE and deep lot in very choice location. Also two very choice corner lots at a bargain. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—100X160 FT., MICHIGAN-AV., COR. 50th-st.; also 100x160 feet Indiana-av., corner 50th-st.; ground high and dry. Only $15 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100X125, LANGLEY-AV., JUST SOUTH of 69th-st.; $50 per foot. PITNEY, Room A, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD, NEAR FIFty-first-st., 70x380 feet, two fronts, $14,000. This is choice and a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD.
Greenwood-av.—78 feet on best corner of this beautiful avenue, at a low price. WM. M. BAKER, 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER, 50X125 feet, corner 69th-st. and Vincennes-av. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$57.50 PER FOOT—LANGLEY-AV., near 68th-st., being paved and stone sidewalks laid. PITNEY, Room A, 69 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOTEL OR APARTMENT BUILDING, ERECTED ON THE S. E. COR. OF 51ST-ST. PARKWAY AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CABLE, OPPOSITE THE BEAUTIFUL WASHINGTON PARK WOULD BE FILLED TO OVERFLOWING THE YEAR ROUND.

FOR SALE—WHEN A LOT CAN BE BOUGHT BY THE SIDE OF DREXEL-BOULEVARD, WASHINGTON PARK, AND THE COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CABLE AT $60 PER FOOT AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EASY 100 PER CENT PROFIT IS AFFORDED.

FOR SALE—A LEVEL-HEADED CONTRACTOR COULD NOT WELL CONSIDER A FINER LOCATION FOR FINE RESIDENCES THAN ON 52D-ST., BETWEEN DREXEL-BOULEVARD AND WASHINGTON PARK AT $60 PER FOOT.

FOR SALE—IS THERE A FINER LOCATION FOR RESIDENCES IN THE CITY THAN ON 51ST-ST. PARKWAY (450 FEET WIDE) BETWEEN DREXEL-BOULEVARD AND WASHINGTON PARK?

FOR SALE—THE BIGGEST BARGAIN IN HYDE Park for $1,500 cash; 112x125, to alley, on corner Greenwood-av. and 72d-st; lots here are selling for $22 per foot; the B. & O. will run on 71st-st. one block north, and the value of this property will double in 60 days. J. B. OSBORNE, 169 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV., near 43d-st.,
Detached modern brick house, 10 rooms; everything very complete; lot 25x125 feet; owner will sell below market price. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WINDSOR PARK.
Bond-av., east front, 100 feet north of 75th-st., 50x200 feet, $40.
Bond-av., east front, near 77th-st., 100x200 feet, at $7.
5 acres corner Paxton-av. and 75th-st., at $3,000.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF 58TH-st.; 58x161; $75 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—26 ACRES—225 LOTS—ON SOUTH Chicago-av. and 87th-st. on C., P. & F. W. R. R. 18 acres on 95th-st., Vincennes-av., and Rock Island R. R. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER ON STATE-ST.; RENTS for $3,300; price $37,000. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON STATE-ST. EXTENDing to Indiana-av. ready for immediate subdivision, near R. R. station having frequent trains; nice high land, all dry enough to build on: price and terms very reasonable; a rare opportunity. For particulars call on H. M. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNERS SOUTH—
81x125, Cor. St. Lawrence-av. and 49th, $80.
81x125, Cor. Forrestville-av. and 49th, $55.
4x71, Cor. Indiana-av. and 54th, $75.
84x171, Cor. Prairie-av. and 54th, $75.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X164 FT. GREENWOOD-AV., EAST front, near 53d-st.; only $80 per ft. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE:—
A number of small and large acre tracts on Wisconsin Central at Ridgeland and Oak Park-avs. for $750 to $800 an acre.
Land is selling only five blocks away at $2,500 an acre; for instance, the sale to the Journal Land Association at $2,500 an acre, the sale to the Commercial Land Association at $2,600 an acre, and others. In my immense subdivision of 372 acres, divided into 5-acre blocks, a few pieces remain unsold at last year's prices. Here they are:
2 acres, Oak Park-av. and 16th-st., per acre $750
5 acres, East-av. and 14th-st., per acre 800
5 acres near Ridgeland-av. and 15th-st., per acre .. 750
5 acres, Evangeline-av. and 14th-st., per acre 800
5 acres, Riverside-av. and 14th-st., per acre 800
40 acres at $800 an acre, 40 acres at $750 an acre; 10 acres, corner 12th-st. and Lombard-av. at $1,000.
At these figures by buying 5 acres you are only paying about $?? a lot; main sewers in, trees planted, and grading done; Kirwin depot adjacent. Owners of subdivisions all around are selling lots at from $300 to $700 each.
I have sold five miles of street frontage the last four months out of this tract. Now is the time to buy the cheapest and best acres on West Side. JOHN WAIN, Room 303 Tacoma Bldg, Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
A SPECIAL BARGAIN
IN
CICERO ACRES
THIS WEEK ONLY.
MUST BE $50,000 CASH PAYMENT.
J. P. WHITE & SON, ROOM 13, 95 AND 97 CLARK-ST.

FOR SALE—
CICERO ACRES.
30 acres cor. North-av. and W. 48th-st., $1,500 per acre.
22 acres cor. North-av. and Oak Park-av., $50 per acre.
30 acres cor. Austin-av. and 39th-st., $650 an acre; this is cheap.
16 acres cor. Adams and W. 50th-sts., $2,500 an acre.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
North Clark-st., north of Sulzer-st., east front, 50 or 100 by 160, only $35 per foot. It will pay you to investigate. DAVIS & BROWN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ALMOST NEW—12-ROOM HOUSE and barn, lake shore district, Lake View; near Lake Shore-drive and Lincoln Park; all modern improvements; excellent arrangements; see it and you will want to own it. Address owner, N 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME ON DEMING-court, new and modern, with lot 50x180; $15,500; call and see photograph. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.
Send for a catalogue.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM, 80 acres, improved; fine buildings; exchange for any good business. M 169, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE BY LADY—160-acre improved farm, Garfield County, Kansas, $5 an acre; house, barn, etc.; part time. 97 Calumet Bl'd.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
GRAND AMPHITHEATER AUCTION SALE AT MAYWOOD NEXT SATURDAY.
Held in big warm building on the ground. Seats for 2,500. We sell best price we can get every one of 200 lots. $10 cash and $2.50 per month.
MAYWOOD IS A GRAND SUCCESS.
Two big special trains will leave corner 5th-av. and Harrison-st., one at 10 a. m. and one at 1:30 p. m. Tickets also good on 4:30 p. m. train. Sale will be continued till evening. Calcium lights. A grand concert by the best band in America; 20 performers.
Sale will be a repetition of the big sale we held 2 years ago at corner of Halsted and 75th-sts., Englewood, where 700 lots were sold at prices that doubled money for every buyer; also like the great South Englewood and Moreland sales.
EVERY BUYER AT WHICH MADE MONEY.
The wonderful 2,000 feet parachute jump by Prof. Thompson of Quincy will occur during the day. A deed of lot free to finder will be sent from balloon. This will be the most exciting scene ever witnessed. Lunch served at 2 o'clock.
BUY A BEAUTIFUL MAYWOOD LOT.
Invest money in the land, it never fails. Westward the star booms. Lake-st. is the north line of this property, Madison-st. is the south line. Randolph-st., Washington, Warren, and Park-avs. run through it.
Call early for tickets; thousands have their tickets already.
THIS WILL BE THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Who will not own a beautiful home and splendid investment? Now is the time.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—EVERGREEN PARK IS THE PLACE to buy if you wish low-priced lots with a good train service; low fare; houses building; the best drainage, beautiful trees and shrubbery and surroundings, not equaled in any other suburb; fine two-story school-house on subdivision; lots $175 to $300; $10 to $25 cash and $2.50 to $5 monthly; will show you property free. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TO A SYNDICATE.
137 acres at Winnetka, only $400 per acre; station on the ground; all choice land and will subdivide to good advantage.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS AT R. R. STATION IN ONE of the most immediately prospective quarters. Address OWNER, 307 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HOUSES, JUST FINished, with 50 foot frontage, in our subdivision at La Vergne, crossing of C., B. & Q. and Ill. Central railroads; only 21 minutes' ride; also lots $225 and upwards; monthly payments or otherwise. SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—IN A CHARMING SUBURB, A FEW choice lots; $275 if taken now. Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT PIERRE, THE NEW STATE Capital of South Dakota, only $25; on easy payments—viz.: $1 per month for 25 months; only a few left; please call or send your address and agent will call at your house with maps, plats, etc. N. W. INSTALLMENT CO., 420 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—35 FIRST-CLASS unimproved residence and business lots in rapidly growing cities in Kansas, ranging in price from $100 to $4,000. Owner will dispose of all of them cheap. Address, H. P. R., Room 913, No. 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—40 ACRES BEST ORANGE land at $5 per acre; a bargain. 49 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BEST INVESTMENT FOR $10,000 cash, whole or part, city or suburbs; must be bargain. Address K 144, Tribune office.

WANTED—
VACANT PROPERTY
For cash customers ready to buy,
Either SOUTH SIDE or WEST SIDE,
If prices are right.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—CHOICE ACRE property; must be well located and easy and quick of access. M 178, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY IMPROVED PROPERTY ON good retail streets. P.-O. Box 391.

WANTED—HOUSE BRINGING GOOD RENTAL, South Side. Wentworth-av.; give price, street, number. N 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE—EAST OF MICHIGAN-av., north of Forty-seventh-st., not over $6,000; give street number and frontage. Address J 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR A NEW and modern eight-room house on South Side, east of State-st., not to exceed $8,000. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CHOICE CENTRAL LOCATION, 99 years; can use $?,000 of other property part payment; pays 7 per cent net. E. C. WARE, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MANUFACTURING PROPERty with water power, foundry, machine, woodworking, blacksmith and paint shop, in all embracing over 20,000 feet of floor room, and good railroad facilities, fine healthy location, cheap homes for operatives; within 40 miles of Chicago; will exchange for city property. J. GUNZENHAUSER, 38 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—
FOR FARM in Illinois or Iowa, a fine corner residence on Garfield-boulevard, valued at $8,500; 45 feet front on boulevard; a rare opportunity. OSWALD KUTSCHE & CO., Room 48, 126 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—14-ROOM STONE FRONT ON Ogden-av., near Randolph-st. Will take $5,000 in vacant lots as part payment. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A SMALL ACRE TRACT for modern residence on South Side. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEEL CHEST, with time lock; will trade a fine coupe, rockaway suitable for one or two horses. Address M 111, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR EQUITY of $4,000 in houses and lots in business center of Watertown, Dakota? M 112, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 LA SALLE-ST., have money to loan on real estate in sums of $1,000 to $10,000.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor. Money to loan on real estate security in any amount at lowest rates without delay. Parties desiring loans please call for rates. 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE CAN ALWAYS SERVE you well if you want to borrow money on first mortgage on improved city property. Come and see before you determine for yourselves. Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE COLLATeral in sums and time to suit. Real estate mortgages bought. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; special terms on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

NO COMMISSION—A SPECIAL FUND. 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; money to loan on Chicago real estate. G. G. GOODMAN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

TO LOAN—$1,000 AND OTHER SMALL SUMS ON Chicago improved real estate. H. M. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—BY A PRIVATE PARTY, $1,000 ON real estate security. M 157, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO $10,000, SPECIAL SUMS, TO LOAN on city real estate at 6 per cent; can hand over money 3 days after application; $10,000 to $100,000 5 per cent and 1 per cent commission. BENBOW B. FERGUSON, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 70.

$35,000 OR $40,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON central improved Chicago real estate at 5 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO., ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST. OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

A BIG CHANCE FOR SOME ONE TO MAKE SOME money or get big interest. I have $50,000 in 1st mortgage bonds, secured by $130,000 worth property; must sell these bonds or borrow money on them. Address N 1, Tribune office.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—I HAVE A large amount of 1st mortgage notes that are gilt-edge security; I need money and will sell them in any sums from $500 to $80,000 at big discount. Address G 113, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN IN BUSINESS WISHES TO borrow $200 for three months at 3 per cent on $1,500 worth of furniture. M 130, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CAPITALISTS, PLEASE NOTICE—PURCHASER wanted for business property; value about $150,000; rents 6 per cent net; present tenant wishes a 20 years' lease. N 41, Tribune office.

CHOICE SMALL INVESTMENTS—PARTIES having $25, $50, or $100 will find safe, reliable, and rapidly increasing investment; investigate for yourself. Address S E 83, Tribune office.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS WHO can from time to time use additional money in their business to advantage are requested to call at Midland Company, 103 Washington-st.

WE WILL LOAN ANY AMOUNT ON COMMERcial paper, warehouse receipts, furniture, teams, or other securities; all transactions private; reasonable rates. Room 21 Major Block.

PARTNERS WANTED.

LADY PARTNER WANTED BY SINGLE GENtleman engaged in stock raising in Northern Colorado; $3,000 to $5,000 required. References given and required. M 106, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 OR more in cash in a very profitable, safe, and honorable business. Am now managing the business and will invest an equal amount to buy it out. Apply to W. H. TRASHER, 335 State-st. References: Chicago Trust and Savings Bank.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $6,000 FOR manufacturing business; about $30,000 contracts on hand. G 168, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH SOME CAPITAL IN manufacturing a staple article; will realize $10,000 per year. N 3, Tribune office.

DENTISTRY.

QUEEN CITY DENTAL PARLORS, 99 MADIson-st., 3d floor—Full set teeth $8; gold crown $5; porcelain crown $5; silver and amalgam fillings $1; teeth filled or extracted without pain; all work warranted.

I WANT A FEW PIECES OF UPHOLSTERed furniture in exchange for dental work. M 153, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
SOUTH SIDE.
HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES.
WE HAVE THE LARGEST LIST OF ANY REAL ESTATE FIRM ON THE SOUTH SIDE.
WE CAN SHOW YOU THE FINEST HOUSES WHICH ARE TO RENT.
WE HAVE ELEGANT FLATS VARYING IN PRICE AND CAN SUIT YOU.
RENTS ARE LOW.
WE also have SEVERAL GOOD STORES.
PLEASE CALL ON US AND GET OUR LIST IN PAMPHLET FORM.
WE WILL DRIVE YOU OUT AND AFFORD EVERY FACILITY IN MAKING A SELECTION.
SOUTH SIDE RENTING A SPECIALTY.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.
Main telephone, 976. Branch office, 9828.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER—A SMALL furnished house to a couple without children; all conveniences; south of 24th-st.; $50 per month. Address H 172, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—3419 WABASH-AV.—FINE 10-room stonefront; complete order; rent $45. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSES hardwood floors, screens, gasfixtures, etc., No. 328 Graves-place. Apply at Room 51, 170 Madison-st. Keys at 3155 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 10-ROOM DWELLING on South Park-av.; moderate rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED STONE HOUSE, 7 rooms, modern. 11 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SOUTH SIDE RESIdence, completely furnished, for six months or longer. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—942 MONROE-ST.; DINING-ROOM and kitchen on parlor floor; house has every convenience and is in desirable neighborhood. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR RENT—718 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE 10-room brick dwelling; modern and in first-class condition; very low rent. Apply on premises or to ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—423 MONROE-ST.—14 ROOMS FOR first-class boarding-house; view of Jefferson Park. Inquire DR. S. WALKER, 210½ Clark-st.

TO RENT—1025 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, fine modern new brick, two flats, cheap rent; open.

North Side.

TO RENT—NO. 54 ST. CLAIR-ST., 11-ROOM house; hardwood finish; in excellent repair. No. 359 Ohio-st., 9-room house. No. 300 Erie-st., 11-room house. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO. 11 WISCONSIN-ST., 9 ROOMS; one-half block from Lincoln Park and cable cars. No. 28 Lincoln-av., 9 rooms in excellent repair. F. A. FRITZE JR., 749 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—275 ONTARIO-ST., TWO-STORY and basement brick house, 10 rooms; in nice order, desirable location; furniture can be bought at a bargain as the owner desires to sell at once. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

496 WEBSTER-AV.—14 ROOMS; ALL IMprovements; near cable; $45. C. L. HAMMOND, 116 La Salle-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE IN good order; genteel neighborhood; convenient to Lincoln Park; rent nominal to good tenant; $25. ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER, 167 Washington.

Cicero.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN—COTTAGE, $13. NINE-room house, $22. Six-room house, $16. Address A. KIDDER, Austin.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED NEW brick house, 5002 Madison-av. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODEL 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS IN NEW buildings, 322 to 346 S. Wood-st.; all modern improvements; Lincoln clothes-dryers. Outside light and air in every room. Special rates to May 1, 1890. Don't rent until you have seen these flats; they are the best for the money in Chicago. Agent on the premises. F. A. SMITH, R. 20, 69 Dearborn-st., 322 South Wood-st., First Flat.

TO RENT—NO. 1012 MADISON-ST., 6-ROOM flat. Campbell-av., near Harrison-st., 7-room flat, $27.50. Washington-boul., near Oakley-av., 6 rooms. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN room flats in new brick block, $20 to $30. Apply at 168 Laflin-st., first flat.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT. 960 CENTRAL PARK-av. Inquire within.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—6-ROOM FLAT IN RETURN for board of lady: modern conveniences. 409 Campbell-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT OF 7 ROOMS AT 847 Fulton-st.; has been put in complete order; $18 per month. Also lower flat, 865 Fulton-st., 5 rooms at $12.50 per month. R. M. OUTHET, 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 3-ROOM FLATS, 445 TO 459 Madison-st., $15 and $18. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 West Madison and 125 La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED SIX-ROOM FLAT; must leave the city; a bargain to good party if taken by Nov. 1. 290 Warren-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS OPPOSITE HAYmarket and Academy of Music theaters; best place in city for room-renting; janitor service. C. E. EHLERT, Room 64, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND HOUSE EAST OF ROBEY on Congress-st., bay window, decorated, 6-room flat, $16.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 4-ROOM BRICK FLATS, newly papered, at $11 and $14. Inquire at store, 387 W. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLAT, 8 ROOMS, AND BARN 646 Fulton-st. Apply at 658.

North Side.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT OF SIX ROOMS AND bath-room at No. 54 Lincoln-av. (near the park); the furniture in it will be sold at a bargain. LOUIS KISTLER, 77 South Clark-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 9-ROOM APARTMENT in the Walton flats, corner North Clark and Locust-sts.; steam heat, passenger elevator, and janitor service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "CHARLEVOIX," 87 RUSH-st., 7-room apartment; steam heat, hot water, telephone, janitor service, hardwood floors, etc. J. W. HOWELL, 822 Opera-House, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 5 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, with all modern conveniences. F. A. FRITZE JR., 749 N. Wells-st.

TO RENT—333 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH, 7-ROOM flat, in thorough repair; steam heat and janitor service; $50. J. W. HOWELL, 822 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT OF SIX ROOMS AND laundry, 133 North State-st., ten minutes from business. W. M. LUFF, 59 Clark-st., Room 50.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4-ROOM FLATS; BATH, etc.; 729 West Madison-st.; cheap. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW APARTMENTS—191 AND 193 THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV.
Each has 7 rooms and all modern improvements, including furnace, stationary range, laundry stove, shades, and hardwood finish throughout. Every room has outside light and air. Moderate rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN McLENNAN Block, South Park-av. and 31st-st.; passenger elevator, laundry, janitor service, refrigerators, shades, screens, etc. Apply at building day or evening.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 7-ROOM FLATS IN new building, cor. 17th and State-sts.; $21 to $30 per mo. GETCHEL, BARNEY & CO., Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—CONVENIENT 5-ROOM FLAT, FIRST floor, bath; 3423 Wabash-av. D. HARRY HAMMER, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 91.

TO RENT—NICE 3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS, 141 29TH-st.; $10 and $13; fine order. C. E. EHLERT, R. 64, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEW APARTMENTS, 191 and 193 Thirty-second-st.; every modern improvement; special rates to May 1 for long lease. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FRONT FLATS, 5 ROOMS EACH, 1ST floor, Montgomery Block, $18, $20, $22. Keys at corner drug store, 2614 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES CONVENIENT to centre of city and in desirable location. THOS. DEMPSTER, 521 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, HEATED BY steam, richly furnished, and thoroughly respectable; always clean and quiet, and in every way desirable to gentlemen wishing to pay for first-class accommodations; elevator; good table in building; single meals or by the week. Dearborn Park Building, 5 and 6 E. Washington-st. One large corner room.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 23 UNIversity-place, near Thirty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons. 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for two gentlemen; private family; very reasonable; no other tenants. 3225 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room; desirable locality. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—194 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 3 (BEAURIvage), pleasant front parlor, steam heat and grate fire.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. 3112 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ALcove, with or without board; also lady roommate. 67 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED east-front room, overlooking park. 3612 Ellis Park, just west Cottage Grove-av., between 36th and 37th.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Michigan-av., elegantly furnished rooms.

TO RENT—57 E. 29TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS; between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

North Side.

TO RENT—8 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEXT TO Union Club house—Very desirable double and single rooms, furnished; lovely alcove suitable for two or more; reasonable to parties permanent for the winter; superior table-board adjacent.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 269 ERIE-ST. Gentlemen with references.

TO RENT—LARGE SINGLE FRONT ROOM; PRIvate family. 212 Cass-st., second flat.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO party of gentlemen or separate. 271 Huron-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, NICELY FURnished large front room, with fire, gas, and use of bath. 215 Illinois-st., near State.

TO RENT—LARGE MODERN SINGLE ROOM, TO gentlemen. 148 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—68 RUSH-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED double and single rooms; front.

TO RENT—PLEASANT EAST FRONT ROOM, private family; steam heat and every convenience; walking distance. N 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE AND double connecting rooms, south front, well heated, in refined family. 261 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM: ALL conveniences. 229 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SMALL, HEATED ROOM; also fine large front room on second floor. 274 E. Chicago-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS IN 8-ROOM HOUSE; partly furnished; Jackson-st., near Loomis; rent can be paid mostly in board if tenant suits. MARK, Room 21, 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—LARGE room, with closet, also hall bedroom, on second floor; bath. 3132 Michigan-av.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, near South Park Station; furnace, gas, bath, etc. B. J. PARKER, 5652 Lake-av. Telephone 9833.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—STORE—92 FRANKLIN-ST.—$55 A MONTH.

KINZIE-ST., NEAR STATE.
STORE AND BASEMENT 50X100.
WILL RENT BASEMENT WITHOUT STORE.
LONG LEASE.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—555 30TH-ST.; 5 ROOMS connected; very low rent.

TO RENT—STORE AND FLATS 85 3D-AV.; suitable for saloon and hotel. Room 206, 112 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 302 STATE-ST. APPLY ON premises 9 to 10:30 every morning, or E. LANE, 10, 152 La Salle-st. Low rent to May 1.

TO RENT—HANDSOME STORE, 65X70, IN new building corner 17th and State; will rent very low for furniture, grocery, or market. GETCHEL, BARNEY & CO., Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—JAN. 1—STORES AND BASEMENT of 116 and 118 Franklin-st., near Madison; alley on side and rear. R. M. OUTHET, 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—FRONTING 2 STREETS, 2620 Cottage Grove-av. and 2619 South Park-av.; near 26th-st.; brick; both streets; low rent.

TO RENT—STORE, 67 MARKET-ST., NEXT corner Washington; two-story and basement; elevator; reduced rent. Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE; GOOD LIGHT; 45x60; $75 per month. 95 and 97 North La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN NEW BLOCK OF TEN, No. 671 Wells-st.; grocery needed in the block. Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st., Stock Exchange Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—PART OF LARGE GENT'S FURnishing store in first-class locality; suitable for hatter or merchant tailor; low rent and fine trade. N 36, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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COUNSELMAN BUILDING,
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One suite of offices, very desirable for a general insurance agency. Also some very desirable single offices in same building; fireproof; steam heat; rapid elevator; all conveniences.
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Desirable offices, single and en suite; rapid elevator service. Rents very moderate.
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First-class offices and salesrooms. Also any desired space to suit. Passenger and freight elevators. Steam heat.
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Tel. 976. 156-158 La Salle.

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TO RENT—OFFICES; INQUIRE AT 194 CLARK-ST., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 14 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN FINE OFFICE; nicely carpeted. Inquire 89 Dearborn-st., Room 34.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN NEW STOCK EXCHANGE Building, northeast corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts. Apply at Room 204 Stock Exchange Building.

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TO RENT—
LOFTS.
113-115 STATE-ST.—WILSON BROS.' BUILDING—
For a factory or for cloak, dress, bonnets, or for any light manufacturing.
We have part of the second floor, all of the third, and part of the fifth floor of this building which will be divided to suit tenant; handsome marble entrance; freight and passenger elevators; steam heat.
STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS—
Wanamaker & Brown Building.
The fourth floor of the above building will be rented entire, or any desired space can be had; will be fitted up to suit tenant; passenger and freight elevator and steam heat.
125-127 MARKET-ST.—
Second, third, fourth, and fifth floor lofts in good condition, at reasonable rates; steam heat, elevators, etc.
212 and 214 East Randolph-st., second floor, 40x75; will rent cheap.
Our list is too large to advertise in full. For particulars call on
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156-158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF 116 and 118 Franklin-st., together or separate; has light on three sides. R. M. OUTHET, 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT—in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators, buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler, reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.
2 floors, 40x160. 2 floors, 80x160.
2 floors, 42x73. 1 floor, 40x50.
1 floor, 42x35. 1 floor, 40x48.
WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SOUTH SIDE RENTING AND HAVE A FINE LIST OF HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. PARTIES ON THE LOOKOUT PLEASE CALL AND GET OUR PAMPHLET.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—27 ROOMS ABOVE 38 AND 40 WEST Madison-st.; warehouse rear 229 East Washington-st.; coal and wood yard 112 and 114 West Adams-st. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 605 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—36 ROOMS FOR HOTEL OR LODGING, 236 South Clark-st.; perfect order; fine location. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—35-ROOM HOTEL, $150 PER MONTH, located 15 North State-st.; also furniture for sale cheap. Apply 250 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE seven or eight room house on South Side, east of Michigan-av., south of 16th-st.; rent not to exceed $40. Address J 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, AND flats; large demand. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUSINESS MAN WANTS a suite of furnished rooms for the winter, east of State-st., between Washington and Harrison-sts. State location and price. N 84, Tribune office.

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WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN, FURnished room; North or South Side. Address, with terms, N 88, Tribune office.

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A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO STORE FURNIture, pianos, and merchandise is the Chicago Storage Warehouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., one block from Post-Office; private rooms with keys; moving carefully done. SNOW & GOODNOW, Proprietors. Telephone 891.

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Has just completed its new 6-story building for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, and 83 Van Buren-st. Telephone 1475.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
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GEORGE PARRY.

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TO LEASE—WABASH-AV. BUSINESS CORNER; the largest and best unimproved down-town business corner on the avenue can be leased for 99 years without revaluation. Also a desirable business corner on Van Buren-st. to lease for 99 years. For particulars call on H. M. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—HOTEL SITE FOR A TERM OF years, 100x200 on Wabash-av., 100 feet south of 22d-st., west front. W. L. BUTTERFIELD, Room 617 First National Bank Building.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, N. W. COR. 43d-st. and Centre-av; size 58x125. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, lot, 40 or 50 feet front and deep; corner preferred; West Side; not over one mile from the river and Madison-st. Address N 15, Tribune office.

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South Side.

158 OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av.—Finely furnished rooms, with board; also day board given.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms with board.

380 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, one elegant suite on ground floor; other rooms, single or double; everything first-class; prices low.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board; first-class accommodations.

1354 WABASH-AV., COR. 14TH-ST. PLEASant rooms, first-class board; terms reasonable.

1517 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated in a private family; first-class board and elegant rooms. References.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, single or en suite; excellent table.

1632 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE PLEASANT room with heat, use of bath, and good table board for one or two gentlemen; private family. The best of references required.

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2128 AND 2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME front alcove and another desirable room with the best of table board.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME ROOM with first-class table; fine location and close to cable-cars.

2222 AND 2226 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT front alcove; second floor and other rooms; superior board; reasonable.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT and back rooms; excellent table. Best references.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ALCOVE room, also suite, with first-class board.

3929 ELLIS-AV.—TO RENT—LARGE FRONT room with board; one block from steam and cable cars.

North Side.

124 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO CONNECTING AND one large front room, with board.

166 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

193 DEARBORN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms; excellent board; a pleasant home.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF CHICAGO-av.—A few very desirable front rooms with board; all modern conveniences. References. Also first-class table board.

213 DEARBORN, COR. OF CHICAGO-AV.—PARties in this vicinity desiring first-class table board can secure same by the meal or week by applications to above number. Breakfast, 6:30 to 10 a. m.; lunch, 12 to 2 p. m.; dinner, 5 to 8 p. m.; Sunday breakfast, 8 to 10 a. m.

221 DEARBORN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED rooms with best of board. References.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME DOUBLE front room; pretty single room; home comforts; excellent board; references.

251 EAST OHIO-ST.—DOUBLE ROOM, WITH board; steam heat.

286 E. ERIE-ST.—PLEASANT, SOUTH ROOMS, with board in private family for man and wife or two gentlemen.

376 E. CHICAGO-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE large and small rooms, with board.

549 LA SALLE-AV.—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND handsomely furnished rooms, with or without first quality board, at very moderate price; all conveniences; second bell.

LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH NICE home table; elegant location; North Side; walking distance from down-town. N 30, Tribune office.

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WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEST and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND A LOVELY HOME IN private family, south front alcove, connecting bath; excellent table; $12 per week. Address R C 81, Tribune office.

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BOARD—A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE DESIRE board and room in private family, not to exceed $12 per week. Must be first-class. Address N 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN WANT GOOD board and warm room; North or South Side; price $45. N 35, Tribune office.

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ATTENTION—ALL WHO ARE IN TROUBLE from any cause should not fail to consult with Mme. Countess de London, the celebrated English trance clairvoyant medium; positively no equal in revealing the future destiny of life; knowledge is power; seek advice before it is too late; truth guaranteed or fee returned. Always at home at 1212 Wabash-av., near 12th-st. Talismans for luck in business.

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ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingle or tin roofs; applied by any one; circulars and samples free. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

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FOR SALE—A PLATFORM SCALE, 42X44, IN firstclass condition; good as new; Chicago Scale Co. make. Inquire of cashier Tribune office.

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PATENT AND MECHANICAL DRAWINGS AND designs. Room 36, 121 La Salle-st.

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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

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GOOD CONFIDENTIAL HOME FOR LADIES BEfore and during confinement; female diseases skillfully treated. 1829 Wabash. Dr. KATE RICHER.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES—WE OFFER FOR THE NEXT 30 days strictly fire-proof safes at the following very low prices: Inside dimensions, 27x19x14, $50; 23x15x13½, $45; 18x14x12, $35. Safes have never been sold as low as this before. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

WEARING APPAREL.

WANTED—TO BUY THE BEST SEALSKIN cloak $25 will pay for; please give description, etc. N 89, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts., the leading Chicago music house, are now showing an incomparable line of fine pianos from the following wellknown makers:
STEINWAY
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The Steinway piano has triumphed at every world's fair whenever exhibited. The most famous artists and composers unite in declaring it the grandest instrument made and its standing in the musical world was never higher than it is today.
The remarkable popularity of this timetried piano is attested by the sale of more than 80,000 since the manufacturers commenced business. It is undoubtedly the PIANO FOR THE PEOPLE and they realize it.
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
LYON & HEALY
LYON & HEALY
LYON & HEALY
LYON & HEALY
LYON & HEALY
LYON & HEALY
The Lyon & Healy piano as a medium priced instrument is the peer of any. It contains market improvements, is very durable, and has a pure, sweet tone.
Although a comparatively new instrument in the west, it is already making for itself an enviable name, and is recommended thoroughly as a GOOD SERVICEABLE PIANO.
LESTER
LESTER
LESTER
LESTER
LESTER
LESTER
LESTER
LESTER
PEASE
PEASE
PEASE
PEASE
PEASE
PEASE
PEASE
PEASE
PEASE
The Pease is a popular piano and a bargain for the money. The manufacturers use only well seasoned wood and select materials and give their instruments a beautiful finish.
PIANOS REPAIRED, TUNED, AND MOVED.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN TRADE.
SECONDHAND PIANOS FOR SALE.
Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two large warerooms of the
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
223 STATE-ST. AND 223 WABASH-AV.
CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS.
New scale, new action, new designs, French pitch. Indorsed by the first artists of the world.
GABLER PIANOS
In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, antique oak, and ebonized cases.
Also a full line of the OLD RELIABLE COLBY, SCHUBERT, C. A. SMITH, AND KURTZMAN PIANOS.
Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all.
NOTE—Call and examine our immense assortment whether you wish to buy or not. Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

THE "OPERA" PIANO.
THE "OPERA" PIANO.
THE "OPERA" PIANO.
Is one of the most popular upright pianos in the country, a tone peculiar to itself, design of case most artistic in the market; finest material, best workmanship, elegant in finish. Branch houses in nearly every city in the United States. Will be sold to responsible parties direct on easy monthly payments until we establish an agency in this city. Send for catalogue, prices, etc.
PEEK & SON (Established 1850), 212 to 216 West 47th-st., 1567 and 1569 Broadway, New York.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON,
and new scale
KIMBALL PIANOS.
Sold for cash or on monthly payments.
Bargains—Second-hand pianos $35 to $100; also others of standard make from $125 upwards.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

$5 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price $165, $175, and $200 each. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS
TAKE THE LEAD.
EXCELS IN RELIABILITY.
WONDERFUL TONE.
SUPERIORITY OF ACTION AND WORKMANSHIP.
SOLD AT
(Cash.) MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. (Time.)
New pianos rented; rent money allowed on purchase; second hand pianos, $50, $75, $100; easy terms. B. SHONINGER, 115 State-st.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

7 OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, IN GOOD CONdition, $65; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

SPLENDID UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT for $3 per month. J. A. BRYANT, 297 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO; $135; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS—Our fine Exposition pianos at a bargain; cash or time; only 5 left; call now. SCHOMACKER PIANO MFG. CO., SECOND FLOOR, 215 STATE-ST. ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

$75 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO; A great bargain; $185; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125, $135, and $150 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO, NEARLY new, 7⅓ octaves, large, handsome case; $175, with cover and stool; $10 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO, LARGE HANDsome case, in fine condition, 7⅓ octave, triple strung, $200; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TWO CHICKERING & SON'S UPRIGHT pianos for sale cheap, cash or time. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, carved legs; $65; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

STEINWAY PIANO—IN FINE CONDITION; 7⅓ octaves; $125; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

THE CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS can be bought direct from the manufacturers on easy time payments at the cash price. Old pianos taken in exchange. Large stock of fine uprights for rent new. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 217 State and 35 Jackson-sts.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SON'S PIanos, new improved; large assortment to select from; terms to suit. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THREE UPRIGHT PIANOS, $100 EACH; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE piano; easy payments; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SPEED AND PLEASANT DRIVing horses:
Bert B., record 2:29¼, sorrel gelding, 8 years, 16¼ hands; can beat his record and is the finest gentleman's horse in the country.
Also W. C. Bryant; record 2:47, made in the mud in a fourth heat; can trot easily in 2:40 and can show quarters in 37 and 38 seconds; bay gelding, 15¾ hands, and is one of the few horses that is at the same time a good lady's, gentleman's, or race horse.
Also Grafton, a gray, standard-bred gelding, 16¼ hands, 5 years; a very fine but untrained trotter, and will pay for training.
Also a few good, standard-bred stallions.
For prices and particulars address R. M. HINDE, Hindale Breeding Farm, Lewiston, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM—SATISfaction guaranteed or no pay. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED—SPRING BROOK Stock Farm. Apply Crossman's Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

$85 WILL BUY MY HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness; good rig, no use for it. CHARLES O. CHAPIN, 151 East Monroe-st., Room 23.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Telephone 1475. F. S. W., 83 E. Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—Two large hot-air furnaces with registers; complete; all in first-class order; reason for selling putting in steam. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply to ROBT. GORDON, 105 E. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FURNITURE, VELVET CARpets, etc., in modern flat; $300; a bargain. 473½ Elizabeth, near Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COLBY FOLDING-BED. H G 65, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences and hotels bought without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

LARGEST VARIETY OF COOKSTOVES, RANGES and parlor stoves in the city; prices the lowest. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOLDING BED IN GOOD ORDER; must be cheap. Give price and description. 292 Wentworth-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. FRANK, 376 STATE-ST., 376—LADIES AND gents, we pay the highest price for good cast off clothing—gents' clothing or ladies' clothing, cloaks, and all kinds of good wearing apparel. Orders by mail promptly attended to by MR. or MRS. A. FRANK. No agents.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for ladies' and gents' castoff clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVISIBLE CHIROPODIST, PATENT LASTS AND shoes, the finest in the market; over 5,000 references. Rooms 6 and 7 McVicker's Theater. Ishl. HITZFELD of Denver, inventor of the True Foot-form.

—THE—

Northern Trust Co.,

217 La Salle-st., The Rookery Bldg.,

Is directly under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

Capital Fully Paid in - $1,000,000

Transacts a General Banking Business
Loans on Collateral Security.
Solicits Accounts.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Issues Interest-Bearing Time and Demand Certificates of Deposit.

Having deposited $200,000 U. S. Bonds with the Auditor of the State of Illinois is authorized by law to act as Executor, Trustee under Wills, etc., and to ACCEPT AND EXECUTE TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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THE BANKERS' & MERCHANTS'
LAND SYNDICATE
BIRCHWOOD SERIES.
Office 97 Washington-st.

Are now receiving subscriptions for membership at the office of the Secretary, 97 Washington-st.
Shares $100 each, payable $10 per month for ten months.
Membership fee, $2.50 each share.
Certificates of from 1 to 25 shares will be issued upon receipt of one month's installment and membership fee. No further assessment on shares.
The tract of land secured by this syndicate is just one mile above the city, on the North Shore and Sheridan Drive.
The affairs of the syndicate will be under the direction of the following managers:
JOSEPH SEARS ....President
Vice President of N. K. Fairbank & Co.
JOHN M. OLIVER ....Vice President
THEO. G. DICKINSON ....Secretary
H. M. KINGMAN ....Treasurer
Asst. Cashier First National Bank.

REORGANIZATION.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Holders of issues of Bonds of the Atchison and Auxiliary Companies will find Circular 63, containing PLAN OF REORGANIZATION in detail, at office of

Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., Chicago,

Where, for convenience, Deposits of Bonds and Exchange for Negotiable Certificates in return therefor may be effected without expense to holders.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R. CO.
J. W. REINHART, 4th Vice-President.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 25.

Central Safety Deposit Vaults
CONDUCTED BY THE
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank,
The Rookery Building,
La Salle and Adams-sts., Chicago.

SAFES FOR RENT AT $5.00 PER YEAR AND UPWARDS.
Unequaled for strength of construction and convenience of arrangement. The largest and most thoroughly watched Vaults in the world.
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JAMES T. GIBBS, Cashier.
ROBERT BOYD, Manager Safety Deposit Vaults.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.
Capital and Surplus, - - $800,000
4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.
Interest paid on daily balances to merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.
Receives and discounts commercial paper.
Directors—J. H. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

R. W. DUNHAM. E. W. DENNIS. H. D. SPEARS. Member N. Y. Stk. Ex.
R. W. DUNHAM & CO
STOCKS AND BONDS,
S. W. Corner Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.
26 Broad-st., New York,
Members New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.
Direct Wires. Telephone 966. Prompt Service.

R. W. DUNHAM E. W. DENNIS.
R. W. DUNHAM & CO
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
S. W. Corner Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

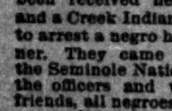
Money to Loan
On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

Money to Loan
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Notice of Dividend.
Office of the Yale & Towne Manuf'g Co., Stamford, Conn., Oct. 28, 1889.
A dividend of 2½ per cent will be paid at the Company's office on and after Nov. 12, 1889, to stockholders of record on Nov. 2, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 2, 1889, to Nov. 13, 1889. SCHUYLER MERRITT, Sec'y.

Money to Loan
On Improved City Property at lowest rates.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.


Fine Office & Bank Fittings { BRASS & WIRE WORK.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO. 195 Wabash

Murder in the Seminole Nation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—Information of a cowardly murder in the Seminole Indian Nation has been received here. Robert Reed, a Mexican, and a Creek Indian named Wiley were deputized to arrest a negro horse-thief named Corley Bruner. They came upon him in a remote part of the Seminole Nation. The horse-thief fired upon the officers and was shot dead. Five of his friends, all negroes, lay in ambush for the officers and shot them without warning.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,
A delicious fat producing drink which does not distress.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 29.	Oct. 22.
New York	$156,006,825	$151,933,384
Boston	18,863,195	17,271,608
Chicago	10,498,000	11,882,000
Philadelphia	13,506,635	13,175,215
St. Louis	3,257,297	3,191,117
Baltimore	2,252,600	2,180,135
New Orleans	2,388,224	2,422,816

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50 to 25c discount; Boston, 5c discount to par; St. Louis, 50c discount.

The tendency of the local money market was not so clearly toward increasing firmness yesterday as heretofore. The situation, in fact, was a trifle mixed. Some banks declared that all their loans had been raised to 7 per cent, both time and demand, the market appearing to them closer than at any previous time. On the other hand, some banks were loaning rather liberally at 6 per cent on call. The movement of currency to the country is of much smaller volume this week than last, and in consequence some lines of deposits are running up instead of down. This fact may have something to do with the easier feeling in certain quarters. In the open market leading note dealers are doing a much larger business than they could expect with the money market in its present condition. Paper comes out freely and is readily sold, orders for it coming in from various country points as well as from the East. Money seems, therefore, to be in better supply in the small trading points than in the large financial centres. New York exchange sold yesterday at 50c discount in the morning, but closed steady at 25c discount. The rate is expected to go to par on account of the demand from jobbers who have bills due in New York Nov. 1 and Nov. 10. Sterling was heavy and large bills were weakened by an advance of money in London to 4 per cent. Following were the quotations:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	481½	486
Actual	481	485
Documentary	479½	....

The trade in securities was limited, dealers feeling the restrictions imposed by the snugness of the money market. Some brokers were borrowing funds freely, it was claimed, at 6 per cent, but this rate does not make it an easy matter to carry bonds. The market values of many securities, however, are believed to be below their real worth, and a good many brokers are inclined to take on as big a load as they can carry, being confident of selling at better prices within a few weeks. There is but little inquiry from investors at present. Sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

$1,000 Opera House 6s		105
4,000 Gaslight 5s	94⅞@	94½
10,000 Consumers' 5s	91⅞@	92
660 shares Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	30½@	30⅞
195 shares W. Chi. St. R. R.	96¼@	96⅜
50 shares Title Guarantee & T.		110

Street and counter sales included the following:

$25,000 Auditorium 5s	101⅛
20,000 City Railway 4½s	101
2,000 W. Chic. St. R. R. 5s	99⅜
1,000 U. S. 4s, reg	127¼

The following prices were bid for securities at the Stock Exchange, except where a † indicates that a price was asked with no bid:

†Am. Ex. Nat.	130	Pullman P. Car Co.	187¾
American Trust & S.	120	Title G. & Trust Co.	107
Atlas National	109¼	†Trad. Insurance Co.	165
Commercial National	260	U. Stock Y. & T. Co.	110
Continental Nat.	112	W. Div. City Ry.	615
Corn Ex. Bank	225	W. Chi. S. R.R.	96
First National	315	Western Stone Co.	105¼
International Bank	97	National Pan. Co.	9
†Lincoln Nat. Bk.	101	C., B. & Q. I. D. 5s 1919	95¼
Mer. National Bk.	245	C., B. & Q. I. D. 4s 1919	91¾
Nat. Bank of America	139	C., B. & Q. D. 4s 1922	91¾
†Nat. Live Stock Bnk.	179	C., B. & Q. D. 5s 1913	99¾
Northern Trust Co.	129	B.&M. R.R.R.N. 4s 1910	99¾
†Prairie State Nat. Bk.	108	C. M. & C.P.& W. 5s 1921	104¼
Union Trust Co.	200	†L. S'th R. R. 6s 1917	97¾
†Allen Pap. C. W. Co.	150	Chi. C. Ry. 5-20 4½s	99¾
Cal.& C.Canal & D.Co.	30¼	†Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s	103
Do pfd.	105	Chi. O. H. Co. 6s 1905	105
Calumet Car Co.	70	†Chi. Audito. 5s, 1929	101¾
Chamber of Com'erce	120	†C. of C.S. V.C. 5-20 5s	102
Cent. Music Hall	315	C. B. Co.-St. L., 6s	101
†Cent. Union Tel.	61¼	†L. & C.C. 5s, 1937	94¼
†Chicago City Ry.	254¼	Con. Gas 1st m. 5s 1930	91¾
Chicago Gas Trust Co.	55¼	N. C. C. R. 1st m. 6s 1900	115
†Diam'd M'h Co. of Ill.	140	†N. C. C. Ry. 4½s 1927	99
Illinois Steel Co.	92	†U.S. Brew. Co. Chi 1s	100
†N. Chi. Street R.R.Co.	124¼	†W. Park C. 2-10 6s 1894	99
†Nat. Ry. Co. Illinois	110	W. D. R. coup 5-20 5s	101¾
Pack. & P. D. Ins. Co.	106	W. C. S. Ry. 1st m 5s	99

The Chicago Stock Exchange will celebrate in an informal way next Saturday afternoon the opening of its new quarters in the Stock Exchange Building at the northeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets. It is understood that something better than plain quotations and thirty-day options will be served.

The stock market was dull yesterday and only a few of the Chicago traders paid much attention to it. This city is undoubtedly picking up some Union Pacific and the Vanderbilts, there being a belief that they are too strong to be hurt by a financial stringency. Tennessee Coal and Iron also appears to have stanch friends. Cotton Oil has support here, but its present course puzzles the people. Local sentiment toward the coalers is bearish. New York did not furnish much gossip of interest. Keene is said to have appeared in the market again and on the bull side. Somebody in New York, who doesn't think Pullman ought to sell at 189, was trying to place a bet even that it would touch 168 before it did 203. The Union Pacific surplus for September over all charges is reported to be $312,284, against $89,973 for September, 1888.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has just made some valuable acquisitions and connections in the South. Its lease of the Lexington extension of the Louisville Southern, the bonds of which it guarantees, gives it connection at Lexington with the Chesapeake & Ohio, thus making a route from Chicago to the seaboard. At Bengin they connect with the Cincinnati Southern, giving a through line from Chicago to Chattanooga and all Southern points. They have leased by a guarantee of its bonds the Richmond & Beattyville railroad, which road, shortly to be opened, extends 100 miles southeast from Versailles to Beattyville, at which point extensive cannel, coking, and bituminous coal and iron interests are located. From Beattyville the road will shortly be extended to and through the Cumberland Mountains into Virginia. The Kentucky extensions of the New Albany road add 225 miles to its present mileage of 540 miles, giving 765 miles as the total mileage of the entire system.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The stock market showed little rallying power this forenoon for any but the Vanderbilt stocks, which were all strong and higher and continued so throughout the forenoon. Denver, Texas & Fort Worth was also active and ⅞ higher. But aside from these there appeared to be little disposition to buy stocks. The coal stocks and sugar trusts were dead weights that dragged the whole market down. The coal stocks, however, were the important factor, and it is now beginning to be realized that the loss of the profits by the anthracite coal producing and carrying companies in 1889 will necessarily result in important changes in the values of their securities.

The lowest prices of the day for the majority of stocks were made about 12:30, when Lackawanna was down to 140⅞, Northwest 111¼, St. Paul 69¼, Rock Island 97⅞, Union Pacific 66¾. But from this point there was a recovery of ⅛ to ¾ on Lackawanna, New England, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Fort Worth, and several others, which placed the majority of stocks (except the coalers) ¼ to 1 per cent higher than last night, though this did not recover more than about half of yesterday's decline on the grangers. The coal stocks all closed lower and thus added to their declines of yesterday. Just before the close money loaned as high as 10 per cent.

Money on call tight, ranging from 6 to 10 per cent, last loan 6, closed at 8 bid. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7½. Sterling exchange quiet, but weak, at 481¼ for 60-day bills, and 485¼ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 195,185 shares, including: Atchison, 3,790; Canada Southern, 4,095; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 18,778; Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, 10,620; Lake Shore, 5,651; Louisville & Nashville, 7,300; Missouri Pacific, 10,910; Northern Pacific preferred, 3,336; Reading, 4,884; St. Paul, 9,675; Union Pacific, 23,775.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Oct. 29.	Oct. 28.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	15,200	42⅞	41	41¼	42⅝
Atchison	3,790	31½	30⅝	31¼	31
Atchison Rights	680	½	⅜	½	¼
C., B. & Q.	4,010	106⅛	105½	105⅞	105⅝
Canada Southern	4,095	55¼	54⅛	54½	......
Canadian Pac.	1,500	69⅜	68⅞	69⅜	69⅝
Central Pacific	113	34½	34¼	34½	......
Ches. & Ohio	1,878	25⅞	25	25	25⅞
Do 1st pfd.	556	65	64⅞	65	64⅞
Do 2d pfd.	410	43⅞	43⅜	44⅛	43⅞
Con. Gas	410	90	89⅜	90	90¼
C. Coal & I.	400	32¼	31½	32¼	32⅞
C., St. L. & P. pfd.	200	38	38	38	37⅞
C., W. & Balto.	400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	......
Do pfd.	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	......
C. & E. Ill.	200	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅝
Chi. Gas Trust	1,625	55⅞	55	55⅞	55⅝
Com. Cable Co.	150	102½	102¼	102¼	......
C., C., C. & St. L.	636	75¼	75	75	75⅛
D., L. & W.	18,778	142⅝	140⅞	141⅝	142⅝
Del. & Hud.	700	149	148¼	149	150
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	300	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	51¼
D., Tex. & Ft. W.	10,970	32⅝	29⅞	31⅝	......
Erie	850	29	28⅞	29	29
Do seconds	4,000	105	105	105	104¼
E. T. & Ga.	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	......
Hocking Valley	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
Jersey Central	100	124½	124½	124½	124⅝
K. & T.	510	11⅛	11	11	10⅞
Lake Shore	5,541	106⅞	106⅛	106⅝	106¼
Louis. & N.	7,300	81⅝	81⅛	81½	81⅜
L. E. & W.	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pfd.	1,000	64⅞	64	64⅜	64⅛
Lead Trust	6,750	21⅝	21⅛	21½	21⅝
Mo. Pacific	10,810	70⅛	69⅞	70¼	69⅞
Mich. Central	1,870	96⅞	95⅜	96	95⅜
Minn. & St. L.	200	3½	3½	3½	......
Manhattan	300	105¼	105	105	105
Northwest	2,045	112⅛	111¼	111⅞	111⅝
New England	8,250	46	45⅜	45⅝	46⅛
Northern Pacific	300	32	32	32	32⅛
Do pfd.	3,336	73⅞	73	73⅛	73⅜
N. Y. Cent.	250	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	106⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W.	507	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Do pfd.	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	......
N. Y., C. & St. L.	450	16⅞	16½	16⅞	17⅛
O. Trans.	900	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	33
Ont. & West.	200	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18¼
Omaha com.	100	34	34	34	......
Ore. S. L.	500	52¾	52	52¾	53¼
Pacific Mail	720	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	32⅞
Pullman	140	189	188	189	188
Deo., D. & E.	20	20	20	20	......
Reading	49,840	43⅝	42	42	43⅞
Rich. Terminal	2,785	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛
Do pfd.	100	80	80	80	80⅞
Rock Island	2,035	98¼	97⅞	98¼	98
So. Pacific	700	36⅛	35⅞	36	36
St. Paul	10,675	69⅞	69¼	69⅞	69⅛
St. Paul & D.	100	28½	28½	28½	......
St. P., M. & M.	200	115½	115	115	116
St. L. & S. F.	100	25	25	25	......
Do pfd.	100	56	56	56	......
St. L., Ark. & T.	50	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
Sugar Trust	53,140	70⅞	67⅛	70⅛	69⅞
Texas Pacific	400	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞
Tenn. Coal	4,125	55⅞	55	55⅞	54⅞
Union Pacific	23,335	67⅛	66¾	67	66⅞
Wis. Central	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	28
W. & L. E. pfd.	100	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
Wabash pfd.	300	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31⅞
Western Union	1,460	84⅞	84⅛	84⅜	85

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	137
American	116¼	United States	84

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	127	U. S. 4½s, reg.	105¼
U. S. 4s, coup.	127	U. S. 4½s, coup.	105⅝

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

3000 A&D 1st	97	8000 NPa 2d cp.	110
1000 Can So 2d	96	2000 NPa 3d cp.	108
20000 C&O cons.	103⅝@103¼	14000 NP&M 1st.	101@101¼
20000 CRI&P 5cp.	105⅛	7000 OI&W 1st.	81@81¼
23000 D&RG 4s	77¾@77⅞	15000 OgnImp 1st.	105@105¼
15000 D&RGW 1s asst trs	95	5000 OR&N 1st.	112½
10000 GC&SF 1st	105	3000 P&R 1st pfd.	79
20000 GC&SF gd 6s	65¼@65⅞	35000 P&R 2d pfd.	60@61
1000 L&N—P&A 1st	106⅛	23000 P&R gm 4s	89¾@90
5000 L&N tr bd 6s	111	33000 Pitts & W 1st.	83¼
5000 LS 1st	97¾@97⅞	6000 R&WP trst 6s.	99¼
1000 M&SPI-C&MR 5s	104⅛	5000 StLA&T 2d	28
10000 MStPls-H&DD 5s	104⅛	5000 Sh V g m trs.	40¼
1000 M&SP 1st—LacD	113⅛	5000 Shen Val 1st trst.	100
50000 M&StPls-L&D 5s	105	4000 StL&IM 1st.	106¼
11000 MK&T gn 5s	57¼	10000 T Pac 2d inc.	37¼
5000 MK&T gn 6s	64⅛	10000 TP&W 4s	77
9000 M&E 2d	106⅛	10000 WabRR 1st.	103⅞
16000 NYC&StL 4s	98	2000 WS gtd 4s	105⅝
8000 NPa 1st cp.	114¼		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

196 FourthNB	169	1000 NPa 1st cp.	114¼
25 Tradesm B.	100	3000 NP&M 1st.	101
7000 A&P gtd 4s.	72⅜@72½	5000 NW con cp gld b.	129@129¼
10000 BklnElv 1st	110½	1000 NW s f 6s cp.	117⅛
4000 CS 1st gtd.	108⅛	1000 OI&W 1st.	81⅛
5000 C S 2d	96	16000 OgnT 6s	106@106⅛
18000 CNJ g m 5s.	113¼	32000 P&R 1st pfd.	79@80
4000 C & O cn 5s.	103⅞	18000 P&R 2d pfd.	60@60¼
5000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s	94⅛	10000 P&R g m 4s.	90@90⅛
60000 CRI&P 5s cp.	105⅛	2000 P & W 1st.	84
1000 CSL&NO 5s	117¼	1000 StL&IM 1st.	106⅛
11000 D&RGW 1s asstd	95@95⅛	1000 SL&SF 2d-ClassB	119
4000 DBC&A 1st.	104⅞	5000 StLV&TH 1st.	115⅛
24000 D&IR 1st.	101@101¼	13000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s.	118⅞
3000 E T con gld 5s.	107⅛@107¼	4000 StPM&M 1st-Mon Ex 4s.	88
19000 Erie 7s cn gld	138@138⅛	1000 ShenVal gm trst.	100
4000 FtW&D 1st.	103⅞	5000 SPa of Ari 1st.	108⅛
11000 GC&SF 1st.	105	13000 SPa of Cal 1s cn 5s	100⅞
10000 GC&SF gld 6s	65¼	12000 TexPa 1st 5s.	91@91¼
5000 KyCen 1st 4s	86	8000 T Pac 2d inc.	37@37⅛
22000 LS 1st.	97⅞@98	4000 TSL&KC 1st.	103⅛
2000 MetEl 1st.	116⅛	1000 UPa 1st-'96.	113
1000 MK&T gn 5s.	57⅛	1000 UPa 1st-'98.	117⅛
7000 MK&T gn 6s	64⅛	2000 UPa s f.	115
11000 M K&T con 7s	98	5000 WabRR 1st.	103⅞
1000 M&O gm.	59		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 Tenn comp.	80	7000 NYC&StL 4s	92¾@93
2000 BCR&N 1st	100	3000 NPa 1st cp.	114@114¼
2000 C S 1st gtd	108	1000 Or Imp 1st.	105⅛
3000 CNJ g m 5s	113¼	3000 OR&N 5s.	106
10000 C&O cons.	103⅞@103⅛	1000 Pof Mo 1s 4s.	98¾
5000 C&EIll cn.	123	10000 P&R gm 4s.	90
15000 C&Can 1st.	95@96	2000 P&W 1st.	84
2000 E 7s cns gld	138⅛	5000 R&A 1st-DM ctfs.	68¼
37000 FtW&D 1s.	103⅞@104	5000 R &WP col tr 6s.	99⅛
5000 K&O 1st.	110	4000 SLA&T 2d.	28¼
1000 L&N col tr 5s.	105⅛	17000 StL&C 4s.	77¾@78
2000 L&N tr bd 6s.	111	1000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1885	86⅜
2000 LNA&C cn.	102	2000 ShenV g m tr.	41
2000 Met El 1st.	116⅛	4000 So PaCal 1st cn 5s.	100⅞
5000 M L S&W 1st.	127½	11000 TStL & KC 1st.	103¼@103⅜
3000 M&SPls C&PW 5s	103⅞	5000 VMid g m.	89
2000 M&StP con.	127⅛	1000 Wab RR 1st.	103⅞
15000 MK&T cn 7s.	98	3000 WS gtd 4s.	105⅝
7000 M U T 6s.	103⅛		
4000 NYLE&W n2d cn.	105		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	12,000	30¾	31⅜	30⅝	31¼
Do rights	2,072	47⅛	47⅛	45	47⅛
C. B. & Q.	2,700	105⅝	106¼	105⅝	105⅞
Union Pacific	1,450	66⅞	67⅛	66¾	67
Pullman	10	189	189	189	189
O. S. Line	100	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Eastern Railroad	50	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
Bell Telephone	32	205	205	205	205
Sugar Trusts	9,500	68	70⅛	67⅛	70¼
C. B. & N.	300	44	44	44	44
Cala. So.	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Mexican Central	880	15	15⅜	15	15⅜

Bond sales and quotations:

1500 Atch 1st	110¼	4000 New Mex 7s	104¼
3000 do coll 6s	89	4000 A & P inc	14
17000 Sonora 7s	88@88¼	3000 So Kan Gulf Div	77
2000 Un Pac 8s	114½	5000 Ogdensbg con 6s	103¼
2000 New Eng 6s	117	207 Mex Cent 1st inc	30
500 Bell Tel 7s	113	3000 Wis Cent inc	53
3000 Bost Gas 1st	93	1000 O S L 6s	112¾
5000 Do 2ds	82½	9000 C K W 5s	65
18000 Mex Cent 4s	66@66⅛		

Money at the clearing-house is 3¼ per cent. Call loans are 4@5 per cent, and time paper is 4½@6¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—The market closed unsettled: Pennsylvania, 54⅛@54¼; Reading, 21 9-16 bid; Lehigh Valley, 53@53¼; Reading general 4s, 90@90¼; Reading 1st preferred, 79¼@80¼; Reading 2d preferred, 59@60; Reading 3d preferred, 49½@50.

FOREIGN

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Consols closed at 96 15-16 for money and 97 for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western, 36; Canadian Pacific, 70¾; Erie, 30; do seconds, 107¼; Mexican ordinary, 44¾; St. Paul common, 71¼; New York Central, 109¼; Reading, 22¾. Bar Silver, 43 5-16d per ounce.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 17½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Mining stocks: Aspen, $3.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.37½; Deadwood Territory, $1.00; Gould & Curry, $1.55; Hale & Norcross, $3.00; Homestake, $9.25; Horn Silver, $1.50; Iron Silver, $2.15; Mutual, $1.40; Mount Diablo, $1.75; Ontario, $34.00; Ophir, $4.50; Occidental, $1.25; Plymouth, $2.60; Savage, $1.60; Sierra Nevada, $1.70.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), 50c; Calumet & Hecla, $223.00; Franklin $10.00; Huron, 25c; Osceola, $10.50; Pewabic (new), $20.50; Quincy, $51.50; Tamarack, $118.00; San Diego, $22.00; Santa Fe Copper, 50c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets averaged dull yesterday, with weakness in wheat and an uncertain tone in hog product. The weather in the West seemed to be more settled and favoring the movement of larger quantities of grain from first hands, while the trading was not much other than local.

It is expected that large quantities of lard will arrive in this city within the next two days to apply on October contracts, and it is said by some that the clearing out of Western packing-houses will be pretty general. The price in this city would probably have been forced up earlier in the month but for the fact that such advance would have been the means of attracting lard hither from all over the country.

There was some talk about a decline of 1s 9d in ocean freights, and the alleged fact was cited as a reason for weakness in wheat, as it was said the foreigners have ceased to bid for it. An exporter said he had been vainly trying to obtain a concession of 3d, and thought if any such reduction had been made as claimed it must have been with some condition not stated.

It was hinted yesterday that the break in wheat was a result of a deliberate move on the part of certain long headed men to freeze out a certain Granger element which has invested heavily on the long side of the market in the last few days. And it is thought the ruse was successful, the holders letting go in despair of being able to make money by bulling wheat. If this impression be correct there may be reason for expecting a reaction, though it be remembered that predictions of a drop to 75c were freely circulated, and one prominent firm goes on record as advising sales with reference to a break to the neighborhood of 70c for December.

The cynic of the board remarks that it is only a wooden prop instead of a stone pillar that is under wheat, but there must be a strong underpinning, seeing that most of the wheat in the Northwest has been sold in this market for May delivery, and will probably be carried here through the winter.

The movement of wheat continues large. Minneapolis was said to have 2,000 cars on track yesterday. But reports indicate that deliveries by farmers in that section are on the decrease. The receipts at primary markets yesterday footed up about 900,000 bu, against 377,000 bu for the corresponding day last year. It is said that buyers at country points in the Northwest will reduce their prices 2c per bu today.

The sum of the wheat on ocean passage and in the visible supply has increased about 10,400,000 bu during this month, which is more than three times the increase for the corresponding time last year. But the total is only 43,000,000, against 52,750,000 bu a year ago.

The stock of pork in this city at the close of the month is expected to be reported as somewhere between 125,000 and 140,000 brls, while the stocks of lard and ribs will show up small. It is now thought the shortage in October pork is larger than estimated a few days ago, and some intimate a suspicion that Armour is the biggest short of the lot.

The New York *Herald* reports that the import wants of the United Kingdom for the current crop year will amount to 19,000,000 quarters of wheat, which is equal to 152,000,000 bu.

New York reports 52,000 bu wheat, 128,000 bu corn, and 10,000 pkgs flour taken for export. Vessel room was taken here for the shipment of about 100,000 bu wheat.

The receipts of wheat in Liverpool during the last three days reported were 168,000 bu, of which only 32,000 bu are credited to Atlantic ports of the United States.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was in light demand, and that only by the city trade, with no reported change in prices. But the market had a weak tone.

Wheat was heavy. Cables averaged lower, and the decrease on ocean passage was not large enough to form an element of strength. Till 11 o'clock the market was held by a little buying against privileges, and an idea that Hutchinson would be an active buyer at 79⅞c for December. Also it was steadied by the changing over of several lots from that month into May by Dunham and others. Then it broke on the filling of selling orders from New York, and went off further on local selling against puts. Brosseau, Partridge, Cudahy, Comstock, Baldwin, and Trego led in the selling, and Jones-Kennett sold early, but bought on the decline. December opened unchanged, at 80c, declined to 79⅜c, and closed at 79⅞c, with May at 4c premium and this month at 1¼c discount. November sold at 78⅞c, January at 78⅞@80c, and the year closed nominally at 78c. Choice No. 2 in store sold at 79¼c for red winter and 79c for spring, with regular closing nominally at about 78c. Free on board lots sold at 60@65c for No. 4 red winter and 67@76c for No. 3 do.

Corn was less active, but stronger till weakened towards noon by sympathy with wheat. May was wanted at 33¼c by several firms, and there was a good demand for next month by shippers, led by Boyden, and ⅛c premium was freely paid for October over November. The clearer weather tended to make the speculative demand for the near futures less urgent, as it increased the chances of free arrivals of new corn in the two latest months of the year. November opened ⅛c higher, at 31⅝c, declined to 31½c bid, and closed at 31⅝c, with December at ¼c discount, this month at fully ⅛c premium, and the year at ⅛c discount. June sold at 23½c, and July at 33⅜@33⅝c. In store sold at 32⅝@33c for No. 2 yellow, 32½@32⅝c for No. 3 do, 31⅝@31⅞c for No. 2, and 31½c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 31½@32c for old No. 4 mixed and 32¼c for No. 3 mixed.

Oats were decidedly dull though slightly stronger as the receipts were 76 cars less than expected, and a fair inquiry existed with no pressure to sell noted. May ranged at 21¾@21⅞c, closing at the split, with light trading in January at 19¼@19½c and in December at 18¾@19c together. October was inactive at 18¾@18⅞c, and next month sold up to and closed at 18⅞c. No. 2 to go to store went at 18¾c, and No. 3 white at 20@20½c. Free on board lots sold at 17¼@19½c for No. 3 mixed, 21¼@22¼c for No. 2 white, and 22¼@23c for barley oats. Total cash sales, 181 cars.

Rye was again firm under rather light offerings and a good cash demand. No. 2 to go to store sold at 41¾c, while round lots were readily salable at 42c if in concentrated houses, suitable for loading into vessels. Samples sold at 43¼@45c for No. 2 and 37½@39c for No. 3. Total cash sales 17 cars. November sold at 42c, December was quotable at 43¼c, and May at 45½c.

Barley was unimproved and sales were effected with some difficulty, as the demand was tame and the market burdened with liberal offerings of barley of indifferent quality. Free on board lots sold at 21@55c for poor to fancy No. 3 and at 18@33c for No. 3. Total cash sales 85 cars.

Provisions were dull and irregular, prices varying in sympathy with quotations from the Stock-yards. October lard was in some demand to fill shorts. It opened 15c higher at $6.75, advanced to $6.85, and closed weaker at $6.65. November lard sold 7½c higher to $6.10, and closed at $6.05 bid with January at 12½c discount. Year lard was quoted at $5.92½@5.95, and May sold at $6.10@6.15. October pork opened 5c higher at $10.75, advanced to $11.00, and closed at $10.95. November pork opened 10c higher at $9.75, declined soon to $9.50, and closed at $9.55 with January at 12½c discount and February at a shade of discount. Year pork was quoted at $9.17½@9.20. Ribs for October sold up 5c to $6.20 and closed at that while other deliveries were nearly nominal at a shade higher prices than those of Monday. Cash sales included 750 tcs lard at $6.70@6.85, 50,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at $7.40@7.50 and 50,000 lbs short ribs at $5.22½.

Transactions included 300 tcs white grease at $4.20 and 75 brls yellow do at 3¾c.

Millstuffs were offered liberally, and under an indifferent demand the market was dull and weak. Bran sold at $7.50@8.00, and middlings at $8.00@9.00.

Flaxseed was in fair request, but about ¼c lower, with sales of No. 1 on track chiefly at $1.28½, a few cars going at $1.28@1.28¼. The offerings were not specially large, but the demand was less urgent than recently. A moderate inquiry existed for future account, with $1.28 paid for November and $1.30 for December. January sold in exchange at $1.30, and $1.31 was later bid. Timothy seed was dull and fully 3c lower at the close. The fair speculative offerings met with little response, and after opening at $1.25 January sold down to $1.23, with $1.28 early paid for March and $1.27 subsequently bid. Cash lots were neglected except at the decline noted, with buyers showing little interest therein. Sales were at 90c@$1.15 for poor to nearly prime. Clover seed was slow and weaker, with light trading in November at $3.40 for full cars and at $3.05@3.30 for good to about prime.

A fairly liberal business was recorded in the street produce markets, with prices in the main steady to firm. A notable exception was cheese, which continued dull and easy under a restricted demand on the part of Eastern and export buyers. Less than the recent depression was noted in butter circles and a fair inquiry was present, with arrivals not excessive, though plentiful. Tallow continues dull and easy under a slack demand, hides were quiet but nearly steady, and wool in fair request. Many buyers contend that the strength in this market earlier in the season was unwarranted, and are now disposed to purchase only at inside prices.

Of the four cargoes of lumber at the docks but one was fresh, and little business was possible. The feeling was generally steady, with piece stuff and shingles firmly held.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
October	$ 78¾	$ 77⅝@ 78¼	$ 78¼
December	80	79⅜@ 80	79⅞
May	83⅞	83⅝@ 83¾	83⅝
CORN.			
October	31¾	31⅝@ 32	31¾
November	31⅝	31⅝@ 31¾	31⅝
May	33⅝	33⅝@ 33⅝	33⅝
OATS.			
October	18¾	18¾@ 18⅞	....
December	18¾	18¾@ 19	18¾
May	21⅝	21½@ 21¾	21⅝
MESS PORK.			
November	$ 9.65	$ 9.50 @ 9.75	$ 9.55
January	9.45	9.42½@ 9.52½	9.42½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
November	$ 6.02½	$ 6.05 @ 6.10	$ 6.05
January	5.92½	5.92½@ 5.95	5.92½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
November	$ 4.90	$ 4.90 @ 4.92½	4.90
January	4.77½	4.77½@ 4.80	4.77½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by car-lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	3	67	63	133
Spring wheat	107	56	22	185
Corn	197	86	14	297
Oats	91	131	2	224
Rye	28	8	2	38
Barley	....	81	81	162
Total	426	429	184	1,039

Also by canal: 4,800 bu corn and 7,500 bu oats.

Inspected out: 40,864 bu wheat, 256,936 bu corn, 16,789 bu oats, 77,850 bu rye, and 70,848 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 145 cars wheat, 200 cars corn, 155 cars oats, and 26,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	1888.
Flour, brls	23,609	20,553	9,148	7,299
Wheat, bu	145,901	59,293	28,794	32,978
Corn, bu	210,468	460,512	411,146	266,498
Oats, bu	224,857	329,690	208,677	115,880
Rye, bu	15,043	28,195	20,397	5,521
Barley, bu	149,920	141,407	116,917	94,735
Grass-seed, lbs	429,710	325,659	479,524	181,791
Flaxseed, bu	73,685	52,934	21,532	8,659
Broom-corn, lbs	114,150	132,546	237,333	83,000
Cheese, lbs	200,448	213,339	251,625	250,284
Butter, lbs	554,212	341,930	635,695	536,736
Hides, lbs	265,595	263,880	1,015,950	502,300
Wool, lbs	55,260	217,850	124,800	259,138

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 29.	Oct. 28.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 29.	Oct. 28.
Western.				
Chicago	145,901	113,486	28,794	32,005
Milwaukee	67,616	29,825	525	2,100
St. Louis	52,000	79,000	22,000	22,000
Toledo	26,150	28,082	43,900	22,200
Detroit	25,980	29,891	3,582	3,614
Peoria	5,000	2,000	2,425	1,000
Minneapolis	331,760	443,120	48,160	82,320
Duluth	244,144	184,245	383,285	236,970
Total	898,500	909,649	532,821	402,209
Eastern.				
New York	238,650	158,500	8,500	24,095
Philadelphia	16,032	21,822	3,426	6,247
Baltimore	30,816	45,358	....	20,000
Total	285,498	225,860	11,926	50,342
Grand total	1,183,998	1,135,509	544,747	452,551
Same days 1888	445,027	693,997	164,796	191,748

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Oct. 26, 1889.	Week ending Oct. 19, 1889.	Week ending Oct. 27, 1888.
Flour, brls	143,000	110,000	224,000
Wheat, qrs	300,000	182,000	338,000
Corn, qrs	185,000	133,000	175,000

The stock of flaxseed in this city last Saturday was reported as 345,717 bu, including 65,000 bu in special bins.

Lake freights were stronger under an improved demand for vessel room. Rates were 2¼@2⅜c for oats, 2⅜@2½c for corn, and 3⅜@3½c for wheat to Buffalo. Engagements were made for 16,000 bu flaxseed, 297,000 bu oats, 172,000 bu corn, and 100,000 bu wheat.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 28	16,886	504	20,909	10,705
Tuesday, Oct. 29	9,500	500	23,000	9,000
Total	26,386	1,004	43,909	19,705
Last week	23,282	736	55,559	20,891
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 28	4,109	190	6,187	5,328
Tuesday, Oct. 29	4,000	200	6,000	4,000
Total	8,109	390	12,187	9,228
Last week	6,760	240	12,783	7,278

E. C. Brown said: "Receipts of hogs this year will be about a million heavier than a year ago, but will fall nearly two millions short of three years ago."

P. S. Judy, writing from Adams County, says: "I think one-half of the old crop of hogs has been marketed. There is a large supply of shoats that will come in late."

Receipts of hogs thus far this week have been somewhat below expectations, showing nearly 12,000 decrease compared with arrivals the first two days of last week. Shipments, on the other hand, are only a few hundred smaller than last week.

A hog-buyer for one of the leading concerns said: "We will get over 30,000 hogs tomorrow (Wednesday), and, don't you forget it, prices will go lower."

The *Drovers' Journal's* cablegram from London quotes liberal supplies of cattle. Medium to best American steers 10@12c per lb estimated dead weight.

T. Lewis, writing from Green County, Wisconsin, says: "We have few marketable hogs. The cholera has thinned them out, and we still have cholera among our young pigs."

Armour & Co. suffered a loss of over $100,000 by fire yesterday morning, their hog establishment at Kansas City, Kan., being partially destroyed.

Droves of light packing hogs averaging 160@198 lbs cost $4.10@4.18 yesterday. For two or three days past the packing demand for light hogs has been good, and they are comparatively stronger than heavy-weights.

Today's (Wednesday's) receipts are estimated at 27,000 hogs, 16,000 cattle, and 10,000 sheep, against 26,351 hogs, 13,864 cattle, and 8,359 sheep one week ago, and 12,058 hogs, 13,207 cattle, and 6,432 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Fair to fancy native cattle ruled about 5c higher yesterday. Common natives were without quotable change. Texas and Western cattle sold at former quotations. Native butcher stock weaker and in some instances lower. The general trade was active and a pretty good clearance was made. Two loads of 1,786-lb steers sold to a New York buyer at $5.10 and another load averaging 1,650 lbs sold to a shipper at $5.05. A four-load bunch averaging 1,431 lbs sold at $4.95, and a lot of 75 head averaging 1,526 lbs sold to a refrigerator man at $4.95. Exporters bought quite a good many cattle at $4.20@4.85, and some 1,619-lb bulls sold to go abroad at $3.60. Few native steers sold below $3.00. Western range cattle sold at $2.50@3.25, and through Texas at $1.65@2.20 for cows and $2.25@2.90 for steers. Native cows sold at $1.25@2.75, bulls at $1.60@3.25, and veal calves at $1.85@4.00, with a few fancy "bawlers" as high as $4.50@5.00. Stock cattle sold at $2.15@2.90, bulk at $2.35@2.75. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$4.90@5.10
Good to fancy, 1,350@1,600 lbs	3.70@4.80
Poor to good, 1,000@1,300 lbs	2.75@4.20
Fancy cows and heifers	2.40@2.75
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	1.10@2.45
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	1.50@3.00
Stockers and feeders	1.75@3.00
Texas bulls and cows	1.60@2.30
Texas steers, 700@1,200 lbs	2.25@3.00

HOGS—The hog market opened strong, and prices ruled 5@10c higher than Monday morning's prices, but before 11 o'clock the feeling was weaker, and most of the advance was lost. The market closed weak, with about 6,500 in the pens. Heavy sold at $3.90@4.22½, bulk at $3.85@4.10; mixed, $3.95@4.25; light, $3.90@4.25; and pigs, $3.50@4.10. A car-load of inferior 300-lb hogs sold as low as $3.75.

SHEEP—Ruled steady and unchanged. Trade active, both on local and outside account. Lambs averaging 57@98 lbs sold at $4.75@5.80. Native sheep sold at $2.00@2.50 for culls, and $3.00@4.70 for common to choice lots. Western sheep sold at $3.75@4.15; over 1,000 Western lambs averaging 56@61 lbs at $4.25@4.30.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—BEEVES—Receipts, 400; all for exporters and slaughterers direct; no trading in beef cattle; slow but fairly firm for dressed beef at 5½@7½c for native sides and at 4½@5½c for Texas do. Exports today, 1,370 beeves and 2,200 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 300; about steady at $2.00@3.00 for grassers and Western calves and at $5.00@7.50 for veals.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; and 600 were carried over yesterday; not much doing for lack of supplies, but a firmer feeling prevailed; common to good sheep sold at $3.75@4.75 per 100 lbs; common to good lambs at $5.50@6.50; no prime or extra offerings; dressed sheep sold at $8.00@9.00 per 100 lbs; dressed lambs, $9.00@10.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; mainly for slaughterers direct; the limited trading in live hogs was at $4.00@4.65 per 100 lbs, and the feeling was firm and was in favor of sellers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 9,432 head; shipments, 3,410 head; market steady to strong on steers; common native cows 5@10c lower; native beeves, $3.35@4.05; cows, $1.30@2.35; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.15; Texans, $1.40@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,359 head; shipments, 170 head; market 10c lower; good to choice, $3.90@4.00; heavy and mixed, $3.75@3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 235 head; shipments, 2,878 head; market 10c higher on good muttons; good to choice muttons, $3.60@4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.25.

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; good beeves scarce and firm; feeders moving freely; butchers' stock weak; prime 1,300@1,600-lb beeves, $4.10@4.50; good 1,000@1,300-lb, $3.50@4.00; Westerns, $2.50@3.20; Texans, $2.25@2.70; fair to good cows, $1.70@1.90; good to choice cows, $1.90@2.20; feeders, $2.30@3.00; stockers, $2.20@2.50; bulls, $1.50@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,400; all sold; opened stronger; closed steady compared with yesterday; light, $3.85@3.92½; heavy and mixed, $3.80@3.90.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,455 head; shipments, 5,150. Market stronger; choice heavy native steers, $4.30@4.90; fair to good do, $3.50@4.35; stockers and feeders, $1.75@4.00; range steers, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 500; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.85@4.10; packing grades, $3.70@4.00; light, fair to best, $3.90@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,900 head; market firm; fair to choice, $3.35@4.60.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 654; shipments, none; market steady; quotations: Canners, 75c@$1.10; cows, $1.00@2.05; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.25@2.80; calves, $2.00@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,293; market strong; 2½@5c lower; quotations: Light and mixed, $3.65@3.80; heavy, $3.75@3.85.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOMCORN—Trade was quiet, with long corn firmly held owing to only moderate stocks here and in the country. The total receipts last week were 803,010 lbs; shipments, 976,224 lbs. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 4½@5c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3½@4c; choice green carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BEANS—Were quiet and steady at the quotations: Hand picked navies and pea beans, $1.75@1.80 per bu, and do mediums, $1.70@1.75, with inferior stock at $1.25@1.50.

BUTTER—There was perhaps a little more inquiry than last week, and with stocks only moderate the feeling was steadier, especially as outside markets looked a trifle higher. The receipts last week were 2,357,814 lbs; shipments, 2,524,011 lbs. Offerings were plentiful, however, and prices as follows: Choice Western creamery, 21@22½c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 23@23½c; fair to good, 17@19c; choice dairies, 17@20c; poor to streaked lots, 12@15c; packing stock, 8@10c.

CHEESE—This staple was dull and only steady. Eastern markets are relatively lower than Chicago, and with the export trade necessarily small in consequence, and home orders but moderate, the outward movement was restricted. The receipts last week were 1,352,499 lbs; shipments, 1,153,356 lbs. Quotations: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9½@9¾c per lb; do twins, 9¾@10c; Young Americas, 10@10½c; 1-lb skims, 9@9½c; Swiss No. 1, 9½@10c; brick full creams, 9@9½c.

EGGS—Steadiness prevailed, with a fair demand for fresh laid at 18½@19c per doz.

GAME—The recent good demand for game was continued, and all merchantable lots met with ready sale at firm figures. Mallard ducks, $3.50@3.75 per doz; do teal, $2.00@2.25; small do, $1.00@1.25; partridges, $4.50@4.75; plover, 80c@$1.00; prairie chickens, $4.00@4.25; quail, $1.50@1.75; jacksnipe, 85c@$1.00; venison saddles, 14@16c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Sound and attractive fruits met with fair local and shipping demand, with choice apples and grapes firmly held. Quotations: Good to choice winter apples, such as Northern spies, Baldwins, and greenings, $2.00@2.25 per brl in car lots; common to good fall varieties, $1.50@2.00; fine to fancy eating apples, ex-store, $2.50@3.00. Concord grapes, 35@37c per so-called 10-lb basket; do Catawbas, 30@35c; good to choice pears, $4.75@5.50 per brl; quinces, $5.25@6.00; bell and cherry cranberries, $7.50@7.75 per brl; bugles, $8.25@8.50; Cape Cods, $7.75@8.25.

HAY—The large offerings met with only fair demand and dullness prevailed. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.00@10.00; 40 cars upland prairie at $5.50@8.75.

HIDES—Though quiet at former prices, the feeling was fairly steady, with a moderate call on the part of consumers. The receipts last week were 2,262,151 lbs; shipments, 6,264,156 lbs. Quotations follow: No. 1 green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c; No. 1 bull, 5¼c; No. 2 do, 3¾c; No. 1 calf, 5½c; No. 2 do, 3¾c; deacons, 25c each; dry flint, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

OILS—A fair outward movement was reported, with refined burning oils and linseeds firmly held. The following are the quotations: Standard white carbon, 110°, 8¾c; water white, 150°, 9¾c; prime 175°, 10¾c; Eocene, 11¾c; Kenejene, 12¼c; Elaine, 15c; gasoline, 74°, 10c; benzine, 8¼c; linseed, raw, 57c, and boiled, 60c; turpentine, 52c; extra lard oil, 54c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 55c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 45c.

POTATOES—There was rather more stock on the market than needed for the demand, and with the quality variable sales covered a wide range, tending to easiness. With choice to fancy selling at 30c to a shade above, poor and mixed lots went at the low range of 18@25c per bu on track.

POULTRY—The receipts were liberal, but there was a fair inquiry and the market was fully steady. Good heavy turkeys were in fair request, while lightweights were dull at the quotations: Hens and springs, 7½@8½c; roosters, 4½@5c; geese, full feathered, $7.00@7.50 per doz; ducks, 8½@9c; turkeys, 9@10c.

VEGETABLES—No change of consequence occurred, with a fair business at the quotations: Beets, 75c per brl; cabbages, $2.25@2.75 per 100; celery, 10@20c per doz; onions, 42@50c per bu; turnips, 75c@$1.00 per brl; rutabagas, 28@30c per bu.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—This staple was quiet and practically steady, with a fair inquiry on the part of manufacturers and moderate sales of round lots. The receipts last week were 584,277 lbs; shipments, 877,209 lbs. Quotations: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@28c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 16@20c; medium unwashed, 24@27c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 16@20c; medium unwashed, 21@24c; coarse unwashed, 20@22c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—PROVISIONS—Closed—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 56s 6d, steady; prime mess, Western, 44s 6d, steady. Lard is in poor demand; spot and October, 34s 6d, dull; November and December, 33s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 9½d, steady; new No. 2 spring, 7s 1d, steady. Flour is in poor demand; 10s 3d, steady. Corn is in poor demand for spot and less demand for futures; spot, and October, 4s 1¼d, dull; November and December, 4s ¾d, dull.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand. Sales, 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 7,000 American.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—COTTON—The grip on October was relaxed a little today and it dropped 13 points, closing at 10.71@10.73; November, however, advanced 9 points, to 10.02, and later options 5@6 points, owing to a killing frost at Charlotte, N. C., a temperature of 32° at New Orleans, and a rather low temperature elsewhere in the cotton belt. The close here was steady, after sales of 86,300 bales. Spot cotton was nominal at 10¾ for middling uplands; sales of 377 bales for home consumption.

COFFEE—Fell 40 points, owing partly to a confirmation by Matthews & Co. of their estimate of Saturday of 7,250,000 bags for the Brazil crop, partly to numerous firm offers from Rio, and partly to general selling. Shorts were the principal buyers, and considerable "long" coffee came out. It is feared that the improved outlook for the next crop will check the demand for consumption. Several prominent houses here are understood to be carrying a large quantity of spot and arrival coffee besides consignments to leading interior markets. Brazilians continue to unload their low grades on this country, as European exchanges deal in the higher grades. January options closed at 12.80@12.85c and later options were a little lower. The receipts at Rio were 8,000 bags and at Santos 8,000 bags. The close here was barely steady, after sales of 48,250 bags.

WHEAT—Fell ⅜c to ⅝c, with dull and lower cables and a listless speculation, not to mention a good steady crop movement of spring wheat, a slight increase in the winter wheat movement, weak Western markets, and selling here by the crowd, by some of the foreign houses and by two large local operators. Part of the decline was afterwards recovered owing to the purchase of five loads by exporters. The later private cables, moreover, were in some cases firmer. The increase of 2,186,138 bu in the quantity in sight on sea and land was about what many had expected and therefore had no effect. The closing prices on 'Change were ⅜c to ⅝c lower for the day. Lehman Bros. sold December and May, chiefly May. Bingham was a seller. Cottrell is understood to have sold, but to have bought more than he sold. Another large operator was said to have sold here. The crowd sold, but got back their wheat later at about the same prices. Cash sales, 104,000 bu. Exporters took 5 loads at 90⅛c for No. 1 Northern delivered, 83¼c for No. 2 red free on board, and ⅛c over December for ungraded red. Millers paid 89c for fancy red and 78½@78⅝c for ungraded red. Receivers paid 80@80½c for 3 loads of ungraded red. No. 2 red, in elevator, quoted at 82¼@83c.

CORN—Was slightly higher early but lost the advance, and closed ⅛@¼c lower. There was a pretty good export trade. The receipts were lighter, but there was considerable realizing. Option sales, 284,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, October, 40⅝c; November, 40⅝@41@40⅝c; December, 41⅝@42@41⅝c; January, 41⅛@41¾@41⅝c; May, 41¾@42@41⅝c. Cash sales, 138,000 bu, including 19 loads for export at 41⅜@41½c for No. 2 canal mixed and 42c for high mixed.

OATS—Were firmer and fairly active. Receipts here today, 64,000 bu; at all points, 403,598 bu. Option sales, 160,000 bu. No. 2 mixed for October, 25⅝c; November, 25⅛@25⅝c; December, 26c; January, 26 9-16@26⅛c; May, 27⅝c. Cash sales, 110,000 bu at 25⅛@28⅛c for No. 2 mixed; 26⅝@27c for No. 3 do; 25 5-16@25⅞c for No. 2 white, and 24⅝@25c for No. 3 do.

BUTTER—23@24c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 10¼@10⅜c.

EGGS—17@23c.

SUGAR—The cables were steadier, but raw here was dull at 5c for fair refining and 5⅞c for 96° test centrifugal. Refined was quiet and unchanged. Cut loaf and crushed, 7¾c; powdered, 7⅜c; granulated, 7c; mold A, 7⅜c; cubes, 7¼c; standard A, 6⅞c; off A, 6 3-16@6⅝c; confectioners' A, 6¾c; white extra C, 6⅜@6⅝c; yellow extra C, 6@6¼c; yellow, 5⅝@5¾c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 34,131 pkgs; exports, 6,350 brls, 28,141 sacks; were active; steady; sales, 26,350 brls.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong, but after the first sales became weak and declined; a slight reaction then set in, which the market closed steady. Stock Exchange: Opening, 107⅞; highest, 108; lowest, 105⅝; closing, 105⅞. Consolidated Exchange: Opening, 107⅞; highest, 108; lowest, 105⅝; closing, 106⅜. Total sales, 1,768,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—There was a continued good demand for spring specialties, as white goods, dress goods, zephyrs, ginghams, fancy seersuckers, and shirtings, sateens, challis, batistes, etc. All these goods are more under the control of orders than usual at this period. Business in goods for current wants was moderate with both agents and jobbers, with stocks low in both directions and prices at first hands generally firm. The upward spurt of cotton favors those who insist upon higher prices for goods. A period of relative quiet is looked for as to the present season.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Creamery, Eastern extra 24c; creamery, Western extra, softwood packages, 24@25c; other Western extra, 24c; Western extra firsts, 20@22c; firsts, 16@18c; seconds, 12@15c; Northern June extras 20@21c; creamery, Western June extras, 18@19c; June firsts to extra firsts, 15@17c; dairy, Vermont extra, 22c; dairy, New York extra, 21@22c; New York and Vermont extra firsts, 18@20c; New York and Vermont firsts, 15@17c; New York and Vermont low grades, 10@14c; dairy, Western extra firsts, 13@14c; Western firsts, 11@12c; Western seconds, 10c; Western imitation creamery extra, 15@16c; imitation creamery firsts, 12@14c; Western ladle-packed extra firsts, 12@14c; ladle-packed firsts, 10@12c; do packed seconds, 10c.

CHEESE—New York extra, per lb, 11c; firsts 9¼@10½c; seconds, 8c; Vermont extra, 10¾@11c; firsts, 9½@10¼c; seconds, 6@8c; sage, 11¼c; Ohio extra, 10½c; firsts, 9@10c.

EGGS—Eastern firsts, 23@24c; New York firsts, 23@24c; Canadian firsts, 23@24c; Michigan extras, 25@26c; Western extras, 22@24c; firsts, 21@22c.

CORN—Meat firm; high mixed at 45½c; steamer yellow, 45⅞c; steamer, 44½c; good, no grade, 43¼@43½c.

OATS—Steady: No. 2 whites, to arrive, at 30¾@31c; with No. 2 whites at 29@29⅛c, and No. 2 mixed at 28@28⅛c, fan at 31@33c, clipped at 32@35c on track; No. 2 white 31@31⅛c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 30@30c for track and elevator lots; low grades, 27@28c.

DULUTH, MINN., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat opened ⅛@¼c lower this morning, under the heavy receipts here and at Minneapolis and a small demand, then held steady until after 11 o'clock, when in response to the weakness at other markets dropped ¼c more and continued weak the rest of the day, sellers at the lowest points at the close. The trading was almost entirely confined to cash wheat, with No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern being active. The cash sales included a considerable amount to arrive in the next four or five days. The shipments from here are still large, but there is even a greater quantity coming in, and on the way than is going out. The railroads have all and more than they can take care of, and the accumulations here after navigation closes will be quite heavy for a time. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 79¼c sellers; October, 79¼c; November, 79c; December, 79¼c bid; May, 85¾c bid; year, 79c. Cash No. 1 Northern closed at 75¼c sellers; October and December, 75¼c; May, 81¼c; cash No. 2 Northern, 71¼c. November corn closed at 31¼c. Cars on track, 310. Receipts, 244,144 bu; shipments, 3,285 bu. Flour receipts for the week were 58,005 brls, shipments 53,468 brls, and the amount in store is 142,942 brls, an increase of 32,587 brls. It is thought little more flour will come forward for the present, as the millers have of late sent the stuff forward in such quantities as to fairly swamp the boat lines.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat, lower: There was good buying early in the day but a sharp break in Chicago increased the selling and prices declined rapidly. Later there was a partial recovery and the close was firm at ⅛@⅜c off for December, ⅛@⅜c off for May from yesterday's close. No. 2 red cash, 75¾c; December, 77⅛@77¼c, closed at 77⅛c bid; May, 82⅛@82⅝c, closed at 82⅛@83c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, cash, 29@29⅛c; November, 28⅞c; February, 28⅛c closed at 28⅛c bid; May, 30⅜@30⅛c, closed at 30⅛c bid. Oats weaker; No. 2 cash, 17⅛c bid, May 21⅝c bid; January, 19⅝c asked.

PROVISIONS—Firm but unchanged; little business done.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 43,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 48,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 29.—WHEAT—Sellers of cash wheat were confronted with a decline in prices after the first hour, and before that it was almost impossible to dispose of wheat to any class of buyers. Elevator companies had bids in the market, as usual, about half a cent below the market. Millers were looking the sample tables over somewhat without taking hold, and but few shippers were taking anything. When the decline in Eastern markets set in trading in cash wheat improved, but at lower prices. Elevator bids were reduced to 74¼c and some sold at 74¼c to arrive. Receipts were 572 cars; shipments, 86. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, October, 76¾c; November, 76¾c; December, 77¾c; May, 83c; on track, 76¼@77c. No. 1 Northern, October, 74c; November, 74c; December, 74⅛c; May, 80⅝c; on track, 74¼@75c. No. 2 Northern, October, 69c; November, 69c; December, 69⅛c; May, 76⅛c; on track, 60@72c.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; high grades scarce and firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red on track, 92½c; fancy long berry on track, 93c; No. 2 red, October, 80¾@81¼c; November, 81¼@81⅝c; December, 82⅛@82⅝c; January, 83⅛@83⅝c. Corn—Options steady, but quiet; car-lots scarce and firm; ungraded mixed in grain depots, 42c; No. 2 mixed in do, 42½c; No. 2 yellow on track, 42⅛c; No. 2 mixed, October, 40⅛@41c; November, 40⅛@41c; December, 39¾@39⅞c; January, 39⅛@39⅝c. Oats—Car-lots firm: No. 2 mixed, 26½c; rejected white, 26½c; ungraded white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 2 white, 29c; futures firm but quiet; No. 2 white, October, 28⅛@29c; November, 27⅞@28⅛c; December, 28⅛@28⅜c; January, 28⅞@29⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 22,500 bu; oats, 12,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,400 bu; corn, 6,100 bu; oats, 15,600 bu.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western weak; No. 2 winter red, spot and October, 79⅛@79⅜c; December, 81@81⅛c; January, 81⅜@81⅝c; February, 83⅜c. Corn—Western steady; mixed spot and October, 40⅛c; November, 39⅝@40c; year, 38⅛@39c; January, 39@39⅛c; February, 39⅛@39⅜c; March, 40@40⅛c. Oats—Fairly active and firm; Western white, 28@29⅛c; do mixed, 25@27c; granulated graded No. 2 white, 19@19½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 107,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; cash, 79⅛@79⅜c; October, 79⅛c; December, 80⅝c; May, 85⅞c. Corn dull; cash, 33⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 20@20½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; lower; cash and November, $3.55; December, $3.60; February, $3.70.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,200 bu; corn, 28,600 bu; oats, 7,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,900 bu; corn, 11,800 bu; oats, 2,300 bu; clover-seed, 448 bags.

PEORIA, ILL., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Corn steady and firm; high mixed, 31¼@31½c; No. 2 mixed, 31¼@31⅛c; rejected, 30¼@30½c. Oats quiet; irregular; No. 2 white, 20⅛@21⅛c; No. 3 white, 19@20c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 40@42c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.02; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu; barley, 18,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 13,750 bu; oats, 35,600 bu; barley, 4,200 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at 89¼c; No. 1 Northern, 85c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 83c. Corn—No. 2 in store, 37¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 630,000 bu; corn, 500,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 140,000 bu.

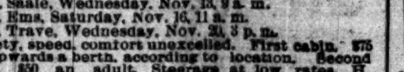
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 29.—TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 45¼c.

Yale University's Typhoid-Fever.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Health and one of the best authorities on zymotic diseases in the State, has nearly finished an examination into the causes of the prevalence of typhoid-fever at Yale University. Dr. Lindsley is convinced that the seeds of the fever existed in all cases of the affected students before they came to New Haven, and that the disease in these cases would probably have developed had the victims gone to other places than New Haven.

A Janitor Robs His Bank.

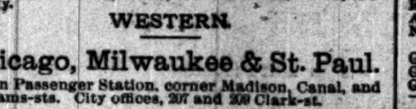
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—Last Friday James Marr, the colored janitor of the Mercantile Bank, was sent to the vault after a set of books. Since that time the bank's cash account has shown a deficit of $1,500. Today the janitor was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the amount. He confessed to the crime, took the detectives to a Main street jewelry store, where he had left the money. The entire amount was recovered except $5, which the thief had spent.



FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 10 a. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 3 p. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, Nov. 9, 7:30 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 9 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, Nov. 16, 11 a. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 3 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

INMAN LINE
New York and Liverpool,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—SAILINGS.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington and Manistee at ......*9 p. m.
Tri-weekly for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Mon., Wed., and Fri. at......*7 p. m.
Tri-weekly for Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, etc., Mon., Wed., Fri. at...3 p. m.
Semi-weekly for Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports, Tuesday and Sat'day at 7 p. m.
Sunday excepted. Office & Docks foot Michigan-av.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am / † 5:30 pm / ‡11:00 pm	*10:05 pm / ‡ 9:30 am / 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am / ‡11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm / * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm / * 4:00 pm / *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	‡11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‡12:30 pm / ‡11:10 pm	‡ 2:15 pm / ‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	*12:30 pm / ‡11:10 pm	* 2:15 pm / ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‡11:10 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:50 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		*11:50 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 7:05 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:10 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:45 pm	* 5:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:45 am	* 1:55 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	*11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	*11:45 am	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:55 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot. Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:30 n'n	1:30 pm
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	6:00 pm	8:00 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:00 pm	6:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9:00 am	7:55 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:20 pm	7:35 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5:00 pm	9:40 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	8:30 am	5:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	6:30 am

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 208 and 209 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	12:01 n'n / 5:40 pm / 10:30 pm	12:00 n'n / 6:50 am / 7:00 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	5:30 pm	7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	5:30 pm / 10:35 pm	9:30 am / 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am / † 9:00 pm / X8:30 am	* 6:50 pm / † 6:25 am / X1:45 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 5:00 pm / 7:30 pm / 9:05 pm / * 8:00 am	* 7:00 am / 9:45 pm / 7:00 pm / 10:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am / 3:00 pm	1:50 pm / 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	11:30 am / 9:05 pm	1:50 pm / 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	3:00 pm	7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	9:05 pm	6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	* 5:00 pm / † 9:05 pm	*10:00 am / † 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	* 9:05 pm	* 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:30 am / * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm / *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am / 4:15 pm / *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm / *10:30 am / *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 5:30 pm	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	† 9:00 am	† 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs, Sioux Falls, Peoria, and Dakota Ex.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:45 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:00 pm	* 1:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:45 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 5:05 pm	†10:10 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 8:25 am
	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:20 am	† 7:15 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 5:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:15 pm	† 1:15 pm
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Wisconsin Central Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

	Lve.	Arr.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	* 7:10 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†10:00 am / * 5:00 pm / *10:45 pm	† 4:55 pm / * 9:30 am / * 7:10 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	* 5:00 pm / †10:45 pm	* 9:30 am / † 7:10 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†10:00 am / * 5:00 pm / *10:45 pm	† 4:55 pm / * 9:30 am / * 7:10 am
Burlington Passenger	* 4:35 pm	*10:20 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily to and from Waukesha only.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.
Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:35 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	11:00 pm	10:45 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:20 pm	10:45 am
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:10 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville Night Line	‡11:20 pm	* 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	† 3:50 pm	†11:20 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 3:50 pm	*11:20 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 8:25 am	* 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am

EASTERN.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern,
New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	* 9:20 pm	* 7:35 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

—Vanderbilt System—
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

June 9, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:25 p m
Special New York Day Express	*10:35 a m	* 4:25 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	‡10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	† 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 p m	†11:20 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	†10:10 p m	† 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:05 am	* 7:00 pm
Limited Express	† 3:25 pm	†10:10 pm
Limited & Day Express	* 3:25 pm	* 4:15 pm
Atlantic & 2d section Pacific Exp	* 8:15 pm	* 7:55 pm
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	‡12:00 m / * 5:30 pm / * 5:35 pm	* 6:00 am / * 9:30 am / * 7:40 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	† 8:15 pm	† 7:30 am

‡Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

The Pennsylvania Lines.

Union Passenger station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams. Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	F * 8:00 am
	Penna. Special	F *10:30 am
	Fast Line	P * 3:00 pm
	Penna. Limited	F * 5:30 pm
	Eastern Express	F * 8:30 pm
	Atlantic Express	P *11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and the South		P * 8:00 am / P * 8:00 pm

F—Via Ft. Wayne Route. P—Via Pan-Handle Route.
Express trains arrive at Chicago *6:55 am, *7 am, *9:00 am, †5:00 pm, *6:30 pm, *9:30 pm.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	8:10 am	5:15 pm
New York Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:40 pm
Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	* 6:15 pm
Pittsburg and Wheeling Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 9:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:00 am

All trains stop at at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park.
*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:20 pm	x 8:25 am
New York and Boston Limited	x10:15 am	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Express	x10:15 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:50 am	o 6:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:00 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x10:15 am	x 9:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	x 7:20 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 p m	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 p m	7:30 am

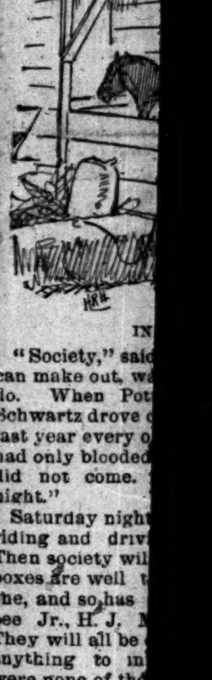
All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

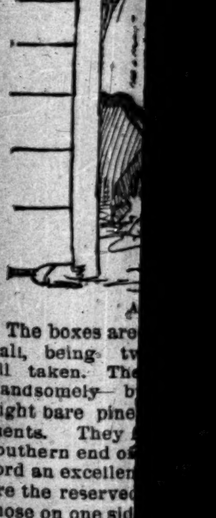
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:25 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address E. J. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 121 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 23 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE... First in N... Fi... VOLU... SECON... FANCY... Formal Ope... Horse Show... THE GREAT... Fashionable Ch... and Wi... MANY NOTED... Draft Horses... Classes... TODAY'S JUDGES...

The American ... ever held in Ame... afternoon at the ... sidering the driv... attendance.
The society peo... seats in the gra... them appeared ... and besides not ... in exhibitions of ... that the advertis... night, tonight, an...
"R. Hall McC... of the attachés, ... about draft horse...
"So has George ... but he doesn't ... near as I can mak...
"It is a great ... who was present... —that is, from a ... want society pe... ought to give an ... society people. ... of riding and driv... age woman know... what does the ave... less he be a horse...
"And besides, ... as he buttoned ... suit.
As a matter of ... represented last ... on account of the ... more, perhaps, be... tised was not one ... ciety.



"Society," said ... can make out, ... do. When Pot... Schwartz drove ... last year every ... had only blooded ... did not come. ... night."
Saturday night... riding and driv... Then society wil... boxes are well ... one, and so has ... pee Jr., H. J. ... They will all be ... anything to in... were none of the...



The boxes are ... halt, being tw... all taken. The ... handsomely b... night bare pine ... ments. They ... southern end of ... ford an excellen... are the reserved ... those on one sid... the amphitheat...
In addition to ... have been taken ... Taylor, E. W. ... Boutelle, E. ...

BEAU... George M. ... M. W. D... J. B. She... Voluntine C. T... than Abel, W. ... Norton, W. B. ... Schwartz, Pott... R. H. McCormi...